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Durham, in the time of King Henry I., which was afterwards repaired and fortified by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in anno 1173 or 4; which said building was afterwards styled the Episcopal Palace, and latterly the Manor House, a part of the walls and gate-house of which were standing in 1760; but not the least vestige of any part of the building is standing at this present time, though the moat is still entire, except where the draw-bridge was, which led from the adjoining ground to the Hall Garth or Manor Place.

A great part of the stone from the ruins of the aforesaid palace (or Manor-house) was, by a grant, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1663, by Dr. John Cousins, then Bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascelles, Esq., to repair the defects in the Castle mills, which stood at a small distance south of the moat; but not a vestige of those mills are now standing. The extensive Manor of Northallerton, including the whole of the Hundred of Alertonshire, was given to the See of Durham by William Rufus, anno 1087.

On the east side of the town stood a Monastery, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, part of the out-walls of which are still standing.

S. M. Shinnon Thompson "

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W. H. STUBBS

N.E. VIEW OF NORTHALLERTON CHURCH

THE
History and Antiquities
OF
NORTH ALLERTON,
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY
C. J. DAVISON INGLEDEW, ESQ.,
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, F.G.H.S.

· *ANTIQUAM EXQUIRITE MATREM.*

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PREFACE.

In laying before my subscribers and the public the results of my labors in this direction, I have to apologize for the great delay in their appearance, which has taken place, which delay is, however, so often and unavoidably the case in topographical works. Though it has been remarked, that this town has often played its part in history, yet up to this time no complete history has ever been published. The celebrated antiquary, Roger Gale, esq., published, in 1739, "An Historical Account of the Borough of North Allerton," consisting of but thirteen pages; this was followed in 1791 by Mr. James Langdale's "History of North Allerton," which contained eighty-eight pages; this latter, however, took the form of a guide book more than that of a history; and, though called a history, yet left so many important particulars either unnoticed, or but slightly mentioned, so that the History of North Allerton was still a desideratum.

In the composition of this history I have endeavored to follow, in each division, a strictly chronological arrangement, and to give to the inhabitants of the town every important event that could be recovered concerning the place wherein they dwell. How far I

have succeeded the public must determine. That every part should be of equal interest to every reader, is not to be expected; so that when he finds passages or chapters which he thinks unworthy of perusal, or that have been unnecessarily introduced, let him remember that such topics may be of great interest to other readers.

Besides the great kindness experienced from numerous friendly hands, recorded in the text, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the readiness shewn by the Rev. Thomas Warren Mercer, vicar, and Wm. Thrush Jefferson, esq., deputy steward of the manor, in affording every facility in examining the documents, &c. under their charge; to the Rev. John Ward, rector of Wath, for examining the four early parish registers, and making extracts from them; to the Rev. George H. Lee, for his architectural account of the church; to the Rev. George Dodsworth, D.D.; Douglas Brown, esq., M. A., barrister-at-law; William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, esq., F.S.A., of Gateshead, and to other gentlemen, who have manifested an interest in the work, the author returns his grateful acknowledgments.

NORTH ALLERTON,
January, 1858

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North Allerton :

ITS ANNALS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Situation, Name, and Waters.

THE town of North Allerton is pleasantly situated in an agreeable valley, in the North Riding of the county of York; to the district around it has, from the earliest period, given the name of a shire; it is thirty-two miles north of York, and thirty-four south of Durham. The shire contains the following parishes and townships:—Birkby, Borrowby, Brompton, Bra-with, Cotcliffe, Crosby, Deighton, Ellerbeck, *Foxton*, *Girsby*, *High Worsall*, *Holme*, Hornby, Hutton Bonville, Hutton Sessay, *Hutton Conyers*, Knayton, Landmoth with Catto, Lazenby, Leak, Little Smeaton, North Allerton, *Norton Conyers*, North Kilvington, North Otterington, Osmotherley, *Over Dinsdale*, Romanby, Sigston, Sowerby under Cotcliffe, Thimbleby, Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Street, West Harlsey, West Rounton, Winton, with Stank and Hallikeld,* of which the borough and market town of North Allerton, with Lazenby, the chapelries of Brompton, Deighton, and High Worsall, with the township of Romanby, are comprised in the parish of North Allerton.

* The places in Italics are not included in the magisterial division.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME.

It has been usual, in topographical works of this nature, to devote a few pages to the consideration of the etymology of the name of the place to be described; and though these investigations often lead to no certain result, still I have been inclined to follow the prevailing practice, more in compliance with custom, than with the presumption that I have been able, in this particular case, to elicit any original information, or that I have established any satisfactory conclusion.

In Domesday Book this town is called Alvertune, Aluertune, and Alreton. Simeon of Durham, who flourished about the year 1100, calls it Alvertona; and Peter de Langtoft, or his translator, Alverton, which it is generally called in all other ancient records that mention it. This gave Gale reason to believe that it took its name from the great King Alfred, and was originally called Alveredtune, which was afterwards softened into Alvertun, and Allerton.*

However, as the abundance of Allertons in the county of York, beside that of which we are now treating, being at least eight, viz. :—Allerton Mauleverer, Chapel Allerton, Moor Allerton, Allerton-Bywater, Allerton Grange, Allerton Gledhow, Allerton near Bradford, and Allerton Lee, (beside Allerton, in Somerset, Notts, Salop, Stafford, and Lancashire,) renders it impossible to conceive that they were all founded and named after that monarch, it must appear much more reasonable to suppose that the name is a mere incident to the situation of each place, or owing to some other circumstance common to all.

It is probable that the particular spot or adjacent country has formerly abounded in Alders; a tree of which one species is said to affect a dry and elevated situation, and the other is a “most faithful lover of watery and boggy places; crassique paludibus alni Nas-

* Gale's historical account of the borough of North Allerton, printed in Nichol's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 2, pt. 2, 1781.

cuntur.”* The latter sort is now called, in Yorkshire, Ellers; hence Ellerbeck, a hamlet on the Codbeck, about four miles east of North Allerton; hence also the Ellerburns, Ellerbies, Ellerkers, and Ellertons in different parts of the county.† Thoresby observes, “nothing being more familiar in former ages than for towns and territories to receive names from the sort of wood with which they abounded; an observation which might be supported by almost innumerable instances.”

Lambarde gives us the name in Saxon characters Ealferton, as Camden about the same time, and Skinner after him gave it Ealfertun. It is much to be regretted that neither the one nor the other of these writers have made us acquainted with his authority, which cannot be the Saxon chronicle, as the name does not occur in it.

The distinction of *North*, which this town obtained above five hundred years ago, is chiefly, if not wholly, owing to Allerton Mauleverer, situated about twenty-five miles south, near the London road, between Boroughbridge and Wetherby, formerly the estate of an ancient family of that name, which resided there for more than five hundred years, but became extinct upon the death of Sir Richard Mauleverer, the fifth baronet. The estate after passing from the Mauleverers to Lord Arundel, the Viscount Galway, the Duke of York, and Colonel Thomas Thornton, was purchased by Charles, Lord Stourton, in 1805.

FAMILIES NAMED AFTER THE TOWN.

RESIDENCE or birth at North Allerton, of course, gave names to families. Stephen de North Alverton, was in 1295 vicar of Marsk, near Redcar; Dr. Roger de Northalverton, in 1311 was vicar of Skipwith, in Howdenshire. (*Burton's M.S.*) In 1338, in the episcopacy of Bishop Bury, Talbot de Northalverton, by his deed granted to John, the son of Adam de Menevill and Agnes his wife, and their heirs, a rent charge out

* Virgil Georg. † Langdale.

of the lands in Great Haswell, which John, the son of Henry de Kellaw, by his deed, gave to Lucie de Hessewell, and which John had of the gift of Thomas, son of Ralph Beaufour and Eupheme his wife, by fine in the court of Bishop Beaumont. This instrument shews us a race of ancient proprietors.* Among the names of the pilgrims from England to Rome in April 1507, in the records of the English college at Rome, is that of Thomas de Northalderton dioc: Eborac.

Matthew de Allerton gave land in North Allerton to the abbey of Byland. William de Alverton gave the Austin Frier's land in this town, 14 Edw. III. In 1282 Warinus de Alverton was presented by the master and brethren of the hospital of St. James, juxta Northalverton, to the vicarage of North Ottrington. William de Allerton was the 14th abbot of Fountains. Jukel de Alverton, was amerced lxxvj. & xiijs. & iiijd. for intercommoning with the King's enemies.† Richard de Allerton was an executor to the will of Matilda, wife of John de Smeton, (proved xij Mar. mccccii.) which contains the following legacy,—“Item lego Matildæ uxori Ricardi de Allerton barker j cellam, quam dedit michi vir meus.”|| The names of Hugo diaconus de Alvertona, Robertus de Alvertone, Johannes de Aluertone, Thomas de Aluertona, Nicholaus de Aluertona, and Rogerus de Alvertona, are recorded in the *Liber Vitæ Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis* §, as benefactors to the cathedral church; and John de Alverton in 1378 and 1381, as feretrar, or shrine keeper of St. Cuthbert. We also find Richard de Allerton one of the bailiffs of York temp. Edw. II.; and John Alverton temp. Edw. III. But as the name occurs

* Omnibus hoc scriptum visur' vel auditur'. Talbotus de Northalverton capell's salt'm in d'no cum nup' Joh'nes fil. Henrici de Kellawe p' cartam suam dedisset Lucie de Hessewell omnes terras & tenement' in Magna Hessewell quæ idem Joh'nes h'uit de dono Thomæ fil. Radulphi Beaufour & Eufeme ux'is ejus p' finem in cur. d' ni Lodywyc nup' ep'i Dun. H'end, &c. reddendo, &c. noveritis, &c. His testibus Rob'to de Lambeton, Walt'o de Lodeworth, Joh. Harpyon, Walt'o de Hawyck, Jordano de M'ley, & aliis dat. ap. Hessewell, &c. 1338.—See Hutchinson.

† Mag. Rot. 21. H. 2. Rot 11. a. Everwickse.

|| Testamenta Ebor. vol. 1. Surtees Society.

§ This beautiful book richly covered with gold and silver, was laid on the high altar, and contained the names of all the benefactors towards St. Cuthbert's church. The names were generally written with gold and silver ink, and it was the hope and the prayer, that the same names might at last find a place in the “Book of Life,” in which those are enrolled who shall be faithful unto death.

more frequently further south, they may have sprung from other Allertons.

THE WATERS OF THE PARISH.

THE parish is watered by small streams which are thus described by Leland,—“There cummith a very little Bek thorough the toun of Northalverton as from east to west, and is comunely caullid Sunnebek. A little by north without Alverton toun is a bridge of one arch of stone, thorough the which cummith a bygger broke than Sunnebek, and rising partely out of * * * * cummeth towards the west, and passith thorough the meadows bytwixt the Castelle Hilles and the Bishope’s Palace, and thereabout receyvith Sunnebek into it, and within halfe a mile lower goith into Wisk.” The name of this “bygger broke” is Willow-beck.

Hollinshed says the Wiske “rysyng between twoo parkes above Swanby in one place, and south-east of Mount Grace Abbey in another; and after the confluence, which is about Siddlebridge, goeth on betweene the Rughtons to Appleton, the Smetons, Byrtby, Hutton Coniers, Danby Wyc, Yafford, Warlaby, and taketh in there a ryll from Brunton; by Alluerton it proceedeth to Otterington, to Newby, Kyrby Wiske, Newsom, and Blackenbury, there meeteth with the Swale.”

The different species of fish found in the Wiske, &c., are the barbut, *gadius lota*; dace, *leuciscus vulgaris*; trout, *salmo fario*; chub, *leuciscus cephalus*; gudgeon, *gobio fluviatilis*; minnow, *phoxinus*; miller’s thumb, *cottus gobio*; pike, *esox Lucius*; common eel, *murena anguilla*.

North Allerton, by whom her* honour is increas’d,
Whose liberties include a country at the least,
To grace the wandering Wiske, then well upon her way,
Which by her countenance thinks to carry all away;
Then having her receiv’d, Swale bonny Codbeck brings,
And Willow-beck with her two pretty revellings.

Drayton’s Poly-olbion.

* The North Riding.

Annals from the Earliest Period to the Battle of the Standard.

THE accounts usually given of the aboriginal inhabitants of this island are so well known, that it is quite unnecessary to repeat them here; of course with their authenticity we have little to do in a treatise of this kind, as that is matter belonging more properly to the national history, than to a monograph on an isolated town; though even if we were to confine ourselves to information derived from Cæsar, I think we should hardly find sufficient to warrant the common conclusion that the Britons were semi-savages; and Strabo's account of the Druid who visited Delos in his time, indicates a person of at least some little civilization, if not of considerable polish.

The northern portion of the island, viz., the territory north of a line drawn from Liverpool to Hull, and in Saxon times termed Northumbria, was occupied by the powerful tribe of the Brigantes, whose capital was Isurium Brigantium, now only a small village called Aldburgh, near Boroughbridge. Camulodunum, a city of the same people is mentioned by Antonius, Ptolemy, Pliny, and Tacitus, and was supposed by Sir Thomas Savile to be identical with North Allerton; this idea he communicated to Camden in a letter,* adding, that the Bishop of Durham had a charter, in which, "*Patria de Camuloduno, continens iij leucas in latitudine, atque xv. in longitudine, ab Edwino Northanhumbrore rege episcopus Dunelmensis conceditur;*" and that the see of Durham under this very charter enjoyed the

* *Illustrorum virorum epistolæ, &c., 1691, p. 9.*

territory of North Allerton, at that day. Gale, too, considers this town of North Allerton so very ancient, that its origin is totally unknown. It appears clearly, he says, to have been a Saxon borough, and, like many others, to have risen out of the ashes of some old Roman station, whose name we have lost.* And that this is no improbable conjecture may be shown from the fact, that the Roman road from York, which joined the great Erming street at Scotch corner passed through Romanby.

630. Paulinus, domestic chaplain to Ethelburga, wife of Edwin, king of Northumberland, and consecrated missionary bishop to Northumbria, is said by Dr. Stukeley to have built North Allerton church, about the year A.D. 630. Gregory the great thus writes respecting the progress of missionary labour in the neighbourhood of this town—"on the day of Christ's nativité, he" Paulinus "did regenerate by lively baptisme above ten thousand men, beside an innumerable multitude of women and children. Having hallowed and blessed the river, called in English Swale, the archbishop commanded by the voice of criers and maisters that the people should enter the river confidently, two by two, and in the name of the Trinitie baptise one another by turnes. Thus were they all borne againe with no lesse a miracle, than in times past, the people of Israel passed over the sea divided, and likewise Jordan when it turned backe; for even so, they were transported to the banke on the other side: and notwithstanding so deepe a current and channell, so great and so divers differences of sex and age, not one person took harme. A greate miracle no doubt, but this miracle as it was, a greater pre-eminence doth surmount: in that all feebleness and infirmitie was laid off in that river; whosoever was sick and deformed returned out of it whole and reformed."†

In the year 769, Beornredus, or Earnredus, a tyrant in Northumberland, burnt down Catterick, the Roman

* *Registrum Honoris de Richmond.*

† *Epistle to St. Eulogius, Patriarch of Alexandria, on the conversion of the Britons.*

Cataractonium, but eight miles distant from North Allerton, which latter place, therefore, was probably destroyed by him at the same time; and continued to lie waste, till the death of the two Danish kings, Hinguar and Hubba, A. D. 883, when king Alfred caused the desolate parts of Northumberland, as all the country between the Humber and the Tweed was then called, to be re-inhabited.*

"Alfred adorned the structure he had rais'd!
Cities, towns, hamlets, England's sight amaz'd;
And gladden'd with that plenty, peace and toil
E'er reap when truth and justice bless the soil.
What strange sad contrast shows "the Book of Doom,"
Well nam'd when William had dug England's tomb;
Towns, churches, like laws, rights, far blotted out,
His map a desert; and his census—rout!
While Saxon genius rul'd with quenchless zeal,
New hamlets, schools, and spires taught man to feel
Religion's soul that ne'er own'd Norman birth;
Nor gloried in the pomp-pil'd pride of earth."

In 865 here was a sharp conflict between king Elfrid and his brother Alfred, on the one side, and five Danish kings, and the like number of Danish earls, who had invaded the kingdom with a great host, on the other; in a second battle these latter were all slain: which is thus alluded to by Peter de Langtoft (an Austin friar born in this county, who wrote a chronicle in French verse, in the time of king Edward the I. or II., and which was translated and improved in the latter of those reigns, by Robert of Brunne) in his account of king Elfrid.

Tille Elfride oure kyng com tithinges starke,
That fyue kynges, and fyue erles ver comen of Denmarke,
That wild on him renne, and reve him the coroune,
With alle ther grete folk, thei lay in *Alvertoune*.

Neither successive donatives, nor the formal cession of sixteen counties, had much effect in softening the fierceness of hostility. The Danish army, which occupied London in 1012, inflamed by intoxication, murdered the bishop with circumstances of brutish savageness. "They led him to the camp and there pelted him with the bones and skulls of cattle, till one

* Gale's MSS.

of them, more merciful than the rest, struck him to the ground with an iron axe.* The Saxons, after determined resistance, were overcome by the Danes, having held possession of this island for four hundred and thirty-two years from the foundation of the Heptarchy.

To shake the Saxon's mild domain,
Rush'd in rude swarms the robber Dane,
From frozen wastes and caverns wild,
To genial England's scenes beguil'd;
And in his clamorous van exulting came
The demons foul of famine and of flame;
Witness the sheep-clad summits, roughly crown'd
With many a frowning foss and airy mound,
Which yet his desultory march proclaim.

The Danish monarchy only lasted about twenty-six years (though the invasions of these barbarians had harrassed the kingdom two hundred and fifty years,) when the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, which ended at the Norman conquest, having begun about six hundred years before.

From the Anglo-Saxons we derive, says Sir James Mackintosh, the names of the most ancient officers among us, of the greater part of the divisions of the kingdom, and of almost all our towns and villages.

THE CONQUEST.

"The son of love, and lord of war, I sing,—
Him who bade England bow to Normandy,
And left the name of conqueror, more than king,
To his unconquerable dynasty.
Nor, fann'd alone by victory's fleeting wing,
He rear'd his bold and valiant throne on high;
The bastard kept like lions his prey fast,
And Britain's bravest victor was the last."

Lord Byron.

NOTHING could exceed the consternation which seized the English, when they received intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Hastings, the death of Harold their king, the slaughter of their principal nobility,

* Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1012.

and of their bravest warriors, and the rout and dispersion of the remainder. William, that his enemies might have no leisure to recover from their consternation, or unite their counsels, immediately put himself in motion after his victory, and resolved to prosecute an enterprise, which nothing but celerity and vigor could render finally successful. As soon as he passed the Thames at Wallingford, and reached Berkhamsted, Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, made submission to him: before he came within sight of the city, the chief nobility, and Edgar Atheling himself, the new elected king, came into his camp, and declared their intention of yielding to his authority; * and on Christmas-day 1066, William of Normandy, the bastard son of duke Robert, was crowned king of England at Westminster Abbey, by Aldred, archbishop of York.

No sooner was William the Conqueror established on the throne, than he treated England as a conquered country, and soon displayed his tyrannical power, in depriving the people of the custody of arms, seizing the same into his hands, and laying them up in arsenals, formed in the several castles he was building, or had erected, throughout the land. In the wantonness of power, he prohibited under severe penalties, the use of fire or candles when the curfew-bell should ring, to prevent associations and conspiracies. †

The custom of ringing the eight o'clock, or curfew-bell, is still kept up, at North Allerton.

Of on a plot of rising ground
I hear the far-off curfew sound
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

The obligation it was intended to enforce, viz., the extinguishing the fires, &c., and the pains and penalties consequent upon the transgression of the law, were

* Hoveden, p. 450. Flor. Wigorn, p. 634.

† It has, however, been doubted whether tyranny and precaution against conspiracies were the only reasons for the curfew regulation; it has been asserted to have been a regulation instituted to prevent the serious conflagrations the dwellings of the English were so subject to, owing to the combustible nature of the materials used in building, viz., wood, wattles, &c.; brick being little used, and stone reserved for ecclesiastical and military structures.

abolished in the year 1110, by Henry the first, who wished to conciliate his subjects, by relieving them from some of the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

In the north, where the spirit of liberty and independence has always been cherished, the tyrant was determined to rivet his chains. For this purpose he nominated Robert Cumin to the earldom of Northumberland 1068, whose rough and austere temper, the king conceived, would suit well to counteract the licentious dispositions of those whom he was to govern. He was mistaken in supposing such severity would strike terror on the country: uncultivated men, of a robust constitution, and ferocious habits, are seldom moved by fear; but cherishing hatred of injuries, burn for revenge. The Earl's barbarity in putting those to death who opposed him, brought upon him the vengeance of the Northumbrians, who, on the 2nd of February, 1069, surrounded the city of Durham, broke open the gates, and put him to death, with 700 of his followers.*

William was so provoked with the Northumbrians, that he was heard to swear by his usual oath, "*by God's splendor,*" he would not leave a soul alive.† He immediately despatched a formidable army into the north, to take the severest revenge for Cumin's death, on all ranks of persons between the Tees and the Tweed. But when this army reached North Allerton, and was within a day's march of the scene on which this bloody tragedy was to be performed, so great a darkness arose that one man could scarcely perceive his fellow, nor were they able, by any means, to discover which way to go. While they thus remained in a state of astonishment and suspense, there was one present who observed that the people of the city, to which they were going, had a certain saint who was always their protector in adversity, so that none might offer them the smallest injury without meeting a severe punishment. This observation being diffused through the army, which had too much of either piety or prudence to think of waging war with heaven, they returned to York. The king

* M. Paris, 5. Chron. de Mailr, 116.

† Hoveden—Rapin.

not having the fear of God or St. Cuthbert before his eyes, came down in person, and ravaged and destroyed the country on all sides.

“It was shocking,” says Simeon of Durham, “to see in the houses, the streets, and highways, human carcasses swarming with worms, dissolving in putridity, and emitting a most horrible stench; nor were any left alive to cover them with earth, all having perished by sword or by famine, or, stimulated by hunger, had abandoned their native land. During the space of nine years the country lay totally uncultivated, presenting to the view a vast and dreary solitude. Between York and Durham not a house was inhabited: all was a lonely wilderness, the retreat of wild beasts and robbers, and the terror of travellers.” This melancholy relation of the monk of Durham is confirmed by Hoveden, Brompton, William of Malmesbury, though a Norman himself, and by the concurrent testimony of all the historians that have mentioned the transactions of those times; and the admirers of William the Conqueror must confess that in cruelty, no pagan tyrant ever surpassed, and few even have equalled, this Christian destroyer.

Ordericus Vitalis, a Norman monk, who wrote in the reign of Henry I., after giving an account of the horrible desolation of Yorkshire, in which statement he says, there perished above one hundred thousand human beings, adds the following reflections: “I have no doubt in asserting, that so horrid a butchery is a crime that cannot pass unpunished: for an Omnipotent judge and most rigorous avenger will strictly scrutinize the actions, and punish the guilt, of the highest, as well as of the lowest, delinquent.”*

A further account of this great devastation in old English verse may not be unacceptable to the reader. †

Now William has sojourned and slayne alle his Enmy's,
And to the southe is turned, als King that won the Pris.
Tidings cam him fulle stout, that a grete Oste and Stark,
With Harold and with Knoute, the King's Sonnes of Denmark,

* Indubitanter assero quod impune non remittitur tam fatalis occisio: summos enim et imos intuetur Omnipotens Judex ac æque omnium facta discutiet ac puniet districtissimus vindex. Order. Vital, lib. 4, p. 514.

† Langtoft's Chronicle.

Were aryved in Humbere, and an Earl Turkylle,
 With Foulke withouten numbere the Norreis selle tham till,
 Comen to the Earl Edgar, with all thos of his kinde,
 Sir Walthof he is thar, tho with that he met finde
 Marlfwain Turkille Son, ond Swayne o doughty Knyght;
 Of Scotlande Gospatrick, with them at all his myght.
 The Normans in the Southe were in so grete affaray,
 Of Kastelles and of Tonnes, they com oute alle Day.
 To York ran ilk a man, to rescit in that Tonne,
 That no Danes Man the Walles to breke doune.
 Sir William Mellet was Warden of the Cuntres,
 Sibrigh the Gaunt was set with to keep the Pees.
 Thise two brought tydyng, thei were comen by that Coste,
 Therefore William the King did turne agayn his Hoste,
 And swore a grete Othe, that he suld never spare,
 Neither Lithe nor Lose, Northeren whut so thei were.
 William turned agayn, and held what he had sworn,
 All mad he wasteyn, Pasture, Medow, and Korne.
 And slough both Fader and Sonne, Women lete thei gon,
 Hors and Houndes thei ete, uncithis skaped non.
 Now dwellis William efte, full bare was money wone,
 Of gode men er none lefte, but slayn er ilk one.
 Grete Sin did William, that swilk Wo did werk,
 So grete Vengeance he nam, of men of holy Kirk,
 That did no wem to him, ne no Trespass,
 Fro York unto Durham no wonyng Stede was,
 Nien yere, says my Buke, lasted so grete Sorrow,
 The Bishop Clerkes tuke their Lyves for two borrows.*

The cruelties William committed made him exclaim on his death-bed, "*Multis gravibusque peccatis onustus, contremisco, et mox ad tremendum Dei judicium rapiendus, quid faciam ignoro;*" and so goes on lamenting his sins, "*Nobiles et vulgares crudeliter vexari, injuste multos exhæreditavi, innumeros, maxime in pago Eboracensi, fame seu ferro mortificavi.*" †

Upon this occasion the town of North Allerton was depopulated and destroyed. It is described as "**modo wastum est,**" in the account of the general survey made a few years afterwards. This was a survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value; the quantity of meadow, pasture, wood, and arable land, which they contained; and in some counties the number of tenants, cottagers, and slaves, of all denominations, who lived upon them. This record, called "*Domesday Book,*" the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation, is preserved in the exchequer, and serves to illustrate to us, in many particulars, the ancient state of England.

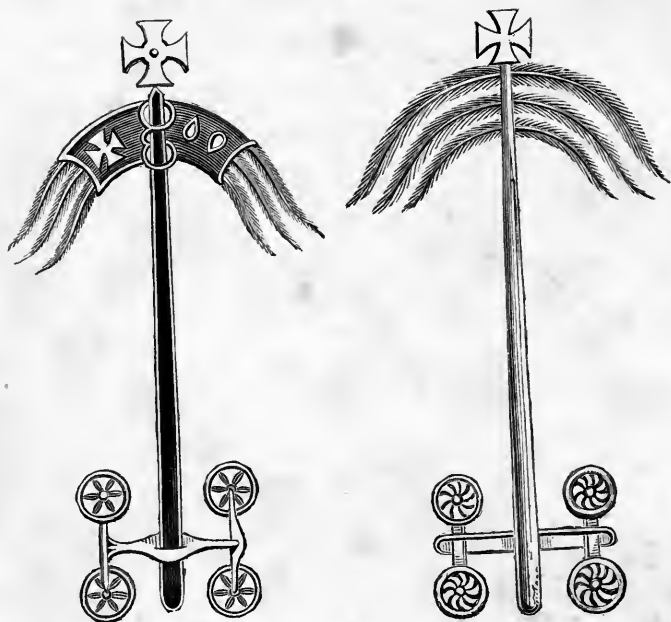
* i. e. two sureties.

† Thoresby.

1087. William Rufus, soon after his accession to the throne, gave the manor of Alverton with all its rights and appendages to William de Carilepho, bishop of Durham; but he with Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, being afterwards among the insurgents who declared for Robert, the eldest son of William I., against William Rufus, the latter sent an army into the north, which laid seige to the castle of Durham, and soon reduced it, confiscating the manor, and obliging the bishop to fly into Normandy.

The troubles in the state being put an end to, the king, well knowing the indolence and mildness of his brother Robert's disposition, formed a project to dispossess him of Normandy. In the execution of this scheme some of the king's troops were besieged in a fortress not capable of long resistance, and were reduced to great extremities, when by the interposition of our bishop the garrison was preserved from the sword. Soon afterwards a peace was concluded, and for this service the bishop was received into the royal favor, when this manor was restored to him.





Figures of the Standard.

From Aelred's "*Historia de bello Standardi.*"
(*Tuysden's Decem Scriptores.*)

The Battle of the Standard.

In Stephen's troubled reign, in as tumultuous days
As England ever knew, the archbishop of York,
Stout Thurston, and with him joined in that warlike work,
Ralph (both for wit and arms) of Durham, bishop then
Renown'd, that called were the valiant clergymen,
With th' earl of Aubemerle, Especk, and Peverell, knights,
And of the Lacies two, oft try'd in bloody fights,
'Twixt Allerton and York, the doubtful battle got,
On David and his son, whilst of th' invading Scot,
Ten-thousand strew'd the earth, and whilst they lay to bleed,
Ours follow'd them that fled, beyond our sister Tweed.

Drayton's Poly-olbion.

THE Battle of the Standard forms a remarkable epoch in the history of North Allerton, being, as it was, one of the most important engagements resulting from Border warfare. The following are the circumstances which caused the occurrence of this memorable transaction:—

David, king of Scotland, had received the news of Stephen's accession with the greatest indignation. Having taken an oath on the behalf of the empress Matilda, his niece, he was determined to support her rights. He levied an army with all possible expedition, and, entering Northumberland, possessed himself of the castles of Wark, Alnwick, and Norham. He laid before Bambrough for some time, but was not able to reduce it; therefore, raising the siege, he proceeded to Newcastle, which was surrendered to him. His further progress was stayed by Stephen's approach, who by

hasty marches, in the beginning of February, 1136, reached Durham before it was assailed by the Scottish army. David had his head-quarters at Newcastle; and whilst the two sovereigns lay within this short distance of each other, peace was concluded between them. By the treaty, David agreed to give up the fortresses he had reduced in Northumberland, on having ceded to him Carlisle and Doncaster.*

King David also made a claim, in favor of his son, to the earldom of Northumberland, which title he deduced from his own marriage with Maud, the eldest daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. But the earldom being proved not to pass by inheritance, but by royal gift, Stephen then only engaged, that if he should thereafter determine to dispose of the earldom to any person, he would cause prince Henry's claim, in right of his mother, to be fairly heard before his judges. This answer did not satisfy the king of Scotland, who, about Easter in the following year, whilst Stephen was absent on his continental affairs, assembled his army, determining to possess himself of Northumberland.

Upon the intelligence of the motion of the Scottish army, the northern earls assembled the forces of their several districts, and made Newcastle the place of general rendezvous. Thurstan, archbishop of York, had a conference with the king of Scotland and prince Henry at Roxburgh, and made a truce with them for a suspension of hostilities till Stephen's return. On his arrival, in the month of December following, David sent ambassadors to the English court, demanding the surrender of Northumberland, which Stephen peremptorily refused; on which hostilities immediately commenced.

So soon again was this unhappy country exposed to the miseries of war. Such excess of cruelty and depredation were the reciprocal practices of the belligerent powers as disgrace humanity; and are not exceeded by the most barbarous and uncultivated savages yet discovered.

* John and Richard of Hexham

The Scottish king made no delay in marching his troops to the borders. The siege of Wark was his first object ; from whence he led his forces into the heart of Northumberland. A great part of this army consisted of raw and undisciplined men, a mixed multitude, of barbarous and uncivilized manners, who ravaged and desolated the country with the greatest cruelty, as far as the Tyne.

To oppose the invading army, king Stephen led forth a powerful armament of horse and foot, and reached Wark about Candlemas 1138. The Scotch army, on his approach, retreated from Northumberland, studiously evading an action ; at the same time attempting to entice the king of England to Roxburgh, and lead him into a snare. But information being had of the project, Stephen eluded the design ; and, having spoiled the eastern borders, returned to England, in his way taking Bambrough out of the hands of Eustace Fitz-John, whose fidelity he suspected.

Upon the retreat of the English army the Scots renewed their enterprise, and laid waste the eastern part of Northumberland, which before had escaped the fury of the sword. They proceeded into the eastern part of the county of Durham, and there committed like depredations and acts of cruelty.* The king of Scotland was advanced to the environs of the city of Durham, when a sedition arising among his troops, and alarms being propagated of the approach of the English forces, the army retreated, and, in their way, laid siege to the castle of Norham, which was soon surrendered.

The Scottish king, being in possession of this valuable fortress, the key of that part of the episcopal territory, proposed in terms to the bishop of Durham, that he should renounce his allegiance to Stephen, and swear fealty to the empress, on which condition he would re-instate him in the possession of the castle of Norham, the damages the works had sustained in the siege being first repaired. But the bishop refusing to comply with these proposals, the town of Norham was

* Lyttleton's Hist. of H. 2.—John Hagustal—Sym. Dunelm, c. 261.

reduced to ashes, the fortress dismantled, and the outworks demolished.

David, restless in his avowed purpose, made his progress into Yorkshire. He left troops to blockade Wark castle, and destroyed the corn and produce of the country in his rout. The fury of his massacres and ravages enraged the northern barons, who assembled an army and encamped near North Allerton.

On Monday the 22nd of August, 1138, the Standard was raised on Cowton Moor, three miles north of North Allerton. The army being drawn up for battle, Robert de Brus eloquently addressed the soldiers, representing to them :—

“That though he was rightfully a subject to the king of England; nevertheless, from his youth, he had been a friend and familiar to the king of Scots: and therefore, being an old soldier, and sufficiently skilled in military affairs; as also not ignorant of the danger impending, considering likewise the ancient friendship between himself and that king; and that he stood obliged to him, not only by the band of friendship, but by a kind of necessary fidelity, desired leave of his fellow soldiers to go to him, with purpose either to dissuade him from fighting, or friendly to leave him.

“And, accordingly, coming into his presence, told him, that what he had to advise, should be honorable to himself, and profitable to his realm; adding, that the English had been his best friends, and that they had so approved themselves to Duncan and Edgar, his brothers, in their greatest exigents; instancing sundry particulars, wherein they had obliged him when he stood most in need of their aid; demonstrating likewise to him, the unavoidable consequences of war, viz., rapine, spoil, and destruction. And that though his army was more numerous, yet the English were more valiant and strong, and resolved to conquer or lose their lives.

“Which expressions so wrought upon that king, that he forthwith brake out into tears, and had condescended to a peaceable accord, but that William Mac Duncan, his nephew, (a person of extraordinary courage, and the chief instigator of this invasion,) came in, and in great

fury charging Brus with treachery, dissuaded the king from hearkening unto him.

"Whereupon, returning with sorrow to the English host, prepared for battle."*

Walter Espec ascended a platform which was made about the Standard, and did by an oration encourage the English army to fight:—

"Putting them in mind of the famous exploits which had been done of old, by the valor of their ancestors, in foreign parts, and in particular against the Scottish nation; assuring them, that, to vindicate the vile profanations which that barbarous people had made in all holy places where they came, St. Michael and his angels, and St. Peter, with the Apostles (whose churches were by them made stables) would fight, yea, that the martyrs, with their glorious company, whose altars they had defiled, would lead them on: likewise, that the sacred virgin would intercede for them, by their devout prayers; and that Christ himself would take up his shield, and rise up to their aid." And, having ended his speech, turned himself to the earl of Albemarl, and giving him his hand, saying, "*I faithfully promise you, that I will conquer the Scots this day, or lose my life by them.*"†

"Which courageous expression did put such spirit into all the noblemen there, that each of them made the like vow to the other: and to take away all opportunity of flight, sent their horses to a distance, resolving to fight on foot, and conquer or lose their lives." §

Thurstan, archbishop of York, was prevented by illness from accompanying the army further than Thirsk; he therefore commissioned Ralph, bishop of Orkney, || to fill his place, who standing on an eminence in the centre of the army, roused their courage with words to this effect:—

"Brave nobles of England, Normans by birth; for

* Aelredus Rievall.—Ord's Cleveland.

† Hailes's *Annals of Scotland*, vol. 1. p. 90. § Aelredus Rievall.

|| Both the MSS. which I have consulted concur with Savile's printed text in the reading of "Orcadum;" but Roger of Wendover and other historians say Ralph, bishop of Durham. The bishop of Durham at this time was Galirid Rufus, consecrated Aug. 6, 1133; died May 6, 1140.

it is well that on the eve of battle you should call to mind who you are, and from whom you are sprung : no one ever withstood you with success. Gallant France fell beneath your arms ; fertile England you subdued ; rich Apulia flourished again under your auspices ; Jerusalem, renowned in story, and the noble Antioch, both submitted to you. Now, however, Scotland, which was your own rightly, has taken you at disadvantage, her rashness more fitting a skirmish than a battle. Her people have neither military skill, nor order in fighting, nor self command. There is, therefore, no reason for fear, whatever there may be for indignation, at finding those whom we have hitherto sought and conquered in their own country, madly reversing the order, making an irruption into ours. But that which I, a bishop, and by divine permission, standing here as the representative of our archbishop, tell you, is this : that those who in this land have violated the temples of the Lord, polluted his altars, slain his priests, and spared neither children nor women with child, shall on this same soil receive condign punishment for their crime. This most just fulfilment of his will God shall this day accomplish by our hands. Rouse yourselves, then, gallant soldiers, and bear down on an accursed enemy with the courage of your race, and in the presence of God. Let not their impetuosity shake you, since the many tokens of our valor do not deter them. They do not cover themselves with armour* in war ; you are in the constant practice of arms in times of peace, that you may be at no loss in the chances of the day of battle. Your head is covered with the helmet, your breast with a coat of mail, your legs with greaves, and your whole body with the shield. Where can the enemy strike you when he finds you sheathed in steel ? What have we to fear in attacking the naked bodies of men who know not the use of armour ? Is it their numbers ? It is not so much the multitude of a host, as the valor of a few, which is decisive. Numbers,

* "*Nesciunt armare se ;*" and just afterwards the historian calls them "*nudos et inermes :*" Not that they went to battle unarmed, as the passage has been rendered, but the rank and file of the Scots used no defensive armour, and perhaps, like their posterity, only wore the kilt.

without discipline, are an hindrance to success in the attack, and to retreat in defeat. Your * ancestors were often victorious when they were but a few against many. What, then, does the renown of your fathers, your practice of arms, your military discipline avail, unless they make you, few though you are in numbers, invincible against the enemy's hosts? But I close my discourse, as I perceive them rushing on, and I am delighted to see that they are advancing in disorder.†

“Now, then, if any of you who this day are called to avenge the atrocities committed in the houses of God, against the priests of the Lord, and his little flock, should fall in the battle, I, in the name of your archbishop, absolve them from all spot of sin, in the name of the Father, whose creatures the foe hath foully and horribly slain, and of the Son, whose altars they have defiled, and of the Holy Ghost, from whose grace they have desperately fallen.”

Then all the English replied with a shout, and the mountains and hills re-echoed, “Amen! Amen!”

At the same moment the Scots raised their country's war-cry, “*Albanigh! Albanigh!*”§ till it reached the clouds. The sounds were drowned amid the crash of arms.||

The Galloway corps began the charge with such fury

* Arundel MS. is rendered “our.”

† The Scots, holding a council of war about the manner of beginning the engagement, disagreed in their sentiments. The Galloway men, descended from the ancient Picts, claimed it as their right to be in the van, and make the first attack. Though David did not care to gratify them, yet to avoid the ill consequences of a quarrel, hastily gave orders for them to form the first battalion, and begin the engagement. The second was commanded by his son prince Henry, who had under him a good body of knights and archers, with the Cumbrian and Tweeddale militia; assisted by Eustace Fitz-John. The third body was composed of Lothian and Murray; the king himself being at their head with a party of English and Norman knights, for his body guard.

Richard Hagustal, c. 316, says, “This infamous army was made up of Normans, Germans, English, Northumbrians, and Cumbrians, men of Tiviottale and Lodonea, of Picts, vulgarly called Norwegians, and Scots.”

§ By this they meant to announce themselves as descended from the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, called of old Albyn and Albania. When they were repulsed, the English called in scorn, *Eyrych, Eyrych*, “you are but Irish;” which, indeed, must have been true of that part of the Galwegians called the wild Scots of Galloway, who are undoubtedly Scotch Irish.—Scott's *History of Scotland*, 30.

|| Henry of Huntingdon.

that the English lancers at first gave ground ; but being sustained by the firmness of the rest of their body, and deriving great advantage from their armour in close engagement, whilst the enemy, continually galled by the archers, could scarce see where to direct their blows ; the Galloway men, having lost their two commanders, Ulrick and Dovenald, were broken, and fled in great confusion.

Galwegians light as ocean's gale,
And Lodon's knights all sheath'd in mail,
And the bold men of Tiviotdale,
Before his standard fled.

Prince Henry, forced through the part of the English army which was opposed to him, and passing beyond the Standard fell upon a party of cavalry posted behind the main body, with horses of dismounted cavalry ; and drove them beyond him the space of two furlongs, supposing that he was followed by the rest of his forces. The English, terrified with the impetuosity of the prince's attack, were on the point of quitting the field, when they were stopped by the stratagem of an artful and experienced warrior ; who, cutting off the head of one who was slain, held it up on his lance, crying out it was the head of the king of Scotland ; which brought them on to renew the battle with greater vigor than before. The Scots, discouraged by the flight of the Galloway men, and the rumour of the death of their king, fled on all sides ; so that few were left about David, who had hitherto fought on foot, but he was now forced by his guard of knights to mount on horseback and retreat.

Those that fled, seeing the royal banner, on which a dragon was painted, waving in the air, concluded immediately that the king was not dead ; and, rallying, joined his corps in such numbers, as to render it dangerous to the pursuers. Some of these latter were taken prisoners, the rest, halting, he retired unmolested to Carlisle, where he was two days in great trouble for his son, of whom he could hear no tidings.

The prince finding himself with a few followers in the midst of the English army, made them throw off

their marks of distinction, and mixing with the enemy, as if a part of their body, found means at last to get from them; after being severely wounded, and encountering many difficulties, arrived at Carlisle,* three days after his father.

The Scots' loss was not so great in the field; but thousands who fled were slain in different counties, through which they endeavoured to escape. Their total loss is computed at about ten or eleven thousand men; whereas that of the English was very small; Gilbert de Lacy being the only knight slain.†

This engagement has ever since been called the Battle of the Standard, from a long pole,

“Like the mast of some tall ammiral,”

which Thurstan brought from the convent of Beverley. This was drawn on a four wheeled carriage; and had on the top of it a silver crucifix, under which were suspended the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, and above all, in a silver pix, the consecrated host.

The scene of action is still known by the name of Standard-hill, and the holes into which the dead Scots were thrown, by that of the Scot-pits. John of Hexham says, that from the sacks and wallets left by the enemy it was called Baggamoor.

Hugh de Sotevagina, at that time archdeacon of York, wrote the following distich upon it:

“Dicitur a stando standardum, quod stetit illic,
Militiæ probitas vincere sive mori.”

“Standard, from stand, this fight we aptly call,
Our men here stood to conquer, or to fall.”

The English nobles who came so bravely forward and ventured their lives, to save from desolation the houses of God, and the poor people from all the horrors which were awaiting them, had the countless swarms which David commanded been permitted to extend their devastation, were—

* *Lel. Col. v. iii.*

† *R. Hagul.—W. Hemingford.*

WILLIAM LE GROSS, EARL OF ALBEMARLE,

Chief of those gallant barons at this engagement, and in reward for his prowess, was forthwith advanced to the earldom of Yorkshire. Three years afterwards, he was with king Stephen at the fatal battle of Lincoln.

In that essentially church building age, the twelfth century, William le Gross, earl of Albemarle and lord of Holderness, grandson of Odo, earl of Champagne, was distinguished among the Anglo-Norman barons for his liberality towards the religious orders. Besides the house of Albemarle, in Normandy, three stately foundations in England; the Cistercian abbey of Vandey, or de Valle Dei, at Edenham, in Lincolnshire, Meux in Yorkshire, not far from his castle of Skipsey; a monastery of black canons at Thornton-upon-Humber; and an hospital at Newton, acknowledged him as their founder. He is recorded by the grateful chronicler of Thornton as "an eminent founder of monasteries." He was also the founder of the ancient and stupendous castle, once the glory, and still the ornament, of Scarborough.

He died in 1180, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs. Hawyse, married first, to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex: secondly, to William de Fortibus; and Amicia, to Eston.*

ROBERT DE BRUS,

Son of Robert de Brus, who came over with the Conqueror, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Walthege, earl of St. Clair.

Robert the second resided chiefly at the court of king Henry I., where he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of David, earl of Cumberland, afterwards king of Scotland, who on his accession to the throne, out of affection and gratitude, conferred upon him the lordship of Annandale in Scotland. It was this Robert de Brus who had an interview with David, before this battle. Dugdale is evidently wrong in supposing it was Robert,

* Roll of Battle Abbey.

the first, who would have been 110 years of age, supposing he at the conquest was the same age as king William, viz. forty. Drummond informs us, that "he came into England with the Conqueror, and died soon after;" Ord places his death A.D. 1090, which is the most probable date.

Our Robert was no less distinguished for piety than valor. He founded Guisborough priory; he gave the church of Middlesburgh to Whitby; and conferred on the abbey of St. Mary, at York, his lordships of Appelton and Hornby. He died at a good old age, 11th of May, A.D. 1141, and was buried within the venerable pile at Guisborough, which he had reared. He left issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of Fulk Paynell, two sons—Adam, who inherited the lordship of Skelton, and Robert, lord of Annandale in Scotland.

ADAM DE BRUS,

Son and heir of the above Robert de Brus II., fought side by side with his father at this engagement.* Having adhered faithfully to king Stephen throughout his stormy and disastrous career, he incurred the displeasure of Henry II., who deprived him of his noble castle of Danby in Cleveland.

Adam emulated his father in deeds of piety, and gave to the Knights Templars, one toft in Ingleby and three at Yarm; he also founded the nunnery at Hutton Lowercross.†

He died in 1167, and was buried at Guisborough, leaving issue by Ivetta, daughter of William de Arches, widow of R. de Flamvill, Adam, his son and heir, commonly called Adam the second, and a daughter called Agnes, the wife of Ralph, the son of Ribald, lord of Middleham, and nephew to the earl of Richmond.

BERNARD DE BALIOL,

Son of Guy de Baliol. After the battle of the Standard, Bernard still adhered to king Stephen in his greatest

* Aelredus Rieval 377 a. n. 40.

† Mon. Ang. vol. 2, p. 148.

troubles, and was taken prisoner with his royal master at the battle of Lincoln. In 14 Hen. II. he paid a fine of twenty pounds to the king, because he did not certify what knight's fees he then held :* and within two years after he gave two hundred pounds for restitution of his lands thereupon seized.†

He is supposed to be the founder of the castle, thence called Bernardcastle. In 1174, the Scots besieged Alnwick castle, Bernard joined the English barons, and on their march to the relief, it was advised they should halt on account of a dense fog, he said "*Let them stay that will, I am resolved to go on, though none follow me, rather than dishonor myself by staying here.*" By whose example, they going forward, surprised the enemy, and in a short but fierce skirmish, took the king prisoner, and conveyed him to Richmond castle.§ He was a benefactor to the monks of St. Mary's abbey, York ; and to the monks of Rievaulx.

He was succeeded by Eustace de Baliol, his son, by his wife Agnes de Pincheni.

RICHARD DE CURCY,

Succeeded Robert de Curcy, sewer to the empress Maud ; and founder of the nunnery at Canington.

Richard is represented as a valiant commander in this battle ; he was succeeded by William de Cury, sewer to king Henry II.||

WALTER ESPEC,

One of the principal commanders in this noted engagement ; and although this is the only battle we find him engaged in, his address to the soldiers shows him a man of valor in defence of his country.

He was lord of Helmsley and Kirkham, the latter being his chief mansion. He founded the abbey of Kirkham and Rievaulx, which he amply endowed.‡

He had issue by his wife Adelina, a son called Walter, who was killed by the fall of his horse, to the great

* Rot. pip. 14. H. 2.

† Rot. pip. 16 H. 2.

§ Jorval. Lel. Coll. vol. 2. p. 377.

|| John prior Hugustald 262.

‡ Mon. Ang. vol. 1. p. 727.

grief of his father: being thus bereft of issue, he resolved to "make Christ heir of part of his lands."

Pro reorum venia Kirkham domus bona,
Rievallis deinceps, et hæc tria, Wardona
Est fundata primitius à dicta persona,
Pro quorum meritis datur illi trina corona.

Walter died in 1153, and was buried on the 9th of March, in the abbey of Rievaulx, where two years before he became a monk. He left his possessions to his three sisters. Aelredus Rievall thus describes him; "quick-witted, prudent in counsel, serious in peace, discrete in war, a trusty friend, a loyal subject, of stature more than ordinary large, yet comely; his hair black, his beard long, forehead high, great eyes, big face, but beautiful, shrill voice, in speech elegant, and of noble extraction, wanting issue of his body."

ROBERT DE FERRARS,

Youngest son of Henry de Ferrars, by Berta, his wife; his elder brothers, Engenulfus and William, dying, he became heir to his father's large possessions. He was one of the witnesses to king Stephen's laws, made the first year of his reign; and commanded the Derbyshire men in this battle; for which service Stephen advanced him to the earldom of Derby; which honor he was not destined to hold long, dying the year following, 1139, leaving Robert his son and heir, who stiled himself "Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis," and "Comes Junior de Notingham;" and two daughters, Isolda married to Stephen de Beauchamp; and married to Walcheline Maminot.*

WILLIAM FOSSARD,

Son and heir of Robert Fossard. After this battle William, adhering to king Stephen, was with him at the battle of Lincoln, where he was taken prisoner.

Upon the collection of the scutage in 8 Hen. II, he paid xiil. and in 12 Hen. II. certified his *Fees de veteri Feoffamento*, to be in number twenty-seven and a half,

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1, p. 258.

with six and a half *de novo Feoffamento* ; for which in 14 Hen. II. he paid xxil.* He left issue Joane, his daughter and heiress, wife of Robert de Turnham, which Robert, in 9 Ric. I., by a suit with the bishop of Durham, did in her right recover from him the manor of Clif Ging, in the county palatine, which had been long in the possession of those bishops.†

WALTER DE GANT,

Eldest Son of Gilbert de Gant, nephew to William, duke of Normandy. Walter was a person of great humanity and piety ; who when advanced in years and near his death, commanded a brave regiment of Flemings and Normans, in this engagement.

The Gants, some time earls of Lincoln, held Hundmanby in Yorkshire, and their name is still kept up among the inhabitants.

Gilbert Gant
Left Hundmanby moor
To Hundmanby poor,
That they might never want.

Such is the rhyme formerly sung round the market cross there every Shrove Tuesday, in remembrance of the good donor.

Gilbert de Gant—
And in those days good women were scant ;
Some said they were few and some said they were many ;
But in the day of Robert Coultas
One was sold at the market cross for a penny.

Or, according to another version, which doubtless the ladies of Hundmanby would prefer to sing :

Gilbert Gant—
And in them days good men were scant ;
Some said they was scarce and some said they was many ;
But when Robert Coultas was a lord
There was one sold for a penny.

These odd and rather amusing remnants of olden verse, were gathered from the lips of Hundmanby seniors. ||

* Rot. pip. 14 H. 2.

† R. Hoved 446. b.n. 50.

|| Longstaffe's Darlington.

Walter founded the priory of Bridlington, and added buildings to the abbey of Bardney, which his father had restored. He married Maud, daughter of Stephen, earl of Brittany and Richmond, had with her all Swaledale, in Frank-marriage. He died 4 Steph., and left issue, three sons, Gilbert, who succeeded him, Robert, and Geoffrey.*

RALPH HANSELYN,

Descended from Goisfrid Alselin; and took part in this battle. In 11 Hen. II., Ralph paid sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, upon levying the scutage of Wales; and next year upon the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified the knight's fees, which he then had, to be in number twenty-five, whereof twelve, a fifth and twelfth part, were *De veteri Feoffamento*; for which in 14 Hen. II., he paid twenty-five marks.† The principal seat of this baron was at Shelford in Nottinghamshire. He left a daughter named Rose, married to Thomas Bardulf, to whom his inheritance descended.

ILBERT DE LACY,

With his father, was expelled the realm by king Henry I., and the honor of Pontefract bestowed upon Henry Traverse. Hagustald says, "by the special favour of king Stephen, this Ilbert re-obtained his barony of Pontefract;" in the 3rd of Stephen we find him assisting that monarch at this battle. Afterwards he obtained pardon, on behalf of his servants, for all forfeitures; and especially for the death of William Maltravers.||

He married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, and dying without issue, Henry his brother succeeded him in his lands and honor.

GILBERT DE LACY,

Brother of the above Ilbert de Lacy, was slain in this

* Lel. Coll. vol. 2, p. 314.

† Rot. pip. 11. H. 2.—14 H. 2.

|| Ex autogr. nuper in castro de Pontefract.

memorable engagement. We are informed by Hemingford, and other historians he was the only knight slain.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY.

Roger de Mowbray, the head of that Family which came with the Conqueror, being deprived of his estates for disloyalty, they were given by Henry I. to Nigel de Albini: his son Roger, assumed the surname of Mowbray; and from him descended the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk and earls of Nottingham.*

Roger, at the death of his father Nigel de Albini, being a minor, was in ward to king Stephen. Upon the invasion by David, though then in minority, he was one of the commanders in this engagement, and adhering to Stephen was with him at the battle of Lincoln, and there taken prisoner.

In 1148, Roger accompanied Lewis, king of France, in that famous expedition into the Holy Land; where he vanquished a stout and hardy pagan, in single combat. In the 20 Hen. II., Roger being concerned in the rebellion, had to render his castle of Thirsk; which the king caused to be pulled down.† He founded the abbey of Byland in 1143, at the instance of Gundrea his mother; about two years after he founded the abbey of Newburgh; he was also a considerable benefactor to the Knights Templars; to the monks of St. Mary's abbey at York; to the monks of Rievaulx, Fountains, Jorevaux, and the canons of Bridlington, &c.

So fervent was his devotion, that he again took upon him the cross, and made another journey to the Holy Land; Saladin, entering the Holy Land with a great number of Turks, utterly vanquished the Christians, in which unhappy overthrow, Roger was taken prisoner, with Guy, king of Jerusalem, but was redeemed by the Knights Templars.

Hoveden says, he died in the Holy Land, and was buried at Sures; other writers however say, that he returned to England and lived fifteen years, that he died aged, and was buried in the abbey of Byland,

* Camden's Brit. fol. 756.

† Jorvall 1096

within an arch on the south side of the Chapter-house, near Gundrea his mother, with the figure of a sword upon his tomb.* He left issue by Alice de Gant, his wife, two sons, Nigel and Robert.

WILLIAM PEVERELL,

Son of Ranulph Peverell, had the castle of Nottingham given him by the Conqueror, and at the general survey, held one hundred and fourteen lordships, fifty-five of which were in Nottinghamshire. In 1 Stephen, being one of the temporal lords in the great council held at Oxford, he is mentioned amongst the witnesses to the laws then made and ratified by king Stephen.†

He conducted the forces of Nottinghamshire in this encounter with the Scots, and was taken prisoner with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln; his castle was given by the empress Maud, to William Painell; though in the year following William's soldiers recovered it again, by stratagem in the night.

He founded and endowed several religious houses, for the health of the souls of himself, of Aveline his wife, of William his son, and of all his other children.||

WILLIAM DE PERCY,

Son of Richard de Percy. William in the 12 Hen. II., upon levying the aid for marrying that king's daughter, certified his knight's fees; at which time he had twenty-eight *De veteri Feoffamento*; and eight, a third, and sixth part *De novo Feoffamento*. He gave to the monks of Fountains, two ox-gangs of land, three to the monks of Whitby, and one to the monks of Bridlington. He married Adelidis de Tunebrige, and had issue four sons, Walter, Alan, Richard, William; and two daughters, Maud, married to William, earl of Warwick; and Agnes, to Joscelaine de Louvaine, younger son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, and brother to Adeliza, wife of Henry I. All his sons dying without issue, his inheri-

* Mon. Ang. vol. 2. p. 193,

|| Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 260.

† Jno. Hagustald 269.

tance was divided between his two daughters. Maud died without issue, and Joscelaine, husband of Agnes, thereupon assumed the surname of Percy.*

RALPH, BISHOP OF ORKNEY.

Torffæus, the Danish historian, in *Historia Orcadum*, doubts the accounts given of the early bishops of these isles. Concerning Ralph, surnamed Novellus, the continuator of Florence says, 'Quoniam nec principis terrae, nec cleri, nec plebis electione, vel assensu, fuerat ordinatus, ab omnibus refutatis,' &c. The archbishop of York had used to ordain bishops with the title of Orkney, but the before-mentioned historian is of opinion that they were merely titulars, to give the greater show of authority to the see of York; and he is positive that this bishop did never reside in the isles of Orkney, and that Ralph, designed bishop of Orkney, had been a presbyter of York. Augusto Hay, says that "Radulfus Ep. Orcad. is witness to a charter of king David I.," but not as a subject of the king; at least not *qua Epis. Orcadum*.

ROBERT DE STUTEVILLE,

Succeeded his father Robert de Stuteville. He was constituted sheriff of Yorkshire, in 16 Hen. II., held that office for the one half the same year, and so till the end of the 21 years inclusive.† He was engaged in the battle fought near Alnwick 20. Hen. II., and next year was one of the witnesses to that arbitrament made by king Henry, between the kings of Castile and Navar.§ About this time he laid claim to the barony of Roger de Mowbray; which Henry I. had given to Nigel de Albini, father of Roger, as forfeited to the crown; it was accorded, that Roger should give the lordship of Kirby Moresheved, to hold by the service of nine knight's fees.

He founded two monasteries, one at Roffedale, and another at Keldholme; he gave to the monks of St.

* Nicholas's peerage.

† Rot. pip. 16 H. 2.

§ R. Hoveden.

Mary's abbey, York, one carucate of land. He was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir, who for the health of the souls of Robert his grandfather, Robert his father, and Erneburge his mother, gave large possessions to the monks of Rievaulx.*

THURSTAN,

The twenty-eighth archbishop of York, was elected in 1114, but was not consecrated till 1119. He was lord-lieutenant of the north, and organized the troops that fought this famous battle, though he was left at Thirsk sick. He protected the thirteen monks who fled from St. Mary's abbey, York, in 1132, and gave them the ground near Ripon, on which was afterwards founded the beautiful abbey of Fountains. Thurstan is remarkable for having never acknowledged the precedence of the see of Canterbury over that of York. In 1137, while he was archbishop, the cathedral was partly destroyed by fire. He resigned 21st Jan. 1139.

"Thus within two years after the battle, the aged Thurstan felt his vital vigor to decay, and prepared for a more solemn hour of conflict. He set his house in order; and assembling the priests of the cathedral of York in his own chapel, made his last confession before them; and laid with bared body on the ground before the altar of St. Andrew, received from some of their hands the discipline of the scourge, with tears bursting from his contrite heart. And remembering a vow made in his youth at Clugny, the famous monastery in Burgundy, he went to Pontefract, to a newly founded house of Cluniac monks, followed by an honorable procession of the priests of the church of York, and a great number of laymen. There, on the festival of the conversion of St. Paul, he took the habit of a monk in the regular way, received the abbot's blessing, and for the remainder of his life gave himself entirely to the care of the salvation of his soul. On the 6th of February, 1140, twenty-six years and six months

* Register de Rievaulx.

after his accession to the archbishopric, the canons of the church of York and other religious persons standing round, the hour of his departure being at hand, he celebrated the vigils in commemoration of the dead in Christ, read the lesson himself, and with a clear voice, pausing and sometimes groaning in spirit, chanted the solemn verses of the hymn, *Dies iræ*. At the end of this solemn service of humiliation he sank to the earth, and while the monks gathered round and prayed for him, breathed his last.”*

The Scottish army was commanded by king David, his son prince Henry, a brave and amiable youth; William MacDuncan, nephew to David, and chief leader of the Galloway men; Ulrick and Dovenald, both slain; Malise, earl of Stratherne; and the two following English barons.

ALAN PERCY,

A natural son of the first Alan Percy, of Semar. Aelred, the historian of the battle, calls him “Alanus de Percy magni Alain filius nothus, miles strenuissimus et in militaribus negotiis probatissimus;” and records a short and angry parole betwixt him and Malise, earl of Stratherne.

The accurate and ingenious critic Ritson, conjectures that this Alan was the ancestor of the royal house of Stewart. Mr. Ritson had probably other reasons for his opinion; but the above passage of Aelred at least points out an Alan, who, in point of time, character, and circumstances, might well be the father of the first Walter Stewart of Scotland; and, curious as the conclusion may appear, if the royal line of Stewart owe its origin to a bastard of the house of Percy, I yet know no more probable answer that can be given to the question which lord Hailes has left unanswered: “Who was Alan, the father of Walter Stewart of Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm IV.?”

* Churton’s early English Church.

We wish Ritson's evidence on the subject had been submitted to the critical acumen of lord Hailes, justly esteemed the *Restorer of Scottish history*.*

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN,

Nephew and heir of Serlo de Burgh, the founder of Knaresbro' castle, married to his first wife Beatrice, only daughter and heiress of Yvo de Vesci, lord of Alnwick, who brought him that extensive estate; to his second, Agnes, daughter and heiress of William Fitz-Nigel, constable of Chester, who still further augmented his inheritance by the barony of Halton.† He also possessed the lordship of Malton, by inheritance from his mother, the grand-daughter of Gilbert Tyson, and heiress to the family estates.

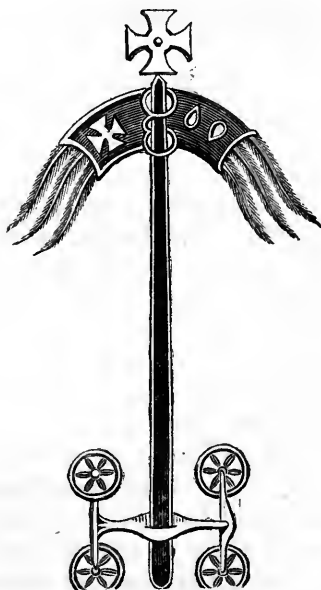
Eustace espoused the cause of the empress Maud, against king Stephen, and delivered his castles of Malton and Alnwick to David, king of Scotland, who placed a strong garrison in Malton castle, and laid waste the neighboring country; but the Scots being defeated, the castle was taken and the town reduced to ashes. Eustace retreated into Scotland, and was present in the second line of the Scottish army at this battle. Being afterwards reconciled to the king, he returned into England, and rebuilt the town of Malton, which from that time acquired the name of New Malton. In 1147 he founded an abbey for premonstratensian canons at Alnwick; in 1150 a priory of Gilbertine canons at old Malton; and in 1155 an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene at Broughton, near Malton, all of which he liberally endowed. He was also a benefactor to the canons of Bridlington; St. Mary's abbey, York, &c.

Eustace lived to see Henry II. ascend the throne, and was slain fighting in his cause against the Welch, in 1156. From his son, by his first marriage, William, sprang the great baronial family of De Vesci: by his

* Surtees.

† Roll of Battle Abbey.

second alliance he was father of Richard Fitz-Eustace, baron of Halton and constable of Chester, ancestor of the Claverings and the Eures.



Annals from Henry the Second to the Present Time.

THE following assertion is extracted (slightly abridged) from Jefferson's History of Thirsk :—

In the reign of king Henry II., his son Henry was assigned an equal share in the government with himself, and afterwards rebelled against his father. Roger de Mowbray joined with the party of the son in this attempt, which proved unsuccessful. Sir Roger having escaped to Alnwick, and fearing that his castle of Thirsk would be attacked immediately by the king, instantly despatched a messenger to his nephew, John de Mowbray, informing him that their plans had proved abortive, and of his fears respecting Thirsk; but charged him on his salvation, not to surrender the castle, should king Henry's troops demand it, as he was raising some men amongst the degraded barons, and doubted not, in the course of a short time, to bring some soldiers to its relief; being determined to withstand the utmost vengeance his enraged sovereign could inflict.

All passed on quietly at the castle till the night of the 11th March, 1175: they were eagerly expecting the arrival of Sir Roger and his troops, when the sentinel on duty espied the troops of the lord de Valence coming from Easingwold, after reducing Craike and Hinderskell castles. No attempt was made on the castle that night;

but at dawn of day the following morning a messenger arrived in breathless haste with the doleful tidings of the total defeat of Roger de Mowbray near North Allerton, by the king's troops, who were marching from Bernard Castle to meet the forces of the lord de Valence, and make one strong body to crush the sons of rebellion ; but that Roger had escaped, favored by the darkness of night, and had not been discovered by the enemy. This bad news was a great damp to John, as it was impossible for him to defend the castle with success ; it was surrendered to the royal army by the consent of the garrison. John de Mowbray being taken prisoner to Craike castle.*

For the above and other details of the war, the writer appears to have drawn upon his own imagination. The name of De Valence does not appear in the history of the Border wars before the reigns of the Edwards, and we find no historical *John* de Mowbray before the time of John de Mowbray, created earl of Nottingham, in 1377. And no person surrendered Thirsk castle to a De Valence, or any other royalist commander : for that castle having held out till the war was ended in which William king of Scotland was taken prisoner at Alnwick, 13th June, 1174, Roger de Mowbray on the 31st July following, made his personal submission and surrender of Thirsk castle to king Henry II. at Northampton. †

1195. During the vacancy of the see of Durham, which continued nearly two years, the convent, as well as the people of the palatine, appear to have suffered much injury and oppression from the officers of the crown. § The occasion of the delay in electing a bishop doth not appear : Geof. of Coldingham says, messengers from the convent were sent to consult the king's (Richard I.) pleasure touching the person they should nominate, when

* History of Thirsk, pp. 22—27.

† Benedict. Petroburgh. ed. Hearne, p. 84.

§ Gualter de Ferlington custus Dunelmen castri.—Hen. Ferlington custos castelli de Norham, quæ sumpta in manus regis Hugonem Bardulphum custodem habebant.—*Ex lib. annalium, &c.*—*Lel. col. v. i. p. 292.*

PHILIP DE POICTEU,

A native of Aquitaine, one of the king's privy counsellors, and chief favorites, was at length pointed out to them as a person most agreeable to the sovereign; on whose election the monks were promised the royal protection, and full confirmation of the liberties they held in former reigns.

He was elected at North Allerton, according to Wharton, by the monks assembled there, in the presence of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, in the month of November, 1195; but Geof. of Coldingham says, he was elected in the chapter-house on the 11th January. Those various dates are easily reconciled by a supposition that, in full chapter, the act at North Allerton was confirmed at Durham, and then recorded there. He was ordained priest, the 15th June, 1196, and consecrated at Rome by pope Celestine, in the Lateran church, on the 20th April, 1197. Geof. of Coldingham postpones his consecration to the 12th May, 1198.* He died 22nd April, 1208, and the see was vacant for nine years and a half.

1274. On the death of the rector of Skirpenbeck, Thomas de Chaney, lord of Skirpenbeck, had a violent quarrel with the abbot Robert of Whitby, about the right of presentation to the church. Each party presented a candidate: the matter was examined before the official of the archdeaconry of the East Riding, in a full chapter of Buckrose, (a wapentake of the East Riding) held at Scrayingham: who reported to the archbishop in favor of the abbot of Whitby, whose claim to the right of patronage was afterwards fully made out before the king's justiciaries at North Allerton, and was thereupon confirmed by royal authority, as well as by order of the archbishop.†

Blind Harry, in his "Actis and Deidis of the Illuster and Vailyeand Champioun Shyr Wilham Wallace, Knycht of Elrisle," says that Wallace here fought a

* Ang. Sac. p. 726.

† Young's Whitby I. p. 317.—R. f. 123 ch. p. 223.

bloody battle with "Shyr Rawff Rymut, captayne of Maltoun," and after lying some time in expectation of a visit from king Edward I., burnt the town.

"Wallace tranountyt on the second day,
Fra York thai passit rycht in gud aray;
North-west thai past in battaill buskyt boun,
Thar lugeyng tuk besyd Northallyrtoun."

"Than Wallace maid full mony byggyng hayt;
Thai rassyt fyr, brynt up Northallartoun,
Agayne through York-schyre bauldly maid them boun,
Dystroyed the land, as far as evir thai ryde,
Sewyn myle about thai brynt on athir syde."

This account is evidently unfounded and romantic.

1298. A parliament was held at York, in the beginning of this year, and the Scottish nobility were summoned to attend. They refused, and the assembly determined on a renewal of hostilities, to punish their contumacious disobedience. Edward commanded the people of Beverley, and of other parts of Yorkshire, to assemble at Alverton, about Candlemas, with horses and arms;* and issued orders for a general muster of his army at York, in the following April, resolving to take signal vengeance on the Scots, for their breach of faith. The dispute was settled by the battle of Falkirk, fought on the 22nd July, the English gaining a complete and decisive victory.

1317. On the death of Richard Kellawe, bishop of Durham, Lewis Beaumont, a descendant of the royal family of France, and a near relative of the Queen of England, was elected bishop 19th October, 1317.

Beaumont wishing to be installed on the feast of St. Cuthbert, began his progress to the north, accompanied by his brother Henry Beaumont, two cardinals from Rome, and a splendid retinue. On his arrival at North Allerton, he was met by the prior of Durham, who had to read the bill of his consecration, he being too illiterate to read it himself.† At Rushyford, nine miles from Durham, they were intercepted by Gilbert de Middleton and Walter de Selby, with a troop of light horsemen, who robbed the cardinals of all their

* Madox's Exch. ii. 219.

† Heylin's Lives of the Bishops.

valuables, and took the bishop and his brother prisoners to Mitford castle.* The captives were, however, liberated soon afterwards on payment of a sum stipulated. Beaumont was consecrated on the 26th of March, 1318. He died in September, 1333, and was buried before the high altar, at Durham, where his gravestones have lately been found, consisting of two immense slabs weighing about six tons. It is believed that in point of size and weight they have no equal in England.

1318. The reign of Edward II. must be considered a black and dismal spot in the annals of England. In the battle of Bannockburn,† lost by this monarch's want of military skill, or cowardice, a great number of Yorkshire knights and soldiers perished before the rudely armed army of the Scots.

The victorious army, in the year 1318, gaining possession of Berwick by treachery, Bruce took up his residence in the castle. The possession of this strong place enabled his forces to reduce many of the fortresses in Northumberland; and in destructive parties they roved over the southern parts, entered Yorkshire, commanded by lord Randolph§ and Sir

* Hutchinson.

† Whilst Bruce was at the island of Rachrin after his numerous defeats, looking upward to the roof of the wretched cabin in which he lay, his eye was attracted by a spider which, hanging at the end of a long thread of its own spinning, was endeavoring to swing itself from one beam in the roof to another, for the purpose of fixing the line on which it meant to stretch its web. The insect made the attempt again and again without success; and at length Bruce counted that it had tried to carry its point six times, and been as often unable to do so. It came into his head that he had himself fought just six battles against the English and their allies, and that the poor persevering spider was exactly in the same situation as himself, having made as many trials, and been as often disappointed in what it aimed at. "Now," thought Bruce, "as I have no means of knowing what is best to be done, I will be guided by the luck which shall attend this spider." The spider made another effort with all the force it could muster, and fairly succeeded in fastening its thread to the beam which it had so often attempted in vain to reach. Bruce also made a final effort, and his perseverance was crowned with the glorious result at Bannockburn.—*Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.*

§ Thomas Randolph, first earl of Moray, was very eminent in the reign of Robert Bruce, who granted him the earldom of Moray, together with the seigniorship of the Isle of Man, as a fief, and great estates in Scotland, about the year 1315. He was appointed by the parliament, in the same year, governor of Scotland, in the probable event of the minority of the successor, and entered on that office on the death of Robert, which took place on the 7th June, 1329. Shortly after died the noble earl of Moray, who was one of the most gallant and powerful princes in Scotland: he bore for arms, argent, three pillows gules.—*Froissart's Chronicles.*

James Douglas,* at the head of 15,000 men, made a dash at York, with the hope of carrying off Edward's queen, Isabella; but a prisoner, whom the English took, betrayed their scheme just in time to prevent its success. They on their rout laid waste the country with fire and sword. At North Allerton they received a thousand marks to spare the town, as they did also at Ripon; but whether enraged at the opposition they met with from the castles of Skipton and Knaresbrough, or from some other motives, it is certain they burnt both Ripon and North Allerton, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York.

Walsingham informs us, a terrible famine ensued, during which the most loathsome animals were eaten, children were obliged to be secreted by their parents, to prevent their being kidnapped for food, and many even devoured each other in the most ravenous manner from lack of necessary subsistence.

1319. The king issued the following mandate to the collectors of his taxes, for exempting North Allerton and other places from payment thereof, in consideration that they had been ruined by those his enemies and rebels.

De Villis per Scotos combustis, et Taxatione non levanda, &c.

Item taxatoribus, &c., in eodem. Frithingo pro Johanne de Haneby et hominibus Villarum de Northalverton, Broumpton, Romundeby, Thornton in Vinas, Nonnyngton, Bergby, Sourby, Northkilvyngton, Thornton

* Forden reports, that Douglas was thirteen times defeated in battle, and fifty-seven times victorious. The portrait of Douglas is thus drawn by Barbour:

" In visage was he some deal gray,
And had black hair, as I heard say;
But then of limbs, he was well made,
With bones great, and shoulders braid.
His body well made and lenyie,
As they that saw him said to me.
When he was blyth, he was lovely
And meek, and sweet in company;
But who in battle might him see,
Another countenance had he;
And in his speech he lispt some deal,
But that set him right wonder well."

in Thestrede, Northorington, Bretteby, Sigston, Thymelby, Hotton Parva, Smytheton, Hornby, Grisby, et Osmunderlare.—*Rymer's Fædera III.* 801.

1322. Some write that on their return from the expedition of 1322, the Scots spoiled North Allerton and the other towns on their route.* Leland † says, "K. Edward II., in the year 1322, advanced from Pomfret at the head of the English forces against the Scots as far as Edinburgh, but the Scots kept so long in the woods, mountains, and moors, that famine and murmuring broke out in the king's host. Edward seeing famine and death in his host, recoiled. Douglas and Randolph, captains of the Scots under Bruce, king of Scotland, seeing this, made a great road into Northumberland, and destroyed the country round about, went forth to Northalreton, and burnt it. And king Edward seeing this, raised his host beyond the Trent, and they encountered with the Scots at Byland abbey, fifteen days after Michaelmas, and there the English were discomfited. And there John of Bretagne, earl of Richmond, enemy to Thomas Lancaster, was taken prisoner, and after being delivered for a great ransom, went into France, and never returned into England again."

1323. In several of the succeeding reigns, we find this part of the country the seat of intestine wars and all its attendant horrors. The Scotch took every opportunity of invading the northern frontiers, and frequently penetrated as far as York, under the reign of Edward II.

In the 16th year of his reign, a commission issued out of the exchequer to William Darel and Johan de Hamby, ordering them to raise speedily, in every town and place in the wapentake of Alverton, as well within the franchises as without, all the defensible men, that were between the age of sixteen and sixty, as well of gentz d'armes as of foot, each man being duly arrayed according to his estate, and to put the said men in array by hundreds and twenties, and being so arrayed

* Fabian.

† Collect. ii. p. 466.

to lead them to the king at York by such a day, to act against the Scots.*

Mowbray's vale, where pingand lands abound,
In cattle plenteous, by rich harvest crown'd;
The hardy people took defensive arms,
Whose fields the Wiske with pleasant riv'rets charms
Well waters, and increased by winter's showers,
Adjoined to slimy Swale, sweet plenty pours.
The men of Thirsk, North Allerton beside,
With Topcliffe heroes, show a comely pride
Where Hamilton's fair hills do westward rise
A sylvan country, sweet contiguous lies,
Those people came with fertile Cleveland's train,
Some from Tees' banks, and Yarm so near the main.

1327. Edward III., soon after his accession, though only fourteen years of age, marched against the Scots, who under Robert Bruce, were ravaging the northern parts of England. A writ was issued, dated at North Allerton, 13th July, to Thomas de Monceaux, and John de Sourdeval, to appoint and array the men of Holderness, and lead them by night and by day, to join the king at Carlisle, and proceed to the Scottish marches with the army; for such was the urgency of the case, as described in the writ, that no one capable of bearing arms was to be excused, under the forfeiture of body and goods; and that those who were disabled, by age or otherwise, were to contribute to the charge of equipping others.†

Peace was concluded in 1328, and David the heir of Scotland married to Edward's sister Jane, called *Joan of the Tower*, and by the Scots *Joan make peace*. But in less than five years we find Edward marching north, entering Scotland in aid of Edward Baliol, and closing the campaign by the glorious victory of Halidown Hill.

1334. A writ was issued to Richard Dousyng, Adam Cupendale, and Adam Tyrwhit, jointly and severally, to array and train to arms all men within the liberties of Beverley; to send within three days, under the command of Adam Cupendale and Adam Tyrwhit, fifty hobelars and fifty foot soldiers, whether expert archers

* Mich. Commissiones & Lit. Pat. 16. E. 2. Rot. 1. a & b.—Madox's Exch.

† De levandis hominibus, et diu Nocteque ducendis ad Regem Edwardum. T. R. apud North Allerton xiii. die Julii.—Rot. Scot. 1st. Edw. III.

or not ; and to train all other men, between sixteen and sixty years of age. It appears the expected detachment from Beverley did not join the king, in obedience to his writ, for Adam de Cupendale abandoned the command, and Thomas de Holm was appointed in his place, and he was commanded without further delay to send them to Richmond and North Allerton, to act against the Scots.*

The people of Beverley appear to have been averse to meeting the king's wishes on this subject, for the men were not yet sent. Another writ was issued (19th June,) in which the arrayers were not only accused of negligence and disobedience, but their omission was imputed to peculation, and other causes of a still baser nature ; and they were threatened with summary and signal punishment, if they did not send them without further notice. This threat was decisive, the men were forthwith sent.

1336. Edward was obliged again to assemble an army to attack the Scots, and four writs successively followed each other, for arming and arraying men in Holderness ; the first is addressed to Simon de Grimsby and John de Sutton ; the second, in French, "*de tris centy homes a sue en la fraunchise de Holdernesse* ;" the third, to Thomas de Monceaux, John Sourdeville, Roger de Sprotele, and John de Wyneton, signed by the king himself, at Carlisle ; the fourth appoints John de Sourdeval, Roger Gilt de Sprotele, Walter de Twywell, William Rust de Dringhoe, Thomas Hogg de Wynestede, Thomas Porter, William Godebour, Roger Donell, Robert de Bellerby, and Thomas de Stanley, these troops were to be marched to North Allerton.†

1346. David Bruce, king of Scotland, taking advantage of the absence of Edward III. in France, entered England with an army of 50,000 men, and devastated the country up to the very gates of York, "*fourre tounes only*" according to Hollinshed, being exempt from burning, "*to witte, Hexham, Corbridge,*

* Rot. Scot. (6 June,) 7 Edw. III.

† Rot. Scot. 9th Edw. III. 320, 369, 393. Poulson's Holderness.

Durham, and Darlington, to the ende he might in them lay up such store of vitayls, as he shall provide abroad in the country, wherewith to susteyne his army during the time of his abyding in those parties." This is, at least, negative evidence that if North Allerton had recovered from its destruction in 1318, it was again desolated in this year.

Queen Philippa, being then in York, collected all her forces, and marching against the Scots, overtook them at Neville's Cross, near Durham, and after an obstinate resistance they were wholly routed, leaving 15,000 dead upon the field, and their king a prisoner in the hand of a squire named John Copeland, who had rode off with him, no one knew whither. The queen ordered him to be sought out and told "that he had done what was not agreeable to her, in carrying off her prisoner without leave." Next day Philippa wrote with her own hand to John Copeland, commanding him to surrender the king of Scots to her. He replied to Philippa, that, "He would not give up his royal prisoner to woman or child, but only to his own lord king Edward, for to him he had sworn allegiance, and not to any woman." Philippa wrote to the king her husband, who ordered Copeland to go to him at Calais. John when he came into the presence of the king fell on one knee, and said, "Sire, do not take amiss if I did not surrender king David to the orders of my lady queen, for I hold my lands of you, and not of her, and my oath is to you and not to her, unless, indeed, through choice." King Edward answered, "John, the loyal service you have done us, and our esteem for your valor is so great, that it may well serve you as an excuse, and shame fall on all those who bear you any ill-will. You will now return home, and take your prisoner, the king of Scotland, and convey him to my wife; and by way of remuneration, I assign lands, as near your house as you can choose them, to the amount of £500 a year, for you and your heirs." He was likewise made a knight-banneret. Upon his return, he assembled his friends and neighbors, and, in company with them,

took the king of Scots to York, where he presented him, in the name of king Edward, to queen Philippa, and made such excuses that she was satisfied.*

Circa 1380. Bishop Hatfield caused a general survey to be made of all lands of his bishopric, called Hatfield's survey, similar to Boldon Buke; but in addition to the demesne and villenage lands, it contained a record of the freeholders paying rents; for instance—

North Auckland. *Liberi Tenentes*. Johannes Alerton junior tenet ij acra et dim. dictæ terræ, reddendo per annum 20d.

Cotagia. Johannes Alverton wright tenet ij cot., reddendo per annum ad eosdem terminos 2s.

Veteres Dominicæ. Johannes Alverton tenet xij acra terræ de eisdem, reddendo per annum ad eosdem terminos 8s. Idem Johannes tenet ij acra terræ de eisdem, reddendo per annum ad eosdem terminos 2s.

Novæ Dominicæ. Johannes Allerton tenet j acra terræ ibid., reddendo per annum 18d.

Prata. Johannes Allerton wright tenet j roda terræ in le Roughmyre, reddendo per annum ed eosdem terminos 12d.

Terræ Scaccarii. Johannes Alverton tenet parcellam j pasturæ voc. Holforthbank, reddendo per annum ad iiij term. usuales 2s. Johannes Pollard tenet xx acra terræ, quondam Richardi de Alverton et Henrici Scot, sol. red. p. a. 17s., modo nichil quia ut supra. Johannes de Allerton tenet j toftum et xiiij acra terræ, quondam Laurencii Rose. ibid. 4s. Johannes de Alverton tenet dim. acra terræ ibid., jacens retro gardinum, quondam Willelmi Watson, et modo Thomæ Barker, red. p. a. ad. e. t. 2s.

Benefeldside. *Terræ Scaccarii*. Johannes de Allerton tenet, de jure uxoris suæ, j placeam, et iiij acra terræ, voc. le Stele, quondam Thomæ Gray, et reddendo per annum 2s.

Stockton. *Tenentes extra burgum*. Johannes Alverton fyssher, manens in Alverton, tenet medietatem j burg. ut supra, reddendo 2d.

1456. Sir William Plumpton, knight of Plumpton,

* Strickland's Queen's of England.

co. York, rode through North Allerton northward with the forces mustered by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland,* warden of the east marches, for the purpose of making an incursion upon the Scottish borders.

It was on this march that Sir William Plumpton first notified his secret marriage with Joan, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wintringham, of Wintringham hall, to Sir Robert Litterer, chaplain, in these words, "Robert, do you now return home: and I beg of you to listen well to all I am going to say, and, above all, to what concerns my weal and honor in my household. And because the event of war is dubious, and the solemnization of marriage between me and Joan Wintringham, my wife, has not yet been openly and publicly notified, I hereby make known to you that the said Joan is my true married wife and I her true married husband. And this I wish and desire you, as you love me, if I happen to die in battle, to testify for the future wherever it may be necessary."†

1502. Margaret, eldest daughter of king Henry VII., with her train of nobles, staid at the episcopal palace at North Allerton, when she took her journey to Scotland, on her marriage with James IV., king of Scotland. This alliance had been negotiated during three years, though interrupted by several broils; and Henry hoped, from the completion of it, to remove all source of discord with that kingdom, by whose animosity England had so long been infested.

The ceremonial of attending the princess is recorded in an account styled "The Fyances of Margaret, eldest daughter of king Henry VII., to James, king of Scotland: together with her departure from England, journey into Scotland, her reception and marriage there, and the great feasts held on that account. Written by John Younge, Somerset Herald, who attended the said Princess on her journey." This worthy says,

"The XVIIth Day of the sayd Monneth (July) the sayd Quene departed fro the sayd Cite of York in varey

* Slain at the battle of Towton in 1461, and being attainted, his honors became forfeited.

† Plumpton Correspondence, Camd. Soc.

fayr companye and ordre, rychly appoynted, the arch-bischop of York and Byschops of Morrey, and of Norwyche, and Durham (Richard Fox) the Lords Willeby, Lord Scroup and his son the Lord Latimer, the Lord Hastyng, Therle of Kent, and hys son Lord Straunge, Therle of Northumberlande, Therle of Surrey, the Lord Chamberlain, the officers of armes, and the Serjents, with the Ladyes in wayting, including the Countess of Surrey bareing her Trane, the Countess of Northumberlande, well accompanied of many Knyghts and Gentylnen, and Ladyes and Gentylwomen. Also the Lord Mair, Scheryffs and the Aldermen, the streytts and the wyndows so full of people that it was a fair thyng for to see.

“And after this doon, she took hyr way to Newbrough the Priorie, to the which place she was receyved by the said Prior and Religyous, honnestly revested with the Crosse, at the Gatt of the Church.

“The XVIIIth day of the said Monneth the Queene departed fro the said Newbrough, to Allerton, and at the Intrynge of the said Place, sche was receyved by the Vicayr and Folks of the Church with the Freres Carmelites in Processyon, and the Byschop Morray did as before. From that Place she was conveyed, as Custome was, to the Manayr of the said Bischop of Durham.

“The XIXth day of the said Monneth, the Queene departed fro Allerton, in sayr Aray and noble Companyd; and Sir James Straungwysch, Knyght, Sheryff of the said Lordschyp for the said Bischop, mett hyr welle accompanied.”

It is related of Margaret's affianced, that, having taken arms against his father, he imposed on himself the penance of continually wearing an iron chain about his waist. Some amusing stanzas on the marriage occur in Evan's ballads:—

O fair, fairest of every fair,
Princess most pleasant and preclare,
The lustiest alive that be,
Welcome to Scotland to be queen.

Young tender plant of pulchritude,
Descended of imperial blood,
Fresh fragrant flower of fairhood sheen,
Welcome to Scotland to be queen.

Sweet lusty imp of beauty clear,
Most mighty king's daughter dear,
Born of a princess most serene,
Welcome of Scotland to be queen.

Welcome the rose both red and white,
Welcome the flower of our delight,
Our spirit rejoicing from the spleen,
Welcome of Scotland to be queen.

The princess rode on a "faire palfrey, but after her was conveyed by two footmen, one varey riche litere, borne by two faire coursers, varey nobly drest, in which litere the sayd quene was borne in the intrying of the good townes, or otherways to her good playsur."

When Queene Elizabethhe came to the crowne,
A coach in England then was scarcely knowne:
Then 'twas as rare to see one, as to spye
A tradesman that had never told a lye.

Taylor, the Water Poet.

1513. Bishop Lyttleton, in 1766, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, a paper, copied from a household book of Sir Richard Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, giving an account of HENRY JENKINS, that remarkable instance of longevity; the writer informs us, "that, upon his going to live at Bolton-upon-Swale, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old; and he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came for alms. He said he was sent to North Allerton, with a horse load of arrows, for the battle of Flodden Field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army, under the earl of Surrey, king Henry VIII. being at Tournay; and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. He gave evidence, in a tithe cause at York, in 1667, between the vicar of Catterick, and William and Peter Mawbank: he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c., were the vicar's, and had been paid to his knowledge 120 years and more. The writer was present at another cause, between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastel, of Ellerton, where Jenkins gave evidence to 120 years. The judge asking him how he lived, he said by thatching and salmon fishing; that he was thatching a house, when served with a subpœna, and would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire; that he had been butler to lord Coniers of

Hornby castle, and that Marmaduke Brodley, abbot of Fountain's abbey, did frequently visit his lord and drink a hearty glass with him; that his lord often sent him to enquire how the abbot did, who always ordered him, besides wassal, a quarter of a yard of roast beef for refreshment; for that monasteries delivered meat by measure to their visitors, and wassal was served in a horn cup. Being further asked if he remembered the dissolution of religious houses, he said, very well, and that he was between 30 and 40 years of age when the order came to dissolve those in Yorkshire, that great lamentation was made, and the country all in a tumult, when the monks were turned out."

"What a multitude of events," says an ingenious author, "has crowded into the period of this man's life. He was born when the catholic religion was established by law, he saw the supremacy of the pope overturned, the dissolution of monasteries, popery established again, and at last the protestant religion securely fixed upon a rock of adamant. In his time the invincible armada was destroyed, the republic of Holland formed, three queens beheaded—Anna Boleyn, Catharine Howard, and Mary, queen of Scots; a king of Scotland crowned king of England at Westminster, and his son beheaded before his own palace, his family being proscribed as traitors; and last of all, the great fire in London, which happened in 1666, at the latter end of his wonderful life."

Jenkins could neither read or write. He died at Ellerton-upon-Swale, aged 169, and was buried in Bolton church yard, December 6, 1670, where a monument was erected to his memory.

1536. The suppression of the abbeys and monasteries caused such discontent, that a rebellion broke out in the northern counties under Robert Aske.

Forthe shall come a worme, an Aske with one eye,
He shall be the chiefe of the mainye;
He shall gather of chivalrie a fulle faire flocke
Half capon and half cocke,
The chicken shall the capon slay
And after thatte shall be no May.*

* These rhymes, alleged to be taken from the ancient prophecies of Merlin, it is said, were recited in the host as an ambiguous prediction of their expedition and its chief.

This rebellion, known by the name of the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, was joined by about 40,000 men. York, Hull, and Pontefract were soon captured by them, but listening to offers, they appointed deputies to treat with Henry; this ended in a general pardon, and a promise that their grievances should be discussed. But the king, neglecting to redeem his promise, the "pilgrims" were induced again to rise in arms in 1537, when they were speedily defeated by the duke of Norfolk, and their leader, with the abbots of Fountains, Jorevalle, and Rievaulx, the prior of Bridlington, and other chiefs, comprising some of the best blood in the north, were taken and executed. It is difficult to ascertain the part North Allerton took in the transaction, as a mystery hangs over the affair. The more effectually to suppress this insurrection, Henry, in August, re-appointed the famous council of the north, Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, being its president. It continued to sit until the time of Charles I., having exercised a tyrannical and hateful jurisdiction for more than a century.

1538. About this year that famous antiquary JOHN LELAND began his peregrinations, under a commission from king Henry VIII.; the following extract may interest.

"From Kirkeby Wisk to Northalverton a IV miles by pasture and corne ground. I markid by much of the way as I roode from Tollerton onto Wisk Bridge most comunely caullid Smithon Bridge, that I passid yn a meately fertile valley bytwixt Blackemore Hills by east, and Richmontshire Hilles, by weste, a good distance being bytwixt them. There is very litle wood in Northalvertonshire and but one park at Hutton now without deere. There is good corne in Northalverton, yet a great peace of the ground that I saw at hand bytwixt Northalverton and Smithon Bridge is low pasture and mores, whereof part beere sum fyrres. From Alverton to Smithon Bridge a VI miles wher Wisk renneth cumming a VI miles of by est from Smithon."

1542. During the war with James V., king of Scotland, which ended in the glorious victory at Solway,

a long letter was written from this town to king Henry VIII.—relating Rutland re-appointed lord warden in the room of Hertford—They have no fear for Carlisle—Reasons for dissolving the army—Want of victuals and forage—Recommend Cumberland to be appointed warden rather than Rutland, &c. Dated at North Allerton, this 5th of November, [1542] at 8 at night.

(Signed) T. NORFOLK, CHARLES SOFFOLK,
CUTH. DURHAM. JOHN GAGE,
ANTONE BROWNE.

(Superscribed)

To the Kinge's Majestie.

Norfolk to Wriothesley.

With most herty recommendacions. This shall be to advertise you, that sith the wryting of my last letters to you, I have be so extremely handled with my disease of the lax, that, and gode help of medicynes had not stoped it, I think I shuld never have sene you. It is skant credeble that any man shuld have avoyed that I dyd on Fryday, fro six at night unto 10 o' clok in the mornyng. But now, thanked be Almyghty God, I am stopped, and feale myselff right well.

And where I wrote you consernyng the howse of Bath-place, I requyre you by the next post to advertise what answer ye have had therein, and also how the Kynges Majeste is content with me; assewryng you that for asmoche as of a longe tyme I have had no letter fro you, nor none other of my frendes of the counsell, I am not a little afferd that His Majeste shuld not be content with my procedynges; wich if it be trew, I am sewer it shall apere by the report of all men that I have wrong: for though all things wer not accomplished, as I wold they had be, yet I dout not it shall appere no man coude have done more than I have done

to have broght it well to pas; as God knowith, who have you in His tuicion.

Fro Allerton, the 5th of November, [1542] at nyght.*

Your assewed frend,

(Signed) T. NORFOLK.†

(Superscribed)

To my right worshipfull frende, Sir
Thomas Wriothesley, Knight, one of
the Kinge's Majesties twoo Principal
Secretaries.

1569. THE RISING OF THE NORTH.—The zealous adherents of the Romish religion being dissatisfied at the change, formed the design of re-establishing that faith, restoring Mary of Scotland to her liberty, and placing her on the throne of England. Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, and Charles Neville, earl of Westmoreland, who possessed great power in the north, having held together several conferences, orders were despatched by Elizabeth to these two noblemen to appear at court, and answer for their conduct.§ On the night of the day on which the earl of Northumberland received the queen's letters in his manor-house at Topcliffe, certain conspirators perceiving him to be wavering, caused a servant to bustle in and knock at his chamber door, willing him in haste to shift for himself, for his enemies had beset him, whereupon he arose, and conveyed himself to his keeper's house: in the same instant they caused the bells of the town to be rung backward, and so raised as many as they could.|| Northumberland hastened to his associate Westmoreland, whom he found surrounded with his friends and vassals, and deliberating with regard to the

* State Papers.

† Attainted in 1546, when his honors became *forfeited*; he would have been executed had not Henry VIII. died the day before the warrant was to have been put in force. His honors were restored in 1553; died 1554.

§ Haynes, 552.

|| Hollinshed.

measures which he should follow in the present emergency. They determined to begin the insurrection without delay; and committed themselves irrevocably, by entering Durham in arms, on the 14th November, 1569.

“ Now was the north in arms :—they shine
In warlike trim from Tweed to Tyne
At Percy's voice ; and Nevile sees
His followers gathering in from Tees,
From Werc, and all the little rills,
Conceal'd among the forked hills.
Seven hundred knights, retainers all
Of Nevile, at their master's call
Had sate together in Raby Hall !
Such strength that earldom held of yore,
Nor wanted at this time rich store
Of well-appointed chivalry,
—Not loth the sleepy lance to wield,
And greet the old paternal shield,
They heard the summons ; and furthermore
Came foot and horse-men of each degree
Unbound by pledge of fealty :
Appear'd with free and open hate
Of novelties in church and state,
Knight, burgher, yeoman, and esquire,
And th' holy priest, in priest's attire.”

Wordsworth.

The earliest document relating to the rebellion, is the following diary of Sir George Bowes—apparently the copy of a letter giving an account of his time :—

“ I met the Earl of Westmerland of Saturday next after St. Matthew's day, [21st September] or there about, as our ways crossed, his to Branspeth, and mine to the Isle : and appointed then to meet the said Earl of Westmerland of Wednesday next, after our hawking : which appointment I kept, but he came not, nor sent, though he were not far thence.

“ I received a letter, directed from the Lord President to the Earl of Westmerland, Lord Eurye, and me, to be at York the next Sunday after Michaelmas day, which, after I had read, I returned to the said Earl again.

“ Thursday I stayed at the Isle. Friday being the thirtieth of September, I rode to Streyclam, where I received a commandment from the Sheriff of Yorkshire, to be at York, with the Lord President, in the [Sunday] morning next after, by eight of the clock.

"I rode of Saturday to Aske; of Sunday to York, where I found the Lord President and the Lord of Hunsdon.

"I rode of Monday after to Cawood, and rested there that night; Tuesday, to York; and Wednesday after, to Cawood again, where I met Francis Slingsbye, and tarried there that night, and rode of Thursday to York.

"Friday, to Allerton; where I met by the way, at Borowebrige, with Francis Tankerde, which brought me word from Francis Slingsbye, that I should be laid for, to be taken, which caused me that night, after I had supped, to remove my lodgings to Danbye, a servant's house of mine.

"Saturday, the courts at Allerton,* whereunto I returned, and that night, riding by Sockburne, I went to the Ile."—*Bowes's MS. vol. ii. ; endorsed by Sir George Bowes "my doyns."*†

The Earl of Sussex to Sir George Bowes, 12th Nov.

SR GEORGE,—I receyved this daye one letter from you, dated the Xth, at midnight, and one other letter, dated this daye, at three in the mornyng: and perceyving, as well thereby as by divers other advertisements, that th' Erles, and all that depend upon them, ride openly armed and weaponed, and assemble daily forces unlawfully, whereof th'end muste be open rebellion if they be hable: We have resolved to levy force presently, and to sett forwards so soon as it shall be levied; and to that ende you shall receyve comyssion by the berer to levye what force you maye in the Byshoprick, Richmondshire, and Allertonshire, and to repaire therewith to such place as shall be best for the Queen's service, and most for your suertie.

I heartely praye you, fynd the meanes to cause the letters herewith sent, to be conveyed to Sir John

* He was the Bishop's Seneschal by letters patent, 10th March, 1567. Appointed Steward, 1560.

† See Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion.

Foster and Mr. Gower; and if you can not safely convey Mr. Gower's letter, then send it to Sir John Foster to convey it. In haste, this XIIth of November, 1569.

Yr. assured frend,

T. SUSSEX.

Orig.—Bowes' MS. vol. 1. No. 5.—Written by a secretary, signed only by Lord Sussex.—Copy, by Lord Sussex Cotton. MS. Calig. B. IX. 339.

Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, 15th Nov.

My bounded dewtye premysed: pleaseth yt your good Lordshippe, I have yesterdaye receyved frome your L. by my servant, Thomas Dande, three commyssyons dyrected to me, and others, of the contrees of Rychmondshyre, Allertonshyre, and the countye of Durham; with also your L. letter to Thomas Gower, and a commyssion to Sir Henrye Pearceye* and others, which latter letter and commyssion I have sent awaye, as I truste in greate savety, to be delyvered accordinge to the derection. And for the better executyon of the other commyssyons, I have dyspatched my letters, together with the said, or copies of the same, to everye commyssyoner in Allertonshire and Richmondshyre; requesting them, that immediatlye upon syghte thereof, they shall repayre to me, and in their waye execute suche parte of the commyssyon as was to be doyne presentlye, soo as I looke for them, or the more part of them, thys mornynge. And hayth, upon great respect, required them to come to

* Younger brother of the Earl of Northumberland, and his successor in his honors. He stood firm to the Queen, took an active part against his brother, and held the appointment of Captain of Tynemouth Castle for a considerable time. But afterwards being suspected of participating in the conspiracies in favor of Mary Queen of Scots, he was thrown into the Tower, where after a long imprisonment, he shot himself on the 21st of June, 1585, being the seventh Earl, and the thirteenth member of the Percy family, who died an untimely death. He was succeeded by his son Henry, 9th Earl, K.G., by his wife Katherine, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Neville, Baron Latimer.

Barnard Castell, somethinge myslykinge the inhabytants of the Towne of Rychmond, being the onlye people to be dowted of in these parts; for which purpose I have thought yt more to the Quene's and savetye of the people, to make oure assemble elsewhere; and, beyng assembleyd, we maye resorte thether, or elsewhere, as shall stand with your Lordship's pleasure. But in respecte of this Castell, I thought yt good to begin th' assemble here, where ys alredye comed unto me, with greate haste, and well appoynted, to serve as light horsemen, the whole gentlemen dwellinge upon the ryver of Teyse of both syds, whose names I thoughte good to advertyse your Lordship of. And as I judge, they brought with them ny about a hundred lighte horsemen, well mounted, and armed with playte coys and speares, and I have of my owne verye nye an hundred light horsemen. And there ys also assembled hether of the countrethes next adjoynng, two hundred able men, armed and weaponed with playte coyt, jack, bowes and arrows, and bylles, and twenty corslets of my owne, and thirtie harquebusses; the effect of which number ys a choyse of my owne tenants and others under my rewle, of the Quene's Majestie's tennants of Barnard Castell Lordship. And most dewtyfullye and obedyentlye the people nye these parts assemblythe styll, whereof the best lyke, in person and furnytur I staye, and the reste with thanks, and good words, I returne home: thus much for Richmondshyre. And thys parte of the byshopbrige is redye, and I howrlye looke for the commysyoners, that we maye proceede to the execution of oure commysyons, in every behalfe. And I have also sent the commysyon for the Countye Palentyne of Durham to the commysyoners, with my letter, appoyntinge fytt places for the assembles of theys, by north the ryver of Weare, to come together, without perill of anye attempte to be agaynste them, or suche lyke inconvenyence; sodenlye to growe by unapte places of assemble, trustinge that the same shall take good effecte. And haveinge here with me, my brother, Robert Bowes, whoo, beinge the Sheryffe of thys Countye of Durham, laytlye returned into theys parts,

and redye with hys whole power and delygence to serve the Quene's Majestie ; I have, therefore, for my better helpe in so manye troubles, imployed him in thys present servyce, and also thought good to sygnyfye unto your L. hys returne and redynes, that here upon your L. may, from hencefurth, dyrecte and bestowe hym in all servyces, as beste lyketh your good L. The other parts of the byshopbrige, towards Stockton and to Durham, I have onlye sent for the justyces, to make their repayre to me with spede, meanyng by them to doye as shall be thoughte most convenyent ; but wyll not there muche styrre the people, lest when they shulde be together, there assemble for favor to some persons myghte rather turne to harme then good. I have also in the afternone yeasterday receyved the twoo commysstyons, together with your L. letter, by which commysstyons your L. hathe sygnyfyed what number of footmen yowe will have in Rychmond and Allertonshyre ; which, indede, was not appoynted before. For the affayres heare ; most of th'Erle of Westmerland's tennants, and some fewe of his reteyners, be returned to there howses, and theyre numbers muche abayted, as by outwarde appearance ; yet dothe theyr dalye, people armed and well mownted, come northwards over Teyse, as of Sundaye laste, in the afternone, came over at Crofte and Newsam (where I have contynuall watche) within eight persons of an hundreth, well horsed, and lyke to have privye coyt, but wer nott warrelyke weaponed, except some daggers.

There came yesterdaye, in cloaks, lyke the Sheryff's leverage, twenty-two, northwards, also verye well horsed, but had noo weapon, but as before ; and sewer the numbers, where they lye, by anye advertysment I can gett, dothe rather demynyshe then increase, soo that I gather, they ryde of the nyghte southwards, and cometh agayne of the daye northwards, to make shewes, for what intent I knowe not ; but yt ys thought there cometh ever some small numbers of unknowen faces and horses. And sewer, I dare avoche, that after the departure of theys forsaid tennants to th'Erle of

Westmerland, there remayned not above five hundrethe men.

Th'Erles kepe together, and Rychard Norton;* all the reste hathe elsewhere bestowed themselves, and kepeth close. And sewer, of Sundaye laste there sprange a generall reporte, that they shulde that nyght meet together, and make some attempte agaynst me or my things; and I was at many hands certyfyed thys, but in the ende it turned to nothings. And nowe the beste intellegence I have, advertyseth that Markenfielde, Reed, Tempeste, and Swynburne are fledd; and my Ladye (the Countess of Westmoreland) braste owte agaynste them with great curses, as well for their unhappye counselling, as nowe there cowerd flyghte. But all the evyll counsellors be not yett gone, for [in] trewth, Mr. Christopher Nevill† hath doyne more harme to that noble younge Erle, hys nephewe, than can be thoughte, and doeth yet remayne aboute hym. I wyshe he were further off.

For any rate, at a pennye the meal, or a pennye leverage, Darneton, I have sent to knowe; but there

* The family of Norton appears to have been deeply concerned in this enterprise, Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esq., being Standard Bearer.

Lord Westmorland his aneyent raise,
The Dun Bull he rays'd on hye;
Three Dogs with golden collars brave,
Where there sett out most royallye.

Earl Percy there his aneyent spred,
The Halfe Moon shining all so faire;
The Nortons' aneyent had the crosse,
And the five wounds our Lord did beare.

On the suppression of the insurrection he and his sons were especially marked out for vengeance.

Thee, Norton, wi' thine eight good sonnes,
They doom'd to dye, alas! for ruth!
Thy reverend lockes could thee not save,
Nor them their faire and blooming youthe.

However, his seventh son Christopher was the only member of the family that was put to death; of the others one or two were pardoned, and the rest, together with their aged father, escaped abroad and died in exile. Their estate of Norton Conyers was granted to a Musgrave, who sold it to an ancestor of Sir B. R. Graham, Bt., the present owner.

† Of Kirkbymoorside. Upon the dispersion of this rebellion, he escaped abroad, and died in exile a pensioner of the King of Spain.

was, nor ys noo suche, neither any lyenge there, save th'Erle of Northumberland's fawkener, with hys hawks. And for the watche at Durham, I have sent to knowe the truth, but [it] ys not certyfyed; and, for suche causes of service as I suppose maye be doyne, I have sent unto your Lordship this bearer, my kynsman Robert Bowes, Under-Sheryff of the Byshopprige, unto whome I humblye praye your Lordship [to] gyve credytt. And, so restinge, redye to serve the Quene's Majestie, as I shall receyve dyrections from youre Lordship, I take my leave.

From Barnarde Castell, the XVth of Nov. 1569.

Orig.—Cotton. MS. Calig. B. IX. 342. Copy, Bowes' MS. Vol. II. No. 5.

Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, Nov. 17th.

My bownden dewty premised, pleaseth yt your Lo. to be advertysed: the two Earles yesterday passed to Richmond, and ther made proclamation, which, by cause of the difference of reports in some parts, I omitte to advertise; and the rest was, that where [as] ther was certaine counsellors copen in aboute the Prince, which had excluded the nobility from the Prince, and had set furthe laws contrary to the honor of God, and the welth of the Realme, which they ment to reforme; whereupon they had assembled themselves, trustinge that the people would taik their parte, which they requyred. And then they dowed not but they should restore the antient laws, as masse and other things now laide awaye. And at Darnton was made the like proclamation, where they offer great wages to suche as will serve them; and hath not only stayed the people in many parts of Richmondshire for assembling to me, and the commissioners hither, but hath in the bishoprick called all the people in Darneton together, and this daye they make their musters there, and appoint Captaines to such number of fotemen as they have levied. They have constreined, by force, sundrie

to followe them; as the people of Bishopton, tenants of John Conyers,* my sonne in law, being readie to come forwards to serve the Quene's Majestie under him heare, they not only forced them to go with them, but compelled the rest of the towne, armed, and unarmed, to go to Darneton; and owrly advertisement cometh, of their constreining men to serve them. And the feare is so increased, that in [a] manner no man dare travell; yet for any thing I can learne, the whole people of Richmondshire meaneth to be dutifull, but dare not assemble towards us here, for feare of interceptinge, as one towards me is intercepted, and yet not hurt; but knowing he was a servant to [a] gentlemen, my servant, now sycke, they have commanded him to warn his Master, upon paine of spoile, that to-morrow he be with them at Allerton. And so nowe they occupye much of the bottome of the cuntrye; and for all that, they exceeded not yesterday four hundred horsemen, and five hundred fotemen, the more part of which fotemen are clearly unarmed. Christopher Nevill is gone into Kirby-moreside to raise people, and comethe thorowe Cleaveland. The matter groweth very hot, and sure in my opinion requireth to be expedited; as what with feare, of faire speeche, or moneye, they drawe awaye the harts of people; and sure besydes my owne, and those apperteyning such of my friends, as will with me adventure all, ther eis not heare as yet above seventy men, and manye of them not the best furnished.

Yesterday, Francis Norton,† with the nomber of one hundred horsemen, hath entred John Sayers' house, at Worsall, and therein taken his sone, and some portion of armour, which is not great; but much discomforteth

* John Conyers, of Sockburn, Esq., the lineal representative of the "Fauchion Knight" of Sockburn, and of the Lords of Bishopton, Barons of the Bishopric. He mar. Agnes, dau. of Sir George Bowes, mar. art. 26th Sep. (10th Eliz.) then called the "eldest" daughter. Her portion was paid by instalments; and a receipt, dated 6th Jan. (11th Eliz.) from John Conyers, for "foure score pounds and foure shillings," states that he is "satisfyed, contented, and payd." He was Knighted by James I. on his first entrance into England, in 1603; died at Sockburn, where he was buried, 2nd Feb. 1609-10.

† Eldest of the "eight good sonnes" of Richard Norton, who after the failure of this enterprise escaped to Flanders, where, after several attempts in vain to secure a pardon, he died in exile, a pensioner of the King of Spain.

him for his sone. The armour is six corslets, two or three harquebushes, and six muryons, which he weithe not.

This day, young Nicholas Fairfax, with a great companye, hath entred the house of Anthony Kattrick, and taken therein his two sons in law, Lambert and Mennell;* which Mennell was but gone thither, meaninge of the morowe to come hither; and is servant to the Earl of Leicester.

They soght for my children, where they were at scole, but yesterdaye I brought them hyther; but in the townes, in [a] manner, every where, they take away the whole people; and we come too late with our comandments, which yet we proceed with, and shall do the best I may, havinge manye things to dele in, bothe for feare of the worst, and comfortinge the fearfull, faynt, or false. I doubt to get any more advertisements, but wisheth spede be made, and promiseth dutifull obedience and diligence, to the full of my wytt and power; and will and shall ende with a dutiful and obedient hart, yielding my breath in truthe to everie authority; and thus commending my service to your Lordship's directions, promising to preserve the people comed under my charge, without any attempte, but in defence. I humbly take my leave, in hāste, at Barnard Castle, the 17th Nov., 1569, at nine of the clocke.

They, this daye, at Richmonde, made a great muster; but what is further done I am nott yet advertised.

They use the Quene's Majesties name in their calls, with threatening to burne suche as absent themselves. The Erle of Northumberland beareth a guydon before his troope.

* Roger Mennell, of North Kilvington, co. York, called a servant, or retainer, of the Earl of Leicester, mar. Margaret, dau. of Anthony Cattrick, of Stanwick. He was not attainted; yet he appears to have suffered severely, as Lord Scroop writes to Cecil, 6th Nov., 1570, to solicit his pardon, stating, that he was forcibly taken away from Stanwick, "and from thence conveyed to the Rebelles, and with whom he remayned a whyle, against his will; and, fearing the extremity of the laws against them, fled into Scotland." He adds, that both Sir George Bowes, and Robert Bowes, his brother, have made reports of the truth of this statement, and, at the desire of Sir George Bowes and others, he now signifies the same.—*State Papers*.

Masse was yesterday at Darnton; and John Swinburn, with a staffe, drove before him the poor folks, to hasten them to hear the same.

After the wryting hereof, two of the most substantialest men of the town of Richmond did come unto us, and declared the comandments that the Erle of Northumberland had given them; and how he had required, firste by faire speche, and after by offers of money, and lastlye by threats of burning and spoilinge, that they should give him ayde of on hundreth men; but they wold not confesse to grant any. Lastly, they had day given, to make answer to of the morrowe, at which time they were newly provoked, and practises made to bring them to it, but they still refused; then it was told them, that the most parte of the gentlemen with me was escaped hence, and was come to them; but, finallye, after manye speeches, it was required that they wold conduct him, being not above sixty persons, to the other Erle, to Allerton, whereunto they were content to bring him to the bounds of their town, [but not] further. Whereupon he would have them armed, and desyred but one hundrethe; but they saide they wold all go, but unarmed: whereupon they went indede, to the nomber of three hundred men, of all sorts; and at the out lyimits of their bounds they would have departed, but there they were newly set on againe, but it could not prevaile, and so they departed. And, in goinge awaye, sundry of the Erle's servants offered to take some stele caps and bylls from them, but they wyllled them to staye, or they shoulde wyn them with strypes; whereupon they all returned home: yet the Erle, at their parting, saide, that if they sent him not one hundrethe men, to morrow, to Leaming, or at the furthest, that night, to Ryppon, he, in his return, would burne and spoile the towne. They have nowe, by thes men, promised dutyful obedience, and promised to notifie the effecte of the comyssion delivered me this daye, dated yesterdaye, which satisfieth much people, which I earnestly seke, therefore, to get known everie where, and order is nowe geven for the same.

The Erles seme they will lie this night at Allerton,

and to-morrow at night to Rippon; but my intelligence sayeth that they will this night to Rippon, where they are in great hope much to be incresed; and sayeth further, that they will either attempte you at York, yf they like their force, or else drawe towards Lankashire. But good, my Lord, looke to your owne safetie, for therein lyethe all the hope of the good speade of the whole affayres; and for advertisements I must now cease, for that they are drawn farr from me. Sir John Nevell hath promised to meate them at Ryppon, and they want much of others also, but they will staye much of small occasion. Sure their threats be great towards me, promising, upon their return, to assalte me; but I trust, by Godde's helpe, the old adage, in them, shall be verified, "God sendeth an evil wyllled cow with short hornes." Fynally, for trewth, this day, at noone, they no way altogether, could make five hundred horsemen and five hundred fotemen, as before, which fotemen, for the most part, be without armour or weapon; but no doubt they will nowe growe great of these simple people, rather shapes than matter. But now to complain: our lacks, which is armour, and weapon, and money, for the contreth of Yorkshire never goeth to war but for wages; the people already complaineth, and yet have I bestowed the little I had amongst them, and hath prepared such store of victall that they shall not lack, which hath and dothe both pleasure and content them well. But, would to God I had your Lordship's warrant to the Quene's Majestie's armour at Newcastle, for I wold make a convey in their absence to get some, for that, indeed, is our greatest lack. And thus again, I end: wishing again that your Lordship take good heed to yourselfe. From Barnard Castle, the 17th Nov. at twelve of the clock at night, 1569.

Orig. Calig. IX. 353. Copy, Bowes' MS. Vol. II. No. 6.

Sir Geo. Bowes to Captain Will. Drury, 20th Nov.

The two Earles, accompanied with Richard Norton, Thomas Markenfeld,* with many other gentlemen of the Bishopricke, and none of reputation, else, wente on Monday last to Durham, and have burned the service bookes, and broken the communion table. They made, by the mowthe of another, an oration, commending themselves, desiring the aid of the people. On Tuesdaie, to Darlington, there they sente for the sundrie precepts: proclamations most wicked. Wednesdaye, to Richmond, where they altered the manner of their proclamation, whiche is suche, if they be suche as the copies delivered, purporte, that it would grieve any honest hearte to heare it. I have some other of their doings, whereat there owne hands are, which be bad enoughe; the which I have one, of the copy whereof I send you, and for the other, because it toucheth so muche, and I have it not under their hands, I spare to certify the copy of. Thursdaye, they went to Allerton, and in their waye forced the whole people to followe them, muche againste most of their wills; and in the morning, by three of the clock, knowinge there was a muster appointed at Ryppon, they went thither, and put Sir William Ingleby, appointed for the purpose, from the said muster, in some danger; but he escaped well. It is thought they are now fourteen or fifteen hundred lighte horsemen, well appointed, and footmen a great number; the most part whereof is unarmed, and brought forwards by coercion. I wish much to know what is become of Reade; and I advise you to look about you, for Jeffurth and two other disguised, is gone northwards, by Bransbethe. By Mr. Gower I may heare, for I divers times send thither. Thus scribbled, in haste, at the Quene's Majestie's

* Sir Thomas Markenfield, on the failure of this rebellion, took refuge in a foreign country. His estate of Markenfield, near Ripon, was forfeited, and subsequently granted to the lord chancellor Egerton, by whose descendant, the celebrated duke of Bridgewater, it was sold to sir Fletcher Norton, ancestor to lord Grantley, the present owner.

castle of Barnard Castle, the XXth of November, 1569.—*Copy. Bowes' MS. Vol. II. No. 8.*

Lord Hunsdon to Secretary Cecil, 30th Nov.

Yesterday came hither Nicholas Errington, who came from Berwyk to my Lord Lt. and me, who was taken by the way, by the rebbels at North Allerton: and so caryed too Rychmond, too the Erle of Northumberland, where he was detayned three days before he cowld get away. He sayethe, that they ar 1000 horsemen, and better, well appointed; but for theyre footmen, they are symple creatures, nothyng so well as they have byn accowntyd: so as yf we had heare 500, or 1,000 horsemen, and 300 shott, we wold nothing dowght the overthrow of them, for all their strenkth ys yn ther horsemen.—*State Papers.*

The Earl of Sussex to the Lord Admiral, 6th Dec.*

MY GOOD LORD,—Understanding, this day, that Sir George Bowes is so besieged by the rebelles, as neither I can send to him, nor he to me; and doubting how he is furnished of victuells, I think it convenient to sett forwards with all the possible sped I may; and, therefore, have sent this bearer to waite upon your Lo. to bring me certen worde when the 300 shott, 300 armed pikes, and the horse, that shall come from your Lo. may be at Wetherby, to th ende that they from thence, and I from hence may set forwards to meete at North Allerton. It were great pitie such a gentlemen sholde be lost.—*State Papers.*

On the 11th Dec. the earl of Sussex writes to Cecil from York:—"This day the footmen be set forwards

* Edward, lord Clinton, K.G., who, with the earl of Warwick, commanded the Southern army; created earl of Lincoln 4 May 1572; ob. 1585.

out of this cittye; and to morrow I overtake them with the horsemen, and wyll lye at Allerton on Tuesday."—*State Papers.*

By the L. Lieutenant.

SR. GEORGE BOWES,—We authorize you, by these presents, forthwith to levye, and take upp, within Richmondshire, the Bishoprike of Duresme, and Allertonshire, so many horsemen as ye can gett, that be sufficiently furnished with horse and armor, for the warres, and have not been in the confederacie or ayde of the rebells; and to take, within the same places, armor and speares for the supplying of your lacks, of all persons that be not appointed to be in the Q. Majestie's paye, for her service at this tyme. And furthur, to levy one hundreth fotemen where you shall think fetest and them to furnish with such armor and weapen as you can gett, and shall be fetest for her Majestie's service. For the doinge whereof, these shal be your sufficient dischargde. Dated xij Decemb. 1569.

T. SUSSEX.

To our wel beloved Sir George Bowes, Knighte, Marshall of her Majestie's armye.—Bowes' MS. Vol. I. p. 12.

The earl of Sussex writes to sir William Cecil, from North Allerton, on the 14th Dec. "Symond Musgrave (Sheriff Co. Cumb. 11th Eliz.) is arived with 400 horsemen."—"If the rebells offer the fyght, I wyll not refuse it, considering my L. of Warwyk and my L. Admirall be at my backe."—*State Papers.*

On the same day the earl of Rutland writes to Cecil.—"I am sure you are not ignorant of sir G. Bowes' deliverance out of Barney Castle.* We are now

* Sir G. Bowes, was compelled to retire from Barnard Castle, through the desertion of many of his men, 12th Dec.

att Allerton, marching towards the rebels."—*State Papers*.

On the 15th, sir Ralph Sadler writes to Cecil, informing him, "the rebels do now gather all the forces they can make. And I lerne all Clevelande, Allertonshire, Rychmondshire, and the Bishopricke, ar all hollie gon unto them, such is their affection to the cause of religion; by meanes whereof they are grown to the force of greate nombers, but yet confused, without order, armor, or weapon."—*Sadler's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 66.*

Whilst sir George Bowes was closely besieged in Barnard Castle,* the rebelles took possession of his castle of Streatlam, and destroyed, or carried away, the whole of his goods, after having committed every possible excess. To repair his great losses, the earl of Sussex gave him the household goods of the earl of Northumberland, remaining at Brakenborough and Topcliff; which grant was confirmed by the commander of the Southern army, on the 27th (Dec.)

By the L. Lieutenant.

Where we have authorised Sir George Bowes, Knighte, Marshall of the Q. Majestie's armie levied in the Northe, to take and receive all such stuffe and other things as did belonge and appertaine to the Earle of Northumberland, now remayning in Brackenbourg or Topcliff, and the lodge. These be to will and comande all other persons, not to meddell or take anie parte thereof; but to suffer the sayed Sir George Bowes quietly to take and carrie away the same. Dated at North Allerton, the XVIth of Decemb. 1569.

T. SUSSEX.

Orig. Bowes' MS. Vol. I, p. 12.

* "Coward, a coward, of Barney Castell
Dare not come out to fight a battell."

Popular Rhyme.

The Queen's troops being increased to 7,000 men, under the command of the earl of Sussex; 12,000 under lord Clinton; the earl of Cumberland, and lord Scroop, being near Carlisle, with a numerous army, so intimidated the rebels, that they dispersed without striking a blow. The leaders fled into Scotland, and left their deluded followers in the hands of the provost martial, who is said to have executed on a gallows sixty-six petty constables, and some hundreds of others,* the rest being pardoned.

Full many a gallant wight
They cruellye bereav'd of life;
And many a childe made fatherlesse,
And widowed many a tender wife.

The Rising of the North.

On the 4th Jan. 1570, sir George Bowes received orders where the executions should take place.

At Allerton.—All the constables of Allertonshire and Langbarth, the townesmen of Allerton and the servinge men.—*Bowes' MS. Vol. XII.*

The Earl of Sussex to Sir George Bowes.

SIR GEORGE BOWES,—For that Sir Henrie Gates is directed by the Q. Ma. to go in to Scotland, I will wryte to my L. Evers and Mr. Layton to mete you at Allerton, at suche daye as you shall appointe to assist you in th examening of the constables and others appointed thether who also shall take paines with you at Thruske. And, therefore, I pray you appoint your dayes certen, and give them notice thereof in tyme, and take order in the meane tyme for th apprehending of constables. Sir Thomas Gargrave hathe I think alredie examined all the West Ryding; so as you may send to him for a note of his doings, and thereby you may appointe your daye at Rippon accordinglye, and appointe under ministers to the

* Tradition ascribes to Bowes the expression on hanging one Harrison in his own orchard, "that the best fruit a tree could bear, was a dead traitor."

other townes to make the more expedicon. Fare you hartely well. From Duresme, the VIIIth of Januarie, 1569 (70.) Yr. assured frend,

T. SUSSEX.

Bowes' MS. Vol. I. p. 21.

Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, 13th Jan.

My humble dewtie remembred, pleaseth your good L. I send you herewith all the books of Alvertonshire and Cleveland, to have your L. directions for the numbers to be appointed furth of them to be executed. I fynd very fewe, or none, (savage the market townes) eyther in Alvertonshire or Cleveland, that did goe with the rebells in the first jorney, and sure in Cleveland there [are] none; and it is very fewe that went in ther returne, and as it semyth to me rather went coarsed then otherwyse of good will, wherefore I would be glad to knowe your L. pleasure in thes cawses. I do this day intend to wryte unto Mr. Gargrave and to make appointment for my beinge at Rypon, and so to followe on my course accordinge to your L. former direction, yf I be not countermanded by your L. and intending to be there of Wednesday, in the morninge att furthest. I wold be glad to know your L. pleasure yf there be any prisoners of these parts in my command your L. will have to be brought to be executed ther, that I may doo it with convenyent spede. Humblie desieringe your L. that I may have comandment to the justices of peace, and gentlemen in thes parts of the west riddinge, that I may have there assystance as well in the apprehension of prisoners, as also unto my mynsters for th doinge of execution. I also send your L. herewith, a note of suche prysoners as I of late received from the L. Scrope, which in effect be but meane serving men, yet very proper men. Desirous to knowe your L. pleasure what shall be done with them. Thus restinge readie att your L. comandement, I humblie take my leave. From Alverton, this XIIIth January.—*Copy, Bowes' MS. Vol. XVIII. p. 7.*

Sir George Bowes was now on his "circuit," in compliance with the orders of the earl of Sussex. He held courts for the trial of the parties implicated; but the minutes of these courts are not preserved, and the proceedings must have been brief and expeditious, as the queen was impatient to be relieved from further expense. Sir George, in a letter to the earl of Huntingdon, lord president of the north, says, "that none were executed by him, who did not confess that they were in actual rebellion two days at least after the first pardon, and stirrers of the rest of their neighbours."*

He appears to have been at North Allerton, or in the immediate neighbourhood, from the 13th January, to the 23rd.

Judgments were given at Allerton, on the 16th, for "execution :"—

Allerton.—Xpor Hancock, Richard Wynde, Randall Horner, Robert Heckley, Henrye Thompson, Allan Lysley, William Taylor. *Xpor Lambe, hangman.*

Evill men beyng fled which are necessarye to be executed, yf they may be had:—*Norton Conyers*, Thomas Tatam; *West Rougton*, Thomas Mabson; *Romaldbye*, William Markenfield; *Birtbye*, George Lupton; *Borowbye*, John Prest.—*Bowes MS. Vol. XIV. p. 19.*

In the list of judgments given 18th Jan. at North Allerton, for executions in Cleveland, appears Robert Peters, of Gisburgh; who was stayed at the earnest suit of Anthony Wycliff.—*Bowes' MS. vol. XIV. p. 20*

The speedy defeat of Leonard Dacres, on the 20th February, and the inroad of the earl of Sussex on the Scottish borders, finally relieved the north from all apprehension; and tranquillity was gradually restored. The principal rebels fled to the continent, as Scotland was unable to afford them a safe refuge; but the earl

* The earl of Sussex implores the queen to spare the life of John Gower, son of Ralph Gower, of Richmond, who had been attainted for his share in this ill-fated enterprise, and that he may also be allowed to compound for his estates.—"1. Because of the simplicity of the yonge manne, who symply was ledde to this his firste faulte. 2. Because the queen shall be no loser. 3. His lordship wolde gratifye Sergeant Wraye, (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) uncle to the partie. 4. Cottrell, his servant, would marry his mother." The request was granted.

of Northumberland was brought to York and beheaded on the pavement, near St. Crux church, Aug. 1572.

1617. King James I. in his progress towards Scotland, accompanied by many earls, barons, knights, and esquires, both Scotch and English, passed through North Allerton. The gentry of the district assembled to pay their respects; when Robert Grey, son of sir Ralph Grey, then a scholar at the grammar school, was placed upon a table to deliver an address to the king upon the occasion.*

1623. A secular priest and a Jesuit, animated with the hopes of times more favorable to their interest from the prospect of the marriage of prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain, openly challenged the protestant clergy of the county of York to a public discussion on the controverted points of religion. These champions of the church of Rome found in the Rev. Richard Bramhall an antagonist equally willing and able to contend with them. North Allerton was the place appointed for the contest. Transubstantiation, and the denial of the cup to the laity, were the two great topics of debate. Victory declared in favor of Mr. Bramhall. One of his antagonists was driven to the necessity of asserting that "eating and drinking were synonymous terms;" and, that all possibility of evasion might be precluded, he added the voluntary subscription of his name to this strange proposition. The event of the disputation transpiring, the archbishop of York, (Tobias Matthew,) after a mild reprimand to Mr. Bramhall for his boldness in having commenced an engagement apparently so unequal, with the warmest congratulations upon his success, appointed him to be his domestic chaplain, and from that time continued to honor him with his confidential esteem. His grace experienced from him, indeed, many singular proofs of his tenderness and affection. His increasing years and infirmities having rendered the care of his extensive diocese a matter of great difficulty, the management of it devolved upon Mr. Bramhall, who was thus qualified

* Raine's North Durham. See Grammar School, *post*.

successfully to conduct the arduous undertaking of his subsequent life.

Richard Bramhall was born at Pontefract in 1593, and educated at Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge. In 1624, he was appointed sub-dean of Ripon; in 1633, he attended the lord deputy Wentworth into Ireland, and became archdeacon of Meath; in the year following, bishop of Derry; and in 1660, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of that kingdom. The queen of Bohemia, adorned with all the elegant and valuable accomplishments of her sex, honored him with her correspondence. It is deeply to be regretted that, while his controversial works remain, only three of his sermons are now extant. He died of a stroke of the palsy in June, 1663.

1640. On the rising of the covenanters in Scotland in 1639, king Charles I. came to York accompanied by most of the nobility and general officers; after staying nearly a month in the city he proceeded with his army towards Scotland. At his approach the Scots submitted, laid down their arms, and swore obedience to their sovereign.

The year following, however, the Scottish army entered England. To put a stop to this bold invasion, the king set out from London on the 20th Aug., accompanied by the marquis of Hamilton and the duke of Lenox, and in three days arrived at York; on the 24th dined at the lord mayor's (Robert Belt) and knighted him; on the 29th rode to North Allerton, when he was informed of the defeat at Newburn, (where the Scotch artillery so frightened the English army, that sir Thomas Fairfax, one of their commanders, did not stick to own that till he passed the Tees, his legs trembled under him,)* and that the Scots had taken Newcastle. His majesty on receiving this intelligence returned to York.

Although the Scotch gained the victory on the 28th August, yet within a week they petitioned the king for redress. The king's forces had in the meantime rallied

* Burnet.

and concentrated at North Allerton.* The following letter from the unfortunate earl of Strafford, K.G., lord lieutenant-general of his majesty's army, to sir George Radcliffe, speaks the language of the heart; it is a short but eloquent burst of indignation, from a brave and faithful man, heart-broken by the cowardice and treachery of all around him.

“Cosin Radcliffe,

“*Pitty* me, for never came any man to so lost businesse. The army altogether unexercised and unprovided of all necessarys. That parte which I bring now with me from Durham the worst I ever saw. Our horse all cowardly, the country from Barwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an universal affright in all, a general disaffection to the king's service, none sensible of his dishonour. In one worde, here alone to fight with all these evils, without any one to helpe. God of his goodnesse deliver me out of this the greatest evil of my life. Fare you well.†

“Your ever most faithfull and most affectionate cosin and freind,

STRAFFORDE.”§

North Allerton, 1st September, 1640.

In order to prevent the further advance of the Scots, the king agreed to a treaty, and named sixteen English noblemen, to meet eleven Scottish commissioners:

* Fairfax correspondence.

† Life and correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe.

§ This eminent statesman was born in London, in 1593; made custos rotulorum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and represented the county in Parliament in 1621. Created baron Wentworth of Wentworth, co. York, July 22, 1628; visct. Wentworth Dec. 10 following; baron Raby of Raby castle, and earl of Strafford Jan. 12 1640; beheaded on Tower Hill, May 12, 1641, and being attainted, all his honors became forfeited. His body was afterwards embalmed, and appointed to be brought into Yorkshire, there to be buried amongst his ancestors, (see state trials). In Wentworth church there is a graceful figure of a man in armor kneeling, erected to his memory. He was succeeded by his son William; restored to all his father's honors in Dec. 1665; who died 16th Oct. 1695. A monument to his memory is placed towards the east end of the south aisle of the choir of York Minster, containing an effigy of the earl and his countess, separated by an urn.

York and North Allerton were both suggested as the place of meeting, but it was finally fixed to be at Ripon, where the negotiations commenced on the 1st October.* By this treaty it was agreed that the Tees should be the bounds of both armies, and that £850 a-day was to be levied out of Northumberland and Durham, Westmoreland and Cumberland, for the subsistence of their army.†

1644. Several matters of minor warfare took place in the early part of this year between the royalists of the north, and Leslie's army which came to the assistance of parliament. Gerard Salvin, son and heir of Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, § esq., lieutenant-colonel of col. Tempest's regiment of foot, was slain at North Allerton, in the service of king Charles I. || The fatal battle of Marston Moor completed the king's ruin in the north.

“ Where is that banner now?—its pride
Lies whelm'd in Ouse's sullen tide;
Where now these warriors?—in their gore
They cumber Marston's dismal moor!”

1647. The Scots detained the king (Charles I.) as a pledge for the arrears which they claimed. By their account, the sum amounted to near two millions, as they had received little regular pay since they entered England. After many discussions, it was agreed, that in lieu of all demands, they should have £400,000, one half to be paid instantly; ‡ but at the same time the king should be delivered up to the commissioners of the

* Fairfax correspondence.

† Rushworth.

§ William de Walton of the city of Durham, had lands in North Allerton, which belonged to Robert de Whalton, in the 5th Edward III. His son

Robert de Whalton, of Durham, had lands in Old Durham, 1354, which were Joan Wyot's, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Wyot of Old Durham. He had lands in North Allerton 44th Edward III. His daughter

Joanna, lady of Croxdale, died wife of William de Rissaby, seized of lands in Durham, &c., heretofore Robert de Walton's. Her only daughter and heir

Agnes, lady of Croxdale, married Gerard Salvayn, esq., in her right became “of Croxdale,” in the county palatine of Durham, having had livery of his wife's inheritance on the 1st October, 1402.—*Burke's Commoners*.

|| Surtees.

‡ Parl. Hist, XV. 236.

parliament of England, who were sent down to Newcastle-upon-Tyne to receive him.

The commissioners, with their royal prisoner, arrived at North Allerton in Feb., and rested at the *Porch House*, which is situated on the east side of the town opposite the church. Tradition says he made an attempt to escape out of a window at the south end of this house.

The payment of the first £200,000 was made at York. The money in bags of £1,000 each, began to be counted into the hands of the Scottish receiver on Thursday the 5th January, 1647, and the counting was completed on Saturday the 16th. On the 21st a receipt was signed, for the first half of the amount at North Allerton, and on the 3rd February a similar receipt for the remainder.*

1648. Cromwell at this time was moving rapidly about in these parts, quelling the royalists; as will appear from the following letter :—

For his excellency the lord Fairfax,† general of all the Parliament's armies : These.

Berwick, 11th September, 1648.

MY LORD,

Since we lost lieutenant-colonel Cowell, his wife came to me near North Allerton, much lamenting her loss, and the sad condition she and her children were left in.

He was an honest worthy man. He spent himself in your and the kingdom's service. He being a great trader in London, deserted it to serve the kingdom. He lost much monies to the state; and I believe few outdid him. He hath a great arrear due to him. He left a wife and three small children but meanly provided

* Allen's Yorkshire.

† It is worthy of remark, that, "while the civil war was at its height, Fairfax afforded a most useful protection to literature and literary institutions. By his care the libraries at York and Oxford were partially at least preserved from pillage." (*Guizot.*) After resigning the command of the army, he retired for awhile from public life, devoting his leisure hours to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, and left behind him a volume of poems and miscellanies, including an interesting account of his life. He died at Denton 12th Nov., 1671.

for. Upon his death bed, he commended this desire to me, that I should befriend his to the parliament or to your excellency. His wife will attend you for letters to the parliament; which I beseech you to take into your tender consideration.

I beseech you to pardon this boldness to,
Your excellency's most humble servant,*

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The parliament on the 19th June, 1649, ordered that "widow Cowell" be paid her husband's arrears by the committee at Haberdashers' hall.†

Thomas Smelt, master of the Free Grammar school, at North Alverton, says Dr. Hickes,§ "was a great loyalist or cavalier, though he concealed his principles, which upon some occasions, however, would discover themselves in the school. North Alverton being a noted thoroughfare on the northern road, thro' which, part of the army of those times both horse and foot did often march; and we observed, that as soon as he heard the sound of drum or trumpet, his countenance did always fall, and it usually was a good while before he could recollect himself, and reform his disordered looks. The officers of the army would sometimes come to beg play-days, but he would never grant it; and once one of Cromwell's great commanders whose name I have forgot, lying in the town, he sent one of his officers in his name to beg a play-day, but as I remember he would not grant it, and coming to the knowledge of the boys, who went to petition the major-general|| to make that request to him, he chastised

* Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Cromwell.

† Commons Journals, VI. 237.

§ Life of Kettlewell.

|| Lambert was major-general over the counties, York, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Northumberland: deputies colonel Robert Lilburn, colonel Charles Howard.

Lambert, opposing Cromwell taking the title of king, was handsomely dismissed from all employment, with a retiring pension of £2,000, which mode of treatment passed into a kind of proverb, and men of wooden wit were wont to say to one another, "I will *Lambertise* you."—*Heath's Chronicle*.

Col. Charles Howard, great-grandson of William Howard (by Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of George lord Dacre, of Gillesland,) 2nd son of Thomas duke of Norfolk; created baron Dacre of Gillesland, co. Cumberland, viscount Howard, of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and earl of Carlisle, 30th April, 1661; ob. 1686. Ancestor of the present earl of Carlisle, K.G.

them in a most severe manner, and had like to have turned them out of the school."

1660. John Cosin, S.T.P., was elected bishop of Durham, 2nd Nov., 1660; consecrated 2nd Dec., and the temporalities restored 14th of the same month. He died 15th Jan., 1671, aged 77; in April his remains passed through North Allerton to be interred at Bishop Auckland.* He left by will £2 to the poor of this town. The following amusing letter refers to his domestic affairs:—

Darlington, July 29th, 1662.

SIR,—I am come as farr as this place to meet the judge, who lay last night at Allerton, but is not come yett. We are prepared to entertaine him nobly at Durham castle.....Pray will you go to the Woolsacke in the Poultre near the Compter, Mr. Turford's shop, and there buy a gallon of his best oyle, and barrel of his Luca olives, if he has any fresh and very good come in: buy them in the same long and slender barills they came in, and tell him the last oyle I had of him was none of his best. You may please to pay him out of my lord's money, and account it with me. If you can find any large good damaske prunes, which are not easily got, we want some for my lord, which pray gett for him. These things you may send any day from Billingsgate to Newcastle. Direct them to Mr. Jo. Blackiston's, at his house in Pilgrim-street, *but not towne clerke*, sir Jo. Marley giving him £300 for it, to conclude all disputes, who intends it for his sonne. Sam. Davison † says, his brother Cosin § shall not want. I have a great minde to send his truncke with his clothes, if you know whither I may direct it.

* See Appendix, No. II.

† Steward of the Halmot court, married Elizabeth, dau. of bishop Cosin, and widow of sir Thomas Burton.

§ John Cosin, the bishop's only surviving son, whom he laments in his will as his *lost and only son* John Cosin, twice forsook the protestant religion, having been perverted by the Jesuits, and at last took orders in the church of Rome. He, in fact, left England under his maternal name of (Christopher) Blackiston, and professed himself in a convent at Paris. No threats or intreaties could persuade him to return, and his subsequent history is unknown.—*Longstaffe's Darlington*.

If you see him my service to him : tell him if he will but go to church with us, and doe as others doe amongst them, he may goe to heaven in good company without borrowing the keyes of the gates at Rome. My service to your wife. Your affectionatt, humble servant, EDW. ARDEN.—For his hon'ble friend Mr. Myles Stapylton, at Mr. Hinde's house in the new buildings in Lothbury.

1667. From the reign of queen Elizabeth to that of king Charles II., tradesmen coined small money or tokens, for convenience of trade ; the figures and devices were various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every tradesman who issued this useful kind of specie, was obliged to take it again when brought to him. In large towns, where many were in circulation, tradespeople kept a sorting box, into the partitions of which they put the money of the respective tradesmen, which at stated periods, they exchanged either for their own tokens or silver. In this manner they proceeded until the year 1672, when Charles II. ordering a sufficiency of copper coin to be issued for the exigencies of commerce, these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary. The following tradesmen's tokens were struck at North Allerton :—

1. O. EDMVND . BVRSTOW . IN . *A Coat of Arms between the letters E^B I.*
R. NORTH . ALLERTON . 1667 . *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
2. O. THO. REDMAYNE . KINGS . *A Post Boy on Horseback, at full speed.*
R. ARMS . NORTHALLERTON^N . *In the Field.* T^R M.
3. O. WM. HUTTON . OF NORTH
R. ALLERTON . HATTER . 1669 HIS HALF PENY.
4. O. FRANCIS . RYMER . OF . NORTH . *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. ALLERTON . MERCER . 1670 *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY. F . R.

1688. At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the North Riding, held at North Allerton, by adjournment, the 17th July, 1688, the justices there assembled addressed king James II., to express their joy and gratitude “for the great blessing God Almighty had bestowed on his sacred majesty and the kingdom, by the happy birth of his royal highness the prince of Wales.” They not only congratulate with him, as they

say, for this blessing, but pray and wish for his long life and health, and the increase of his royal family; that after ages might know and enjoy an equality of that peace and plenty; in which they, through his wise and just government, (to the envy of their neighbours,) then flourished.* A few months after the presenting of this loyal address, the king, with his queen and infant son, was compelled to desert his throne and kingdom.

The pretender, introduced by Swift in lines on the prayer prepared by the bishops of Chester, (Thomas Cartwright,) Peterborough, (Thomas White,) and Durham, (the hon. Nathaniel Crewe,)

Two Toms and Nat, in council were sat
To rig up a new thanksgiving,
With a dainty fine prayer, for the birth of an heir,
That's neither dead nor living.

1703. RALPH THORESBY, the antiquary, visited North Allerton, which he thus records in his diary—

“ May 17. Along the banks of Swale, are the very pleasant gardens of sir William Robinson,† lately lord mayor of York, but a few miles after a more doleful object of Mr. Busby hanging in chains, for the murder of his father-in-law, Daniel Anty, formerly a Leeds clothier, who having too little honesty to balance his skill in engraving, &c., was generally suspected for coining, and other indirect ways of attaining that estate which was the occasion of his death, even within sight of his own house. Thence through Sand Hutton, and both the Otteringtons to North Alverton, where we lodged. Upon the road we had a distant prospect of Ounsberry or Rosemary Toppin, a remarkable height, being a mark for the mariners, and a nigher for the growing market town of Thresk, which sends burgesses to parliament, as also does North Alverton—witness “Parliamentarius” upon a tomb in the church, for the inscriptions whereof *vide* the later book of my collections. Was pretty much out of order by the excessive heat, and too unadvisedly drinking a hasty

* Gazette.

† M.P. for North Allerton, 1688 to 1695. See list of members *post*.

draught of new milk ; but after prayer and a tolerable night's rest, was better in the morning, blessed be the God of my mercies !”

“ 18. Went to view the town ; found an hospital, called the earl of Carlisle's,* but was the benefaction of another family they matched into, and is only paid by them : it is for four persons, who have each fifty shillings per annum : transcribed some epitaphs in the church, of which Mr. Francis Kaye was thirty-two years vicar, who left £10 per annum to four widows. I inquired after Mr. George Meriton, an attorney of North Alverton, who writ ‘Anglorum Gesta,’ ‘Landlord's Law,’ ‘Nomenclatura Clericalis,’ and somewhat of the northern dialect, &c., but could not hear any thing further, than that he removed into Ireland, where he was said to be made a judge, but whether alive or dead, unknown. From North Alverton, we passed by several country villages, but of no great consideration, till we passed the river Tees.”

“ On his return, May 21, the river Tees not being fordable by reason of the late rains, we went about by Croft bridge. We baited at North Alverton ; thence we rode by Sand Hutton, Topcliffe, &c., to Burrowbridge ; had wet weather, and one smart thunder shower, but blessed be God, without any prejudice.”

Thoresby often passed through North Allerton. On April 6, 1680, at the age of 22. “Thence to North Alverton, and so to Darlington, expecting there to have met with captain Widdrington.” May 22, 1680. “From thence [Durham] to North Alverton, and having dried us there, (it being a most stormy rainy day,) to Burroughbridge, where we lodged all night.” Sep. 6, 1681. “We rode to Burrowbridge, and thence to Topcliffe, where, supposing we should not stay long, left my charged pistols in the bags, which at my mounting again, being gone, caused a great jealousy of some design against us ; and the rather, because Mr. H. and his debtor had come to high words, and the

*The earl of Carlisle formerly nominated the poor people to the *Maison Dieu*, as a descendant of Leonard, son of lord Daecres of Gilsland, who married the heiress of the Strangways family.—*Tanner—Gale*.

landlord took the debtor's part, and denied to send for the ostler, till upon some brisk compliments, we were just for riding to depose upon oath before sir M. Robinson, and then in the very same straw we had sought carefully before, they were found, and one of them where the horse could not get to; which more fully manifested the knavery, as also their leaving, for a pretence, the red bags in the holster; but we got very well, though late, to North Alverton that night."

July 7, 1707. Thoresby sets down "Received a kind visit from Roger Gale, esq., of Scruton, a learned and ingenious gentleman, eldest son of the excellent dean Gale, and parliament-man for North Alverton."

The following letter from Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York, is fraught with interest.

Bishopthorpe, Sept. 7, 1708.

GOOD MR. THORESBY,

I received your letter, and because I could not answer it myself, I sent it to Mr. Nelson,* whose answer (which I received this morning) I here send you. I likewise here send you an original letter of Mr. Kettlewell's, which I had from Mr. Nelson a post or two before. I had told him likewise that I must have an autograph of Dr. Hickes's, in case you had not any before. But in answer to this, Mr. Nelson tells me, that that very post dean Hickes was a-writing to you.

I did not know before I read this letter of Mr. Nelson's, that Dr. Paliser, archbishop of Castells, [Cashel] was a Yorkshireman. So that now we have a list of six archbishops, (five of them primates,) and that within the compass of thirty years, viz., from 1662 to 1692, all born in Yorkshire; and, I believe, all of them

* Robert Nelson, esq., a pious and learned writer, the revered friend and executor of the rev. John Kettlewell, was born in London, in 1656; educated at St. Paul's school, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was author of many popular works—"A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England;" "The Practice of True Devotion;" "The Whole Duty of a Christian;" &c. He died in 1714; buried at St. George the martyr, Queen's sq., London.

having their education there (I mean as to school learning) viz., archbishop Bramhall, primate of Ireland, who was born at Pontefract, and trained up at school there till he went to Cambridge. He was one of the most learned divines of the age, and none ever better defended the church of England against papists, fanatics, and hobbists than he did. 2. Archbishop Margetson, his successor in the archbishoprick of Armagh, who was born at Drighlington, in the parish of Birkstall, or Birstall, and who there founded and liberally endowed a school for the education of boys in grammar learning. 3. This archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Paliser, who whether he be now living or dead I do not know. 4. Archbishop Lamplugh, my immediate predecessor, who was born at Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The other two I need not name to you.

I know you delight in these sorts of memorandums. But if I have now told you nothing but what you knew before, I beg your pardon.

I truly thought that our famous Dr. Ratcliffe had been bred at Wakefield school, as Dr. Bentley was, but this account of Mr. Nelson's says otherwise.*

I have no more at this time, but only to beg of you to present my service to all friends at Leeds, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Killingbeck, &c., and to assure you that I am,

Your sincerely affectionate friend,

J. EBOR.†

[Dr. Samuel Pullen, archbishop of Tuam, was also a Yorkshireman; he was born at Ripley, and was school-master at Leeds. R. T.]

* See grammar school, *post*.

† Archbishop Sharp was himself a Yorkshireman, being born at Bradford in 1644; educated at the grammar school there and at Christ's coll. Cambridge. He was a man of considerable piety and learning, and distinguished himself by preaching against popery in the reign of James II., which gave such offence to the court, that an order was sent to the bishop of London to suspend him; but the bishop having refused on the ground of its being contrary to law, he as well as Dr. Sharp were suspended by the ecclesiastical commission. After the revolution he became dean of Canterbury, and in 1691 archbishop of York. He died 2nd Feb. 1714; bur. in his cathedral, where a monument with Corinthian columns is erected to his memory. (See plate in Drake's Eboracum.) He was the father of Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, and the learned Granville Sharp.

1706. On the 9th November, her majesty queen Anne, was pleased to sign a warrant for creating George Augustus, prince electoral of Hanover, a peer of England, by the style and title of baron of Tewksbury,

VISCOUNT NORTH ALLERTON,

Earl of Milford Haven, and marquis and duke of Cambridge; created prince of Wales, 22nd Sept. 1714, K.G.; and ascended the throne as king George II., 11th June, 1727, when all these dignities became merged in the crown.*

He married, 2nd September, 1705, the princess Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline, daughter to John Frederick, marquis of Brandenburg Anspach, by whom he had two sons, Frederick Lewis, † prince of Wales, K.G.; born 1707, died *vitâ patris* 1751; and William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, K.G.; born 1721, died, 1765, *sine prole*; and five daughters, Anne, princess royal, married to William Henry, prince of Orange; Mary, m. Frederick, prince of Hesse-Cassel; Louisa, m. Frederick V. king of Denmark; and Amelia and Caroline, who were never married.‡

Through some private uneasiness which had subsisted between himself and his father (George I.) this prince, for a considerable time, had been a stranger at court. It is evident, however, that this could not have arisen from any dissension in opinion, as to public measures, for, on his ascending the throne, he retained the same ministers, and pursued the same system of government, which had distinguished his father's reign. That no doubt might remain on the minds of his subjects, as to the religious and political principles by which he intended to be guided, his majesty on the 14th June, 1727, declared in council, that he was decidedly

* Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.

† This prince mar. in 1736, Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he had issue five sons—George Augustus, afterwards George III.; Edward Augustus, duke of York, K.G., died in 1767, s.r.; William Henry, duke of Gloucester, K.G., died in 1805; Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, K.G., died in 1790, S.P.; Frederick William, died young; and four daughters—Augusta, duchess of Brunswick; Eliza Caroline; Louisa Anne; and Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark.

‡ Smollett. Nicolas.

friendly to the protestant succession, and was resolved to maintain inviolable the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom, and to adhere to the alliances which his late father had contracted, and which had in no small degree contributed to the tranquility of Europe.

Actuated by these principles, he determined to espouse the cause of the injured queen, Maria Theresa, whom the king of France, and other continental powers, had combined to deprive of her inheritance. With this view, he sent an English army to the continent, which was joined by a large body of Hanoverian troops, the whole being commanded by the earl of Stair. The next day his majesty followed his soldiers, and, at the battle of Dettingen, fought at the head of his own regiment with peculiar bravery; and his arms were crowned with success. In the following year, war was declared against France; and commodore Anson returned from his voyage round the world. In 1745, the English and their allies were beaten at the battle of Fontenoy, through which the French obtained the ascendancy in Flanders. Encouraged by these events, the grandson of James II. renewed his pretensions to the crown: and, aided by the partisans of the papal faction, effected a landing on the Scottish coast. Success at first seemed to favor their enterprise. A battle was fought at Preston-Pans, in which the English forces under the command of sir John Cope were completely routed, all the infantry except 170 being either killed or made prisoners. In this engagement the brave and pious colonel Gardiner fell on the field of battle.

Animated with these favorable omens, the pretender, at the head of his victorious highlanders, determined to push his fortune; and the rapidity of his march threw all England into a state of alarm. But the duke of Cumberland, returning from Flanders at the head of a few regiments, took the command of the forces, and on the 15th of April, 1745, so completely vanquished the rebel army at the battle of Culloden, that the pretender never more became an object either of terror or apprehension.

Although the early part of the reign of George II. was much agitated by a foreign war, by the efforts of rebellion raised by the pretender, and by distracted councils, which much embarrassed the measures of his government, the tide, however, took a decided turn in his favor. The earl of Chatham being called to his council, gave a vigorous impulse to public opinion; and the successes which attended his administration, confirmed the favorable sentiments which his talents and virtues had inspired. It was in no small degree owing to his superior talents, that the French power in the East Indies was nearly annihilated; that their colonies in the western Archipelago were reduced to the dominion of Britain; that Canada was conquered; and that the victory of Minden exalted the reputation of the British soldiery to the highest pitch of military glory. The successes of England upon the ocean were equally triumphant. The victories of her fleets corresponded with the conquests of her armies. Both by sea and land the pride of France was humbled; and the boasted power of that ambitious nation reduced to a state of comparative insignificance, which it has hitherto striven in vain to recover.

“But while the arms of Great Britain,” says Smollett, “still prospered in every effort tending to the real interest of the nation, an event happened which for a moment obscured the splendor of her triumphs. On the 25th of October, 1760, George II., king of Great Britain, without any previous disorder, was in the morning suddenly seized with the agony of death, at the palace at Kensington. He had risen at his usual hour, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; then he opened a window of his apartment, and perceiving the weather was serene, declared he would walk in the garden. In a few minutes after this declaration, while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell down upon the floor; the noise of his fall brought his attendants into the room, who lifted him on the bed, where he desired in a faint voice, that the princess Amelia might be called; but before she could reach the apartment

he had expired. An attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect; and indeed his malady was far beyond the reach of art: for when the cavity of the thorax or chest was opened, and inspected by the serjeant-surgeons, they found the right ventricle of the heart actually ruptured, and a great quantity of blood discharged through the aperture into the surrounding pericardium; so that he must have died instantaneously in consequence of the effusion. Thus died George II., at the age of seventy-seven, after a long reign of thirty-four years."

By the writers of contending factions, his character and talents have been variously estimated. In his temper he is said to have been rather violent. But these momentary impulses rarely occasioned any variation in his conduct, which seems to have been guided by more permanent principles. His attachment to his continental possessions was strong; but through the whole of his life he appeared more friendly to the useful virtues, than to the decorations of external splendor. Rectitude and integrity were conspicuous in his character; and his noble declaration, "There shall be no persecution for conscience sake in my dominions, during my reign," will be transmitted to posterity, to his immortal honor, when his personal courage, and the many splendid events of his reign, shall cease to be remembered, or shall be perused in the pages of history without exciting any particular interest.

1745. During the rebellion in Scotland, the English army under the command of William Augustus, duke of Cumberland,* K.G., G.C.B., second son of George II., (visct. North Allerton,) passed through this place

* His royal highness entered the army at an early age. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was wounded, while fighting by the side of his father; in 1745 he distinguished himself, when commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders, at the battle of Fontenoy, though defeated. On his return to England he took the field against the Scotch, reduced Carlisle, and finally defeated them at the battle of Culloden. Upon this occasion both houses of parliament voted their public thanks to his royal highness; and the commons, by bill, added £25,000 per annum to his former revenue. In 1748, he again set out for Flanders, to take the command of the allied army, during the continental war; after the convention of Cluster-Seven, he returned to England, and shortly afterwards resigned all his military commands.

on their way to the north; pitching their temporary camp at the Castle Hills, a short distance west of the town.

Died at North Allerton, 28th Dec., 1812, aged 90, Robert Simpson, of the Pack Horse inn, many years ostler at the Old Black Swan; who during the time of this rebellion, rode express from North Allerton to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with dispatches from general Wade, whose army was then encamped at the Castle Hills.*

George Spooner, who died in 1816, aged 84, formerly an assistant ostler and postboy at one of the inns in this town, frequently during this rebellion rode post with the many expresses that passed through. A few years afterwards he enlisted into the Scotch highlanders, that were passing through the town southward, in which he served his king and country many years. In 1786 a relation, who died at Newcastle, bequeathed him a handsome legacy, which enabled him to end his days in ease and comfort.†

1807. On the dissolution of parliament by the Canning and Castlereagh administration, William Wilberforce, esq., lord Milton, the hon. Henry Lascelles, and Walter Fawkes, esq., offered themselves as representatives for the county of Yorkshire. Mr. Fawkes withdrawing, the two great families of Harewood and Wentworth, representing the two great parties in the county, were thus directly opposed to each other; and the contest was one of the most memorable and costly in the history of elections. Money was expended in great profusion during a fifteen days' poll; and, according to the ancient custom, all the freeholders went to York to vote—55 went from North Allerton, 54 voted for Lascelles, 13 for Wilberforce, and 3 for Milton. On the first day (20th May) Mr. Lascelles polled the greater number of votes: on the second day lord Milton: but on the fifth day Mr. Lascelles took the lead, which he kept until the thirteenth day, at the close of which the numbers stood, Milton, 10,313, Lascelles, 10,255. Now—the greatest activity and excitement was manifested

* Gent. Mag.

† Ibid.

At the final close of the poll, (5th June,) lord Milton had 11,177 votes, (9,049 plumpers,) and Mr. Lascelles 10,989, (1,808.) Mr. Wilberforce was at the head of the poll, having 11,806 votes, (1,173 plumpers.)

1808. HUTTON,* the historian, visited this town on his road to Coatham; after a brief description he says, "This town, two hundred years ago was the residence of my family. My grandfather's grandfather was a native, and enjoyed the *capital* honor of furnishing the place with hats. Walking in the church yard, it occurred to my thoughts that I might be treading upon the dust of my ancestors; and, being indisposed while there, thought I might possibly leave my dust to mix with theirs. I enquired after my relations, but found the name was extinct.

"While I lay indisposed at North Allerton, a gentleman, his lady, and daughter, in a chaise and four, attended by his servant, stopped, changed horses, and flew away in a moment. I was sorry when I heard they were for Coatham, and would want three beds. I had no doubt but they would apply to our inn. As I knew promise and profit were at variance, and that the bird in hand was worth two in the bush, I considered the chance was against me. We set off early the next morning, made a double stage, and arrived one hour before noon. The landlady had kept her promise, and the gentleman was obliged to hire four shabby rooms at £2 12s. 6d. a-week, and wait a fortnight, before room could be made at the inn, by which he lost five guineas besides being incommoded.

"This gentleman's family and ourselves afterwards contracted an intimacy, which grew into that friendship, which cost a tear at parting. He had brought two or three books; one of which was Hargrove's History of

* William Hutton, F.A.S.S. was born at Derby, in 1723. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which was added a circulating library, at Birmingham; soon afterwards he embarked in the paper business, and by frugality and industry arrived at opulence. He took up the pen, at the advanced age of fifty-six, a period in which most authors lay it down. He drove the quill thirty years, in which time he wrote and published fourteen books, the principal are the histories of Birmingham, Blackpool, Derby, Battle of Bosworth Field, Hundred Court, Roman Wall, Tours to London, Scarboro', Coatham, &c. He died in 1815, aged 92.

Knaresborough, much used. I liked the book, 'Pray what was the price?' 'Two shillings I believe.' I looked into the title-page and found it was four. 'The book,' said I, (holding it in one hand, and four shillings in the other,) 'was written at Knaresborough, and printed at York, neither of which places are in my return. But both lie in your neighbourhood; you can procure one, and I cannot. Which hand will you have?' He smiled, but said nothing. He afterwards put the book into my hand, with 'When you see this book, think of me.'

"I found written upon a blank leaf:—

'Mr. Hutton of Birmingham,

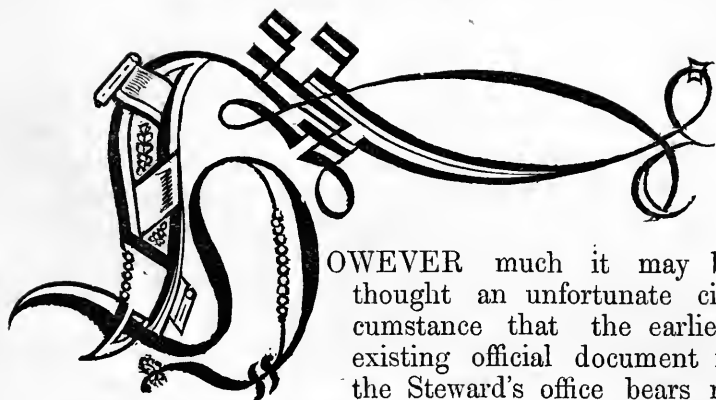
The Gift of

John S.....s,

of B——— Hall,

As a token of his regard.'"

The Manor.



HOWEVER much it may be thought an unfortunate circumstance that the earliest existing official document in the Steward's office bears no earlier date than Saturday the 3rd of September, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1545),* yet from the contents of the records still preserved in that office, it seems that we have lost little besides the minutes of the various courts Halmote held, and the names of the Stewards holding them, previous to that year. The first mention of the manor, at present existing, is in Domesday-book, from which an extract is given below, when the manor appears to be in the hands of the king; doubtless one of the many which he confiscated on his conquest of the kingdom; for before that time it was possessed by earl Edwin; though

* It has been said that the missing records were destroyed by Wolsey; this seems to depend on supposition only, to which a coincidence in dates may have given origin.

it might from him have come to Harold, and so have been assumed by William as a royal fief. However, as in the absence of authentic documents we must make our election, the former supposition seems the most probable from the circumstances; for confiscation would be a likely mode of possession; as indeed it was the true mode in nine out of every ten estates described in the words of Domesday "modo est in manu regis," especially when the further description was added "et wastum est."*

The following is the above mentioned extract from Domesday:—

Terra Regis in Ebrwicscire.

In Aluertune sunt ad glā . XLIII . carucatæ træ. q̄s xxx . cañ
posš arare . H tenuit Eduin⁹ com̄ p uno manerio . T.R.E. 7
habeš . LXVI . uifos cū xxx . v . cañ. Huic ƿ appendež . xi .
bereuuitæ . Bretebi . Smidetune . Sourebi . Smitune . Kirkebi .
Corketune . Landemot . Bergebi . Gristorentun . Romundebi .
Jaforbe. Modo . ē in manu regis . 7 wasł . ē . Tc̄ uał quał.
xx. lib . Ibi . ē ptū XL . ač . Silua 7 plañ . v . leuē lē 7 latū
similiē.

Ad hoc Mañ ptinet soca harū trarū . Neuhouse . Westhouse .
Mannebi . Werlegesbi . Eindrebi . Jaforde . Leisenchi .
Digneshale . Runtune . Irebi . Heressaie . Sighestun . Colebi .
Timbelbi . Leche . Chennieton . Rauenestorp . Torentun .
Croxebi . Otrinctun . Romundebi . Brinton . Cheluintun .
Keneuetun . Inł totū sunt ad glā q̄ter xx^u. 7 v . carucatæ .
quas possunt arare . XLV . cañ². Ibi sunt . LX . ač pti . Ibi
fueř . c . 7 xvi . sochemans. M wasł est.

Translated thus:—

In Alvertune there are forty-four carucates† of land to be taxed, which thirty ploughs may till. Earl Edwin held this for one manor in the time of king Edward,

* See Appendix No. III. note A.

† A plough-land; which in a deed of Thomas de Arden, 19 Edw. II. is declared to be one hundred acres. Skene says, "it is as great a portion of land as may be tilled in a year and a day, by one plough."

(the Confessor,) and had sixty six villains with thirty-five ploughs. To this manor belong eleven berewicks: Bretebi (Birkby), Smidetune (Great Smeaton), Sourebi (Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe), Smitune (Little Smeaton), Kirkebi (Kirkby Wiske), Corketune (), Landemot (Langmoth), Bergebi (Borrowby), Gristorentun (Thornton-le-Moor?), Romundebi (Romanby), Jaforde (Yafforth). It is now in the king's hands, and is waste. The value was then fourscore pounds. There is a meadow containing forty acres. Wood and plain, five miles long and the same broad.

To this manor belongs the soke* of these lands: Neuhuse (Newhouse), Westhuse (Westhouse), Mannebi (Maunby), Werlegesbi (Warlaby), Eindrebi (Ainderby Steeple), Jaforde (Yafforth), Leisenchi (Lazenby), Dignes-hale (Dinsdale), Runtune (Rounton), Irebi (Girsby), Herelsaie (Harlsey), Sighestun (Sigston), Colebi (Cowsby), Timbelbi (Thimbleby), Leche (Leak), Chennieton (Winton?), Rauenestorp (Ravensthorp), Torentun (Thornton), Croxebi (Crosby), Otrinctun (Otterington), Romundebi (Romanby), Brinton (Brompton), Cheluintun (Kilvington), Keneuetun (Knayton). In the whole, there are to be taxed fourscore and five carucates, which forty-five ploughs may till. There are therein sixty acres of meadow. There were one hundred and sixteen soke-men: now it is waste.

It appears, however, to have been soon reclaimed, for William Rufus not long after his accession in 1087 gave the manor of Allerton to William de Carilepho, bishop of Durham, with all the rights and appendages, except what Alan, earl of Richmond, had in his castellary on the other side of the Wiske; of which we have an account in the following extract from the list of benefactions to the see of Durham in the Cottonian library (Domitian A. VII.):—

* Soke or Soc, signifies power or liberty to minister justice and execute law, also the circuit or territory where such power is exercised: whence the law latin word *soca* is used for a seignior or lordship enfranchised by the king, with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his sockmen. The word soc, also means a plough: whence socage, that is a tenure by which tenants held their lands, to plough the land of their lords with their own ploughs, and do other inferior services of husbandry at their own charge.—*Jacob's Law Dictionary.*

“Posthac moderno tempore Wilielmus secundus cum regnaret, dedit Deo, et Sto. Cuthberto, et Wilielmo Episcopo, et successoribus suis in perpetuum possidendum hoc Manerium, scilicet Alvertunam, cum omnibus suis appendiciis, excepto hoc quod comes Alanus habuit in sua Castellaria ex alia parte Wisci, ita sicut comes Siwardus in vita sua predictum Manerium melius et quietius tenuit. In Alvertuna XII. carrucas terræ. In Romundabi XII. unde Iluyng et Colebrand et Leising XI. habuerunt, et duodecima ad Dominicum in Alvertuna jacuit. In Otrinctuna II. carrucas, quas Colbrand et Iluing tenuerunt. In Laisingbi II. carrucas, quas Turkil filius Q’nild tenuit. In Bretebi VI. carrucas. In Litle Smithetune V. carrucas, quas tenuit Thorkil filius Thoraldi. In Detnisdale III. carrucas, quas Crinan filius Thorne tenuit. In Runtune VI. carrucas, quas Lest filius Athele tenuit. In Irebi III. carrucas, quas Askil tenuit. In Themlebi III carrucas quas Althor le Daneis tenuit. In Colesbi III. carrucas, quas Halthor tenuit. In Siggestune IV. carrucas inland. In Kirchebi I. carrucas inland. In Sourebi VI. carrucas inland. In Cotem III. carrucas inland. In Landemote III. carrucas inland. In Leche II. carrucas et ad ecclesiam terra inland. In Berebi IV. carrucas inlande. In Keppewicke I. carrucas, quam Kille filius Ercheli tenuit. In Crossebi III. carrucas quas Aldred, filius Sinuardi tenuit. In Griesthorntune V. carrucas, quas Thurkil filius Thoraldi tenuit. In Keluintune VIII. quas Sceldfrithe et Frithegist magnus tenuerunt. In Thornetuna V. carrucas, quas Swartebrand tenuit. In Newhusum IV. carrucas, Nigellus Fossard tenet, quas Arkil filius Thurkilli tenuit. In Senotrinctune VI. carrucas, quas Nigellus tenet. In Renenest horb III. carrucas, Nigellus tenet. In Alrebec minori I. carrucatam inland, quam tenuit Askil filius Thurkil. In Werbeshal I. carrucatam et dimidiam, quam tenuit Helrandus filius Forni et modo tenet Willelmus Ingebram. In Smithetuna IV. carrucas, quas Melgric et Duda tenuerunt, et ecclesia de Smitetuna est propria Sancti Cuthberti cum II. carrucatis.”

"The bishop," says Johnson, "is lord paramount of the town and lands within the liberties of Allertonshire. King Henry III. granted the bishop the privilege of having felons goods, *felo de se*, wreck de maris, tollage and lastage, of having a coroner, *executio brevium*, *Fines de Banco et de Scaccar. coram justic. et assis. coram justicionis de pace.*"* It appears that the bishop also held the court of a forest here, but the limits of the jurisdiction are not known.†

1166. In the 12th year of Henry II. the soke of Alvertun was amerced ten marks for putting a man to the judgment of water, without the knowledge or presence of the king's servant.||

The following extracts from the Exchequer rolls serve to throw some little light on the history of the manor during the period corresponding with the dates :—

A.D. 1197. 8 Richard I. Roll 20. memb. 1.

The account of Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid and Richard Briewerre of the Bishoprick of Durham, for three parts of a year, whilst it was in the hand of the king.

Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid and Richard Briewerre, Richard de Marisco and Master Anketill for them, render account of £100 54s. 4½d. of stock of the same bishoprick sold. In the treasury, £80 104s. 8d. And to Stephen de Hendon 40s., which he had for service which he rendered to Hugh bishop of Durham for three parts of a year by the aforesaid writ. And they owe £15 9s. 8½d., of which the town of Aluerton owes £8 11s. 0½d. And Roger de Gloccer', 40s. 8d. And Serlo, son of Walsi de Eborac', £4 8s. And Stephen de Hendon, 10s., as the aforesaid keepers say.

Of the debt which Hugh, bishop of Durham, owed the king by the roll of the king.

Of those who rendered nothing of the aforesaid debt.

* Johnson's MSS.

† Cur. ibm E'pi voc Fostermete, Rot. Cl. Wolsey, 18 Hen. VIII.—Mickleton's MSS.—See Appendix No. III. note B.

|| Mag. Rot. 12. H. 2. Rot. 31. Everwick.

Roger, son of Jukel de Aluerton, owes 40s. for a certain house for the same. Nicholas, the parson of Leck, owes 2 marks of amercement for the same.

The tallage of the manors of the bishoprick by the aforesaid.

Of those who have rendered the whole.

The same render account of £200 55s. 10d. of the tallage of the manors of the bishoprick, the names of which, and the particulars of the debts, are noted down in the roll which the aforesaid have rendered in the treasury. They have paid in the treasury. And they are quit. The town of Aluerton renders account of £30 for the same. In the treasury, £10 16s. 2d. And it owes £19 3s. 10d.

The scutage of the same bishoprick made by the same.

Of those who have rendered the whole.

John de Romundeb (Romanby) renders account of one marc for the same. In the treasury half a marc. And he owes half a marc.

13 John. A.D. 1211. Roll 4. memb. 1.

The account of the bishoprick of Durham from the feast of saint John the Baptist, in the tenth year, to the feast of saint Martin next following. And from thence for the three years next following.

Eimeric archdeacon of Durham and Philip de Ulecote render account of £198 12s. 8½d. of the balance of the account of the bishoprick of Durham, as it is contained in the roll of the eighth year of king Richard. And of 100s. of Reginald clerk of Aluerton for disseisin. And of 2 marcs of John de Rodmundbi. And of 30 marcs of the town of Aluerton. And of 2 marcs of Jukell de Smitheton. And of 20s. of Nicholas the parson of Leke.

14 John, 1213. Roll. 5. memb. 2.

The account of the bishoprick of Durham, by

Eimeric, archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Ulecote, from the feast of saint Martin in the 13th year, to the feast of saint Martin the year of this roll.

The aforesaid Eimeric and Philip render account of £7 4s. 10d., in work done at the houses of Aluerton, by the same writ, and on sight of the aforesaid.

1293. At the instance of Anthony Beke* bishop of Durham, John de Lythege, and Alice his wife, granted to John Hansard their manor of Werkersale, and in consideration for the same, Hansard granted his manor of Evenwood and Fuley to bishop Beke, and the bishop made compensation to Lythege and his wife, by granting to them £40 per annum for their lives out of the manor of Allerton.†

Bishop Lewis Beaumont demised to certain foreign merchants, called in the records *Alienigenis*, (but of what country not easily determined, though supposed to be Italians, the Forum Alieni being thought to be Ferrara; or perhaps they were of Alias in France,) his manors of Allerton, Howden, and Richall, for a term of ten years. "Lodov. Dun. Ep'us dimisit certis mercatoribus alienigenis maneria sua de Allerton, Hoveden, et Richall pro x annis ubi dictus Ep'us h'et ret. brevium et al. lib'tates regales."§

1334. In the 7th of Edward III., it appears that the burghers of North Allerton having appealed against certain taxes and services which had been laid upon them during a vacancy of the see, and when the temporalities of the see were in the king's hand: Edward issued a commission to Radulph de Neville the

* Archdeacon of Durham, patriarch of Jerusalem. He had also from the king the principality of Man. Elected to the see of Durham, 9th July, 1283; died 3rd March, 1310. In his time the court of Durham exhibited all the appendages of royalty; nobles addressed the palatine sovereign kneeling, and instead of menial servants, knights waited in his presence chamber, and at his table, bareheaded and standing. At one time he had present with him at the king's wars in Scotland, twenty ancient bearers of his own family. He was the first bishop that was buried in the cathedral; reverence for St. Cuthbert prevented his predecessors from being buried there.

† Randal's MSS.

§ Tur. Lond. p. 17. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 21. 2 Reg. Dec. et c. 80.—Mickleton's MSS.

Custos of the see during that time, to make inquisition concerning the liberties and privileges claimed by the burghers, and to report thereupon, as to whether such privileges as they claimed were really theirs, and to investigate the matter closely. The commission is subjoined at length, as is also the report of the inquisition.

PRO HOMINIBUS VILLÆ DE NORTHALVERTON.

R. Claus. A. 7. Edw. III. ps. 2. m. 3. Dorso.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo *Radulfo de Nevill*, nuper Costodi Episcopatus Dunelmensis tunc vacantis, et in manu nostra existentis, vel ejus Locum tunc tenenti, salutem; Cum nos nuper ad prosecutionem hominum Villæ de *Northalverton* quæ est de Temporalibus Episcopatus prædicti nobis suggerentium quod ipsi *Liberi Homines* existunt, ipsique aliquas Consuetudines Episcopo loci prædicti sede plena, vel nobis sede vacante, nisi *certam Firmam* annuatim solvere non debuerunt, seu tenebantur, nec ipsi seu antecessores sui aliquas alias consuetudines nisi *Firmam* suam Episcopis loci prædicti vel progenitoribus nostris temporibus retroactis solvere consueverunt, et quod vos, præfate nuper Custos, pro eo quod Custos Episcopatus prædicti per mortem *Antonii* nuper Episcopi loci prædicti tunc vacantis, et in manu Domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ patris nostri existentis, viginti libras nomine *Cognitionis* de Homi- nibus Villæ prædictæ per extorsionem ad opus dicti patris nostri levavit, viginti libras de nunc hominibus Villæ prædictæ, nomine *Cognitionis*, ad opus nostrum exegistis, et ipsos ad easdem viginti libras nobis sol- vendas per varias distractiones compulistis per vos, præfate nuper Custos, Utrum Homines Villæ illius vel eorum antecessores aliquas consuetudines Episcopis loci prædicti sede plena vel de nobis seu de proge- nitoribus nostris sede vacante præter *certam Firmam* suam annuam solvere tenebantur aut facere consueverunt, neene; et si sic, tunc quas consuetudines quater et quomodo, quando et per quantum tempus per sacra- mentum proborum et legalium hominum de *Libertate*

de Allerton per quos rei veritas super præmissis melius sciri posset mandaverimus diligenter inquiri; ac per Inquisitionem inde per vos de mandato nostro sic factam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam sit compertam quod homines dictæ *Villæ de Northalverton sunt Liberi et Libere conditionis*, quod ipsi homines tenent de Episcopis Dunelmensibus ex consensu Capituli Dunelmensis villam de *Northalverton* cum pertinentiis per servitium reddendi Episcopis qui pro tempore fuerint ibidem, *Quadraginta marcas* annuatim ad certos terminos in Alvertonshire constitutos, quodque iidem homines ad alias consuetudines vel servitia pro eadem Villa faciendas non tenentur de Jure, nec temporibus retroactis facere consueverunt, et quod præfatus *Antonius* post quindecim annos a tempore consecrationis suæ viginti libras de hominibus Villæ prædictæ, nomine *Cognitionis*, per extorsionem levavit, quodque dictus pater noster post mortem ipsius *Antonii* sede vacante viginti libras de eisdem hominibus contra voluntatem suam similiter levare fecit, et nos nuper super negotio prædicto pro finali discussione ejusdem plenius certiorari volentis mandaverimus Thesaurario et Camerariis nostris quod scrutatis Rotulis et Memorandis scaccarii nostri nos in Cancellaria nostra certificarent si prædicti homines aliqua servitia seu aliquas consuetudines præter *Firmam* suam prædictam temporibus vacationum Episcopatus Dunelmensis prædicti aliquibus temporibus retroactis solverint, necne; jamque ex parte eorundem hominum nobis sit supplicatum ut cum dictæ viginti libræ, pendente dicto negotio, sic adhuc indiscusso, ab eis ad opus nostrum jam exigantur, velimus levationi et distractioni quas eis de prædictis viginti libris sic fieri intimemini ad opus nostrum supersederi jubere, quosque super negotio illo per nos et consilium nostrum discussio plena fiat, nos quod justum fuerit fieri volentes in præmissis vobis mandamus quod se iidem homines invenerint vobis sufficientem veritatem de respondendo nobis de prædictis viginti libris die Dominica in medio Quadragesimæ proximo futuro, nisi se interim excusare possint, vel aliud super hoc per consilium nostrum interim contigerit ordinari, tunc levationi dictarum

viginti librarum supersederi ac distractiones si quæ eisdem hominibus ea occasione factæ fuerint interim relaxari faciatis per securitatem antedictam : teste Rege apud Wallingford VI. die Januarii.

INQUISITIO DE LIBERTATIBUS VILLÆ DE NORTH-
ALVERTON.

Eschaet. A. 7. Edw. III. n. 75.

Inquisitio capta coram Domino *Radufo de Nevill* Custode Episcopatus Dunelmensis vacantis, et in manu Domini Regis existentis die Jovis in festo Sanctæ Katerinæ Virginis, Anno Regni Domini Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum septimo, apud *Northalverton per Wilielmum de Sourby, Nicholaum de la Lunde, Robertum de Foxton, Robertum de Smythton, Thomam Lungespey, Wilielmum de Burton, Adam de Kirkeby, Gilbertum de Kirkeby, Thomam de Smytheton, Robertum* *Andgode, Johannem Barne ; et Walterium de Rungeton,* Juratores, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod homines Villæ de *Northalverton* sunt liberi et liberæ conditionis : Et quod ipsi homines Villæ prædictæ pro se et hæredibus suis in perpetuum habent et tenent de Domino Episcopo Dunelmensi, et successoribus suis Episcopis ex consensu et confirmatione Capituli Dunelmensis, prædictam Villam de *Northalverton* cum toftis et croftis in eadem existentibus, ac etiam *Mercatum et Feriam* ejusdem Villæ cum omnibus proficuis inde provenientes, salvo tamen Domino Episcopo Dunelmensi et successoribus suis Episcopis placitis ac querelis de *Haymsoken, Blodewyte et Namii vetiti cum Emendatione assisæ panis et Cervisiæ fractæ, Carnificum et Foristallorum ;* Reddendo per annum prædicto Domino Episcopo Dunelmensi et successoribus suis Episcopis Quadraginta marcas argenti, ad quatuor anni terminos in Alvertonshire constitutos, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, decem marcas ; ad festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli proximum sequens, decem marcas ; et ad festum

Apostolorum Petri et Pauli proximum sequens, decem marcas. Et quoad illas consuetudines et servitia facienda pro prædicta Villa de *Northalverton* habenda tenenda in forma prædicta ut predictum est, dicunt quod homines Villæ prædictæ nihil faciunt, nec de jure facere consueverunt, temporibus retroactis: dicunt etiam quod homines Villæ prædictæ faciunt per se corum quibuscumque Justiciariis Domine Regis *Inquisitiones, Jurata, et Assisas de omnibus terris et tenementis infra Villam prædictam implacitatis vel implacitandis*. Dicunt etiam quod si aliquis Villæ prædictæ implacitatus fuerit in Libera Curia Domini Episcopi de *Northalverton* ad sectam alicujus querentis, ***** quod duo *præpositi* Villæ prædictæ, vel unus eorum cum *Ballivo* suo ejusdem Villæ venient ad Liberam curiam Domini Episcopi, et exigent Curiam suam de Tenentibus Villæ prædictæ implacitando, et habebunt Curiam suam ex concessione Ballivi dicti Domini Episcopi qui pro tempore fuerit, ex consideratione sect. curiæ prædictæ, et assignabunt partibus tertium diem placiti in *Telonio* suo de *Northalverton*. Dicunt etiam quod Dominus *Antonius* nuper Dunelmensis Episcopus post terminum quindecim annorum a tempore consecrationis suæ levavit viginti libras de hominibus villæ prædictæ non nomine *Cognitionis* set per extorsionem. Et post decessum prædicti Domini *Antonii* Episcopi sede vacante Dominus *Edwardus Rex*, pater prædicti Domini Regis nunc, levavit viginti libras argenti de prædictis hominibus de *Northalverton* contra voluntatem eorundem. Item Dicunt quod Dominus *Ricardus* Dunelmensis Episcopus successor ipsius Domini *Antonii* Episcopi nichil cepit nec levavit, sed Dominus *Edwardus Rex* prædictus sede vacante levavit viginti libras argenti de Hominibus prædictis. Dicunt etiam quod Dominus *Ludovicus* Episcopus successor dicti Domini *Ricardi* tempore suo nichil *** levavit de Hominibus prædictis. In cujus rei Testimonium Sigilla Juratorum sunt appensa.

Data loco, die, et anno supradictis.

From the above we find the men of this town were free and of free condition; and had and held the same

town with the tofts and crofts* therein; and also the market and fair thereof, with all the profits arising, of the bishop of Durham in fee, at the rent of 40 marks of silver, without other customs and services. It is also found that in all the pleas of lands or tenements within the same town, the men thereof were to compose the jury: and that if any one of the town were impleaded in the free court of the lord bishop at Northalverton, the two præpositi, or reves of the same town, or one of them, with his bailiff there, should come to court, and assign to the parties the third day of plea in the toll-booth.

It is also found that Anthony Beke bishop of Durham, deceased, and the late and present king, had taken £20 of the townsmen by extortion, and against their will. Neither the above rent of 40 marks, nor any other, is now paid to him by the town.

1541. The endowment made by king Henry VIII. of the cathedral church of Durham, bears date the 16th May, 1541, wherein ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the manors of North Allerton, Howden, and Hemyngburg, are granted to the dean and chapter, in as full a form as they possessed the same before the dissolution. An exemption follows:—"Exceptis et omnino reservat. nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris omnibus illis libertatibus, jurisdictionibus franchises et privilegiis, quæ modo aliquo statuto sive ordinatione sunt ad nihilata revocata vel evacuata." The statute of king Edward VI. reversed part of the grant, and the two collegiate churches were reduced.†

1545. The books in the steward's office commence with this year; and the first entries are the minutes of a court Halmote held on the 3rd of September, by sir George Conyers, the high steward, during the episcopate of Cuthbert Tunstall; further information concerning the stewards and their courts will be found in appendix III.

1559. By an act, made in the first year of the reign

* A Toft is a piece of ground whereon a house stood or stands. A Croft is a piece of ground attached to the Toft.

† Hutchinson.

of queen Elizabeth, (cap. 19,) "giving authority to the queen's majesty upon the avoidance of any bishopric, to take into her hands certain of the temporal possessions thereof," the see of Durham suffered a great diminution in revenue; for by bishop Pilkington's* address to secretary sir William Cecil, it appears the queen seized upon Allerton and the shire, of the yearly value of £218 9s. 1½d.; Norham and the shire £120; Creik £39 7s. 4½d., &c.

Letters patent recite, that queen Elizabeth had taken from the bishopric of Durham, in the year 1559 and 1560, the manors of Allerton, Allertonshire, Norham, Norhamshire, &c., and so had exempted them out of the restitution of the temporalities to bishop Pilkington, dated 25th March, 1561. Other patents specify, that by a new restitution of the temporalities, dated 13th June, 1566, all were restored, except Norham and Norhamshire; so that hitherto the see lost little, except paying its pension of £1,000 per annum † till bishop Barnes. (See Rymer's *Fædera*.)

1564. In a° 6 Eliz. the co-heirs of sir Ralph Bulmer held twenty messuages of the manors of Allerton, Long Cowton, Otterington, Newby and Wiske, Ainderby in the Mire, &c., § of our lady the queen, as of her honor of Richmond, by knight service.||

1594. William, lord Burghley writes to his son sir Robert Cecil, the following epistle, concerning making sure of certain great annuities to the queen and her courtiers out of the bishoprics of Winton and Durham,

* Pilkington was the first protestant bishop of Durham. During the persecution under Mary, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was preferred to this see, 20th Feb. 1560-1. He died 23rd Jan. 1575, and was buried at Auckland, but was afterwards removed to the choir of Durham cathedral. He wrote some valuable commentaries on the scriptures.

† The queen having heard that he (bishop Pilkington) had given his daughter a £10,000 portion, as much as Henry VIII. had bequeathed to herself, scotched the see of £1,000 a-year, and settled it on her garrison at Berwick.—*Strype*.

§ MS. Vinc. A. 8. 547., in Coll. Arms.

|| Knight service, *Servitium Militare*, was a tenure, whereby several lands in this kingdom were held of the king; which drew after it homage and service in war.

before the new bishops (Day of Winchester, and Tobias Matthew* of Durham) be put in full possession.

To my verie lovyng sounne sr Robert Cecil, Kt.

1. I would wishe you to be carefull, touching the proceeding to be had for the nominated bps. of Winchester and Durham. That, before they be perfited, there be sufficient provision made and assurance to hir majestie, of such rents and annuities, as ought to be assured by them. As namely: 2. From the bp. of Winchester of a rent chardge of cccc£ (granted by the late bp. deceased) out of the manor of Taunton, and other manors.

3. As also of viii^c & iiij^{xx}£ yearlie rent, issuing out of the lordship of Allerton, and other lordships, within the bprick of Durham, payd to hir majestie. And further of cxi£ yearlie rent for the castle of Norham, and a fishing uppon the river of Twede, which my lord chamberlaine holds. Which rent was likewise answered to hir majestie by his lordship. 4. I pray youe therefore have a care to theise things touching hir majestie before any further proceeding be had therein.

From my house at Westminster, the 14th Feb. 1594.†

Your lovyng father,

W. BURGHLEY.

1626. Charles I. granted his several fee-farm rents issuing out of lands in the county of Durham, in provision for his royal consort Henrietta Maria. A short extract from the curious record will show the portion this town bore:—

“Ac totum illum annualem redditum sive feodum firmum nostrum octingen’ et octaginta librarum, de

* Elected bishop of Durham, March 1595; translated to York, 1606; ob. 1628. He was one of the most famous preachers of his time, and was ripe in learning, eloquence, and wit. He kept an account of all the sermons he preached, by which it appears that while dean of Durham he preached 721 sermons, when bishop of Durham 550, and when archbishop of York 721. His widow gave his library, consisting of above 3,000 volumes, to the cathedral library at York.

† Peck’s *Desiderata Curiosa*.

diversis terris, messuagiis, grangis, dominiis et maneriis de Allerton, alias Allertonshire, in comitatu Eborum, ac de dominiis et maneriis de Esington alias Esington Ward alias Esington Coronatorum, Sedburgh, Cotton-Monville, Middleham, et Gateshed, in dicto episcopatu Dunelmensi, ac de terris et tenementis in Holden et Holdenshire in dicto comitatu Eborum, nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris execantium sive solubilium : ”

1646. So early as the month of September, 1642, the memorable long parliament had appointed a committee for the sequestration of the lands of all bishops, deans, and chapters,* and subsequently proceeded to utterly abolish the name and title of archbishops and bishops, by an act passed 9th October, 1646, by which they vested all their honors, manors, lordships, &c., all their charters, deeds, books, &c., in the hands of trustees, (for the payment of the just and necessary debts of the kingdom.†) The trustees were empowered to appoint from time to time fit and able persons to survey the premises, to hold courts of surveys, and to demand and receive all the evidences and title deeds relative to the same.

All the residences and manors of the bishop of Durham are returned. The present rents and profits of North Allerton yearly were £229 14s. 8d., and the improvements above per annum, £920 5s. 6d.‡

Pursuant to the above act, an ordinance was issued for the sale of all the bishops' lands and estates for the service of the commonwealth. By the same authority all purchasers were to have letters patent under the great seal of England for these grants, and to hold of the king in fealty only, according to the tenure of the manor of east Greenwich. The attorney-general was authorized to prepare a bill for each grant or sale, and the lord chancellor empowered to pass it; whilst the titles of the purchasers were to be defended at the public charge. In addition to these securities, and in order to give greater encouragement to their chapmen, (as Walker calls them,) the estates were sold at an appraisement barely equivalent to the materials of the

* Whit. Mem. p. 63.

† Scobell.

‡ Rawlinson's MSS.

mansion-houses and timber on the ground; so that, as Dr. Bate truly remarks, "*Episcoporum latifundia vili pretio sub hasta posuerint, unde sectores innumeri confluerunt, qui materia rudibusque palatiorum et silvis excisis pretium emptionis solventes, prædia ampla et integra maneria gratis fere adi piscuntur.*" It was further ordered that all surveys, particulars, contracts, &c., of the lands so sequestrated should be registered by a public officer, and catalogues drawn up of all evidences and writings touching the titles of the same.* The same steps, in regard to the lands of deans and chapters, were taken in April, 1649, in referring to which, and to the previous act, Walker says, "Having no information relating to the proceedings on that act, I can only assure the reader, that the lands, &c., were, in fact, sold, or converted by the commissioners to their own private uses; but can give no particulars relating to these matters."

The account of the sale of the episcopal lands, with the names of the purchasers, and price, will show to what an extent the proceedings in question were carried. It is transcribed from a MS. presented to the British Museum by William Bray, esq., F.S.A. (MSS. Add. 9049.) A recent copy also exists among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian library, B. 236.

Sale of Bishop's lands, between 1648 and 1651.

<i>Bhp. rics.</i>	<i>Date of Convey- ance.</i>	<i>Coun- ties.</i>	<i>Lands.</i>	<i>Purchasers.</i>	<i>Purchase Money.</i>
	1648				<i>£. s. d.</i>
Du.	May 10	York	Lands in North Allerton ...	John Wastell & James } Danby	102 10 0
"	May 15	"	The Manor of North Allerton	William Cave	1453 6 8½
"	Dec. 8	"	Several oxgangs of land in } Osmotherly	Thomas Todd	186 17 2
"	Dec. 15	"	Divers lands in Sowerby, } North Allerton, and Os- } motherlie, &c.	Richard Metcalfe	1081 7 8½
"	Feb. 14	"	Four oxgangs of land & } all in Allertonshire	Joseph Bell & George } Burton	78 5 0
"	1649				
"	June 29	"	Severall parcells of land } in the manor of North } Allerton	Thomas Lassells	553 17 3

* Scobell.

<i>Bhp. rics.</i>	<i>Date of Convey- ance.</i>	<i>Coun- ties.</i>	<i>Lands.</i>	<i>Purchasers.</i>	<i>Purchase Money.</i>
	1649				£. s. d.
Du.	June 29	York	Several lands in North Allerton, et al.	Robert Metcalfe	289 0 3
"	1650 May 31	"	Of parcels of North Allerton of Sutton under Whitson Cliffe	Moses Jenkins	113 0 4
"	May 31	"	Of divers parcels of land in ye manor of North Allerton	Henry Darley	1215 1 0½
"	1651 May 2	"	The borough of North Allerton	Henry Darley & John Wastell	237 3 2

As a necessary prelude to the restoration, the two acts of sequestration were repealed in March, 1659-1660; and, on the king's return, the subject of the restoration of these lands to the rightful owners, and the compensation to be made to the purchasers, became a subject of frequent deliberation in parliament, and produced several pamphlets on the side of the latter party.

The king had partly pledged himself to some equitable accommodation, and communicated his wishes on the subject to the parliament in September, 1660; and on the 7th October following, a commission was especially appointed, "To enquire into the pretended sales and purchases of crown and church lands."* These commissioners sat in the star chamber, and their proceedings are stated to have given the parties concerned general satisfaction.

1836. His majesty's ecclesiastical commissioners having made certain suggestions in a report, an act (6 & 7 Will. IV. cap. 77) was passed this year by which an episcopal see was established at Ripon. Among the various endowments of the see was the manor of North Allerton and Allertonshire, which was now transferred from the bishop of Durham† to the bishop of Ripon,§

* Kennet's Register, p. 273.

† William Van Mildert, D.D., consecrated bishop of Durham in 1826, and was the last who enjoyed the dignity and revenues of the palatinate; he died in 1836, and was succeeded by

Edward Maltby, D.D., F.S.A., consecrated bishop of Chichester in 1831; translated to Durham in 1836; resigned (by act of parliament) in 1856.

§ Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., first bishop of Ripon, consecrated in 1836; formerly head master of Harrow School; translated in 1856, on the resignation of bishop Maltby, to the see of Durham, and was succeeded by

Robert Bickersteth, D.D., late rector of St. Giles's, and canon of Salisbury; consecrated in 1857 to the see of Ripon.

after the former had held it almost uninterruptedly for the space of *seven centuries and a half*. It remained attached to the see of Ripon during the episcopate of bishop Longley only.

1857. May 6. An order in council was made, transferring, among other portions of the revenue of the see of Ripon, the manor of North Allerton, from the see of Ripon to the ecclesiastical commissioners, in whose possession the manor now remains.

The Castle, Episcopal Palace or Manor House, &c.

THIS castle was erected for the protection of the town and neighborhood, in those times of feudal tyranny, when the inferior inhabitants of this country, from the depressed state of their minds, and the severity of unequal laws, were not able to protect themselves. Hume says, "The great chief resided in his country seat, which he was commonly allowed to fortify. His vassals received from him education in all military exercises; his hospitality invited them to live and enjoy society in his hall; their leisure, which was great, made them perpetual retainers on his person, and partakers of his country sports and amusements; they had no means of gratifying their ambition but by making a figure in his train; his favor and countenance was their greatest honor, his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt every moment the necessity of his protection, both in the controversies which occurred with other vassals, and what was more material, in the daily inroads and injuries committed by the neighboring barons."

It seems most probable this castle was built by bishop Galfrid, surnamed Rufus,* in the time of king Henry the 1st., that prince restoring North Allerton to the see. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and con-

* Rufus was chancellor to Henry I., consecrated bishop of Durham by Thurstan, archbishop of York, Aug. 6, 1133. He departed this life at his castle at Durham, May 6, 1140, and was interred in the chapter house which he had built.

sisted of a strong tower or donjon, which was the habitable part of it, with other offices for provisions, ammunition, &c., enclosed within a wall of no common strength.

The battled towers, the donjon keep,
 The loop-hole grates where captives weep,
 The flanking walls that round it sweep,
 In yellow lustre shone.
 The warriors on the turrets high,
 Moving athwart the evening sky,
 Seem'd forms of giant height ;
 Their armour as it caught the rays,
 Flash'd back again the western blaze,
 In lines of dazzling light.

1140. William Cumin, chaplain to bishop Rufus at the time of the bishop's last sickness, perceiving the bishop's dissolution was approaching, gained the confidence of those about his person, and particularly such as had the custody of the castle of Durham, who entered into a confederacy to deliver up the palace and town to him immediately on the bishop's death. He concealed his project with the greatest assiduity from the prior and archdeacon, and made a journey to the court of Scotland, to consult his sovereign's pleasure, and obtain his assistance in gaining the bishopric. During his absence the bishop departed this life; and, in the night following his death, (it not being possible to keep the corpse otherwise,) the bowels were drawn, and the body embalmed. In order that the prelate's death might not be suspected abroad, when the prior and archdeacon came to the castle, in their usual manner, to pay their visit, they were refused admittance. His death was kept secret until the Friday following, at the end of which time the clamour of the people being great, the rumour of the prelate's death having gone abroad, they prepared for his funeral as if he were just dead, and he was interred on Sunday.

On the Sunday following Cumin returned to the castle, armed with the powers of the king of Scotland, who favored his project; and, by every influence he could exert, he induced the people to submit to his authority; Fordun expressly says, "he took possession of the castle by the command of the empress." He

experienced no great difficulty in gaining over several of the most powerful of the barons; notwithstanding that before the battle of North Allerton, on David's refusing to retire on the terms they had proposed in order to save the horrid carnage, Robert Brus and Bernard Baliol had deserted the Scottish standard, and fought under Stephen's banner; yet these two, to protect the palatine, were the first who appeared on behalf of the empress Matilda, whose nominee they esteemed Cumin. They were joined by Eustace de Baliol and Hugh de Moreville. With every persuasion, argument, or threat, they could use, they endeavored to influence the prior and archdeacon to elect Cumin to the bishopric; which they steadily refused, as being inconsistent and irregular. All efforts proving vain, it was proposed to consult the legate; and persons were appointed by Cumin's party who were sworn to act impartially in this business. But the legate gave judgment against such intrusion, and pronounced an interdict against Cumin, if he should assume the episcopal function without a due election. Notwithstanding these oppositions, Cumin prepared to receive the pastoral staff and ring from the empress on the day of St. John the Baptist; and he would have assumed the same accordingly, had not the troubles of the state obliged the empress, with the king of Scotland and their partizans, previously to leave London.

Robert, an archdeacon of Cumin's creation, with the barons of the bishopric, returned to Durham, bearing the empress's letters, directed to the chapter, requiring them to nominate Cumin. He was with the empress at Winchester, and a party in the miseries of her flight; so that it was near Michaelmas before he returned to Durham, where he found the king of Scotland, who had arrived a short time before him, entertained by the convent. He therefore immediately entered the castle, and found the prior and convent, together with the old archdeacon, still remaining inexorable to every argument. The king of Scotland, therefore, left Cumin in possession of the castle, as *custos* of the temporalities of the see for the empress; the king pledging himself to the

convent, that they should suffer no injury under the authority of Cumin. But Cumin after the king's departure, not regarding himself as *custos*, but as possessing the authority of bishop, received the homage of all the barons, except Roger de Coniers, and made the burgesses of Durham swear fealty to him.

At length, a monk of the Cistercian order arrived at Durham, and straightway was admitted into secret confidence by Cumin. He was soon sent abroad to accomplish a project they had concerted between them, and which afterwards came fully to light. A proper time being elapsed, the monk returned, bringing forged letters of the pope, with a counterfeit seal, resembling the apostolical seal, by which the holy see expressed satisfaction at Cumin's election, and commanding Henry, bishop of Winchester, the legate, no further to molest him in his episcopal function. Cumin then sent him to David king of Scotland, with other forged letters, wherein the pope expressed his approbation of the oath the king had taken to the empress Matilda, and that Cumin should hold the bishopric of Durham by her appointment. The fraud was soon afterwards discovered, the monk confessing he was instigated by Cumin. Innumerable injuries were devised against the convent by the usurper. He had the custody of the city gates, so that he prevented all messages being sent to the monks. He had possession of the chapter seal, and used it as his pleasure dictated; and he is said to have built the castle at North Allerton, which he gave to William his nephew, who espoused the niece of the earl of Albemarle.* His part, however, in the construction of the castle was probably little more than repairing the structure already raised by Galfrid, with perhaps some extension of the fortifications.

On the 14th March, 1143, the convent having escaped from Durham to York, elected William de St. Barbara,† dean of York, to the see of Durham. After

* Contin. Sym. Dun. 263. Ang. Sac.

† Consecrated 20th June, 1143, at Winchester, from whence he returned to York; privately enthroned 18th Aug., 1143, enthroned duly 18th Oct., 1144; died 14th Nov., 1152. He is described as a person of good stature, with venerable grey locks, remarkable for his hospitality and liberality to the

long resistance and bloodshed, the legal bishop, accompanied by the archbishop of York and the bishop of Carlisle, entered the city of Durham on the festival of St. Luke; Cumin in deep contrition for his offences, prostrated himself at the bishop's feet, and voluntarily delivered up the castle, together with the whole territories of the palatinate. Some authors allege, that on Cumin's surrender, the bishop granted the honor and castle of North Allerton, with their appendages, to Richard, another nephew of Cumin's.*

It appears that Cumin soon began the war again, but whether from not meeting with his usual success, either from his being now broken with age and infirmities, or from the death of his nephew William,† which happened about this time, or from other causes, he soon afterwards made submission to the bishop, took an oath to make good the damages the see had suffered, and left the bishop to enjoy the see in 1144.

1173. Hugh de Pudsey,§ the sixth of the Norman bishops, nephew of king Stephen, greatly enlarged the castle at North Allerton about 1173, for the security of the town and his estates in Allertonshire; and at many other places he repaired or rebuilt the residences of his predecessors, "raising stately buildings," says the Durham historian, "thinking it the most honorable course to leave his successors no ground of complaint

poor, of exemplary manners, true piety, much wisdom, and great perspicuity of judgment. He was endowed with profound knowledge in the several branches of the literature of that age, and graced it with persuasive eloquence. Ever intent on works of charity and the service of God, his memory went down to posterity, distinguished by uniform virtue and propriety.

* Jo. Hagulst. Sim. Dun. Gale's Historical account.

† He died at Merrington, as he was endeavoring to convert into a fortress the church of St. John. It was not unusual to make church towers serve as fortresses: Bedale tower has a fire-place, portcullis groove, and even a forica of stone throughout.

§ Treasurer of York, and archdeacon of Winchester. Elected 13th Feb., 1152, consecrated 20th Dec., 1153. He was bishop nearly forty-two years, and did many good and memorable deeds, though, Godfridus de Coldingham says "his magnificent works were monuments which pride raised to his memory, inscribed with the perpetuation of those sins he committed on his distressed province." He died at Howden, 3 Mar., 1194, æt. 70; leaving many valuable presents to the church. His bible in four large volumes, in the dean and chapter's library, is one of the finest MSS. there, though the illuminations have suffered from Dr. Dobson's lady or nurse, who on rainy days amused his child in the library and cut out the "bonny shows" for it to play with.

against his memory.”* He strongly fortified the castle of Norham, and repaired at great cost the castle at Durham, and the city walls.

1174. After the defeat and capture of William king of Scotland, the king (Henry II.) lost not a moment in pursuing the correction of his diffident barons; and in less than a month, compelled them to surrender their castles and persons.

Bishop Pudsey appeared before the king at Northampton to make his submission. He was the only prelate in the realm who had given cause to suspect his loyalty. He had, in the previous year, permitted the Scottish army to march through his territories without opposition; and lately had sent for a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights and 500 foot soldiers, to come over into England, under the command of his nephew Hugh, count de Bar. They landed at Hartlepool on the very day the king of Scotland was made prisoner; the news of which event induced the bishop immediately to send back the foot, but he retained the knights, and committed the care of his castle at North Allerton to his nephew, with that force for its defence.†

The bishop, under the present situation of state affairs, was glad to accommodate his offences with the king upon any terms he could obtain; to which end he paid a large sum of money into the royal coffers, and surrendered his castles of Durham, North Allerton, and Norham. The manor was obtained, but he could not rescue his castle of North Allerton, which the king ordered to be razed to its foundation.§

A.D. 1177. Eodem anno Ds. rex fecit demoliri castellum & mœnia Leicestriæ, & castellum de Grosby, & castellum de Tresk, & castellum de Malesart, & castellum novum de Allerton,^a & castellum de Fremingham, & de Bungey, & fere omnia castella Angl. & Norman. quæ fuerint contra eum tempore guerræ. (*Lel. Col. I. 133.*)

^a Alverton novum castellum ab Hugone, ut ego colligo, episcopo Dunelmensi constructum.

* Hist. Dun. c. vii.

† Hoveden. Lel. Col.

§ Gale's Historial account.

Several historians say that bishop Pudsey actually gave the king 1,000 marks, "*pro amore suo habendo et ut castello sua starent.*"* Lambarde says, that this bishop "among many things that he compassed at Richard I.'s hands, what tyme he made his expedition towards Jerusalem, obtained that this castle might stand, notwithstanding that, order was taken for the pulling down of al other which had bene lately buylt in tyme of cyville warre." "But for al that," he adds, "the king caused it to be rased sone after." This, however, must be a mistake, since Geoffrey de Coldingham, an ancient Durham historian,† speaking of the acts of bishop Hugh, in the time of Henry II., says, "that he fortified the town (or castle) of Alverton, having obtained that when all other castles were destroyed, this alone should remain entire. Yet the king afterwards commanded it to be overthrown and laid level with the ground." Hoveden says, "that this and other castles were demolished by Henry in 1177, and calls it *castellum novum de Alverton.*"

"The winding labyrinths, the hostile tower,
Where danger threaten'd, and tyrannic power,
The jealous draw-bridge, and the moat profound,
The lonely dungeon, in the cavern'd ground,
The sullen dome above those central caves,
Where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves!"

The materials of the castle were undoubtedly used in erecting the

EPISCOPAL PALACE OR MANOR HOUSE,

Which stood on the same site, about 200 yards west of the church. Leland says, "At the west side of Northalverton, a litle from the chirch, is the bishop of Dyrhams palace, strong of building and welle motid."§

* Benedict. Abbas. Brompton, ap. x Script.

† Ang. Sac. I. 723.

§ In the bishop's accounts in the auditor's office, at Durham, are several entries for the payment of keeping swans in this moat.

By whom built uncertain; it was for several generations the occasional residence of succeeding bishops of Durham, many important transactions occurring during their sojourn.

1230. A charter was granted by bishop Richard Poor,* reciting divers liberties to the burgesses of Hartlepool. Given by the hand of Valens, at Alverton, 3 kal. Oct., in the third year of our episcopacy.†

1279. Bishop Robert de Insula,§ by deed, dated at Alverton 6 id. Sep. 1279, granted to Henry de Horn-castre, prior of Coldingham, and to the monks of that cell, for ever, a place for an habitation in the village of Holy Island.||

1317. Rymer gives an account of “a noted robber sir Goseline Denville, who lived in the time of Edward II., and was descended of honorable parents at North Allerton, whose family came over to England with William the Conqueror. He attacked the bishop of Durham’s palace at North Allerton, and completely rifled it. He was associated with a numerous band, who did not yield, without a desperate conflict, to the sheriff and 500 men; after which the desperadoes, who had been the terror of the county, were led to the scaffold at York.”

Stowe says, “Sir Gosseline Deinville and his brother Robert, with 200 men in habit of friars, did many notable robberies, they spoiled the bishop of Durham’s palaces, leaving nothing in them but bare walls, for the which they were after hanged at York.”

* Translated from Salisbury, 22nd July, 1228. He made himself honorable by clearing his predecessor’s (De Marisco) debts. He died 15th April, 1237, and was buried in the nunnery at Tarent, built by himself.

† Sharpe’s Hartlepool, 59.

§ Prior of Finchley, elected 24 Sep., 1274. The bishop was of humble origin. To his mother he gave an honorable establishment, and once when he went to see her, he asked “And how fares my sweet mother?” “Never worse,” quoth she. “And what ails thee, or troubles thee? hast thou not men, and women, and attendants sufficient?” “Yea,” quoth she, “and more than enough; I say to one ‘Go,’ and he runs; to another, ‘Come hither, fellow,’ and the varlet falls down on his knees; and in short all things go on so abominably smooth, that my heart is bursting for something to spite me, and pick a quarrel withal.” He died at Middleham, 7th June, 1283, and was buried in the chapter house at Durham, before the bishop’s seat, under a beautiful stone, curiously engraven, and adorned with images.

|| Raine’s North Durham.

1502. The princess Margaret, eldest daughter of king Henry VII., rested at North Allerton, in the bishop of Durham's manor house, on her progress to Scotland, and it appears that here bishop Richard Fox* met her.

1634. Bishop Thomas Morton† prosecuted in the court of delegates his claim for dilapidations within his diocese, and recovered against archbishop Neile,§ in the year 1634, no less than £500. with £50 costs of suit, notwithstanding the decorations and improvements that prelate had made at Durham and Auckland; also £60 was paid him by the representatives of bishop Howson.|| By the sentence pronounced in the before-mentioned cause, the castle of Craike, the houses of Whelhall, Howden, North Allerton, Middleham, &c., were decreed from thenceforth to be discharged from all account of dilapidations.‡

1658. This palace is described by a singular traveller little more than twenty years afterwards as "demolished with age, and the ruins of time," and serving "as a receptacle for bats and buzzards, owls and jackdaws."¶ A good piece of the gate house was standing about one hundred years ago; but through

* Translated from Bath and Wells, Dec., 1494; translated to Winchester, Oct., 1502. He founded Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and endowed it with large possessions; and erected a beautiful chapel at Winchester, in which he was buried in 1528, under a fine stone, upon which his effigy is curiously engraven.

† Translated from Lichfield, 1632. At his installation he gave twenty pounds to the library of the dean and chapter. He was dispossessed of his bishopric in the great rebellion, notwithstanding his great moderation and piety. He died 22nd Sep., 1659, æt. 95.

§ Translated from Lincoln to Durham, Oct., 1617; to Winchester, 10th Dec., 1627; and to York in 1632; died 31st Oct., 1640. He was one of the most unprincipled flatterers of James I. Waller the poet one day went to see James I. at dinner, when he found Andrewes, bishop of Winchester, and Neile, bishop of Durham, standing behind the king's chair. The following conversation took place. The king—"My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Neile—"God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." The king to the bishop of Winchester—"Well my lord, what say you?" Andrewes—"I have no skill your majesty to judge of parliamentary cases." The king—"No puts off my lord; answer me presently." Andrewes—"Then, sir, I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neile's money, for he offers it."

|| Translated from Oxford, 1628, died 6th Feb., 1632, æt. 75, and lies buried in St. Paul's.

‡ Hutchinson, i. 499.

¶ Northern Memoirs by Richard Franck.

the injuries of time, and the violence of illiterate hands, not the smallest vestige now remains.*

“ Of high embowed roof,
With antique pillars, massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.”

A short distance from the moat stood the CASTLE MILLS, for the repairing of which a great part of the stone from the ruins of the episcopal palace or manor house was, by the following grant, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1663, by Dr. John Cosins, bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascells, esq., of North Allerton.

“ To John Danby, gent., tenant of the
Hall Garth, North Allerton.

“ Whereas I am informed there is a great decay in the Castle Mills of North Allerton; and that without some speedy remedie one of them is likely to fall to the ground, whereby a considerable rent due to the bishoprike of Durham would be extinguished; and in regard I am informed that the stone in the mannour house there will be very convenient to supply those ruins and defects aforesaid :

“ These are therefore to require you to suffer Thomas Lascells, or some appointed by his order, to take downe and carry away from the said mannour house, one hundred and twenty fother, for the works aforesaid; as also for repairing some other defects in the markett place in North Allerton.

“ And this shall be your sufficient warrant herein. Given under my hand and seal manuel, this 26th of September, in the year of our Lord God, 1663.

“ JO. DURESME.”

In the following year, 1664, bishop Cosins gave orders to John Danby, his steward of the manor, to enforce all the inhabitants of North Allerton, and its

* The site is now used as the cemetery, see *post*.

parish, or vicinity, to have their corn ground at these mills, as being the soke mills of the manor. Little is known of the subsequent history of these mills, and not a vestige now remains.

'Tis gone, and merely left a name,
Gone like the meteor's rapid light.

About a quarter of a mile north-west of the palace, are the high and ancient mounds or entrenchments called

THE CASTLE HILLS,*

Thought by the learned to have been Roman works ; but as some antiquaries, who have viewed them, have had doubts whether they were of Danish or Roman origin, on account of the interior entrenchment being of a circular form, it may not be uninteresting to insert the observations of that judicious antiquary Roger Gale, esq., in his letter to Mr. Place :—

“The Romans did not always observe to make their camps square, as Vegetius tells us in his first book, c. 23, ‘Interdum Romanorum castra finisse quadrata, interdum trigona, interdum Semirotundo, prout loci qualitas et necessitas postulabat ;’ and we have several camps in England, undoubtedly Roman from their coins found there, of a round form, some with a double vallum, as Yanesbury, in Wiltshire, and others with a triple, as Camolet, in Somerset, and which I believe you have often viewed, Hogmagog, in Cambridgeshire, which, though generally believed to be Danish, is certainly Roman, for I myself have some coins of Valentinian and Valens, dug up there in the year 1685. Perhaps when the Roman discipline was strictly kept up under their commonwealth and first emperors, they might still observe the exactness we read of in setting out their camps ; but when they relaxed in the Bas empire, and their armies were composed of several barbarous nations, negligence crept upon them, and they grew remiss in their encampments, as well as in

* See poetical description by Miss A. Crosfield, appendix No. IV.



W. Moulton del. & sculp.

CASTLE HILLS, NORTHALLERTON
A.D. 1794

other parts of the military science ; and where an army consisted of the greatest part not Romans, they might easily fall into that method of fortifying their camps which was most usual to the country where those troops were chiefly levied.”*

This encampment consisted of a circular mound in the centre, and high embankments below at some distance, with deep trenches and ditches, altogether occupying an area of at least 20 acres, and was considered by those competent to form an opinion, to have been one of the finest Roman encampments in this country. The name of Castle Hill does not imply (as some suppose) that the castle formerly stood there, as this name is very commonly applied to spots where no such building ever stood, but from its vicinity to the castle. It has been the opinion of some antiquaries, that the Romans had here a *castellum exploratorium*, or watch-tower, whence they might look out and observe any hostile foe from the surrounding country.

Numerous relics have been found at these hills, not only Roman, but Danish and Saxon. The duke of Leeds sent to the exhibition of works of art at Ripon, in 1840, a pair of spurs in good preservation, such as the Saxons wore, with rowels almost the size of a crown piece, dug up at these hills. The late Francis Smyth, esq., F.A.S., of New Building, near Thirsk, frequently paid these remains a visit, and possessed Roman coins, which had been dug up on the summit, in perfect preservation. The Rev. John Balguy, vicar, wrote the following lines “From the ashes of a Roman urn dug up at the Castle Hills, near North Allerton, A.D. 1743.”

Trifling mortal, tell me why
Thou hast disturbed my urn ;
Want'st thou to find out who am I ?
Vain man, attend and learn !

To know what letters spelt my name,
Is useless quite to thee :
An heap of dust is all I am,
And all that thou shalt be.

* Bib. Top. Brit. No. 2. pt. 2.

Go now, that heap of dust explore,
 Measure its grains or weigh ;
 Can'st thou the title which I bore,
 Distinguish in the clay ?

What glitt'ring honors or high trust
 Once dignified me here,
 Were characters imprest on dust,
 Which quickly disappear.

Nor will the sparkling atoms show
 A Claudius or a Guelph :
 Vain search ! if here the source thou'dst know
 Of nobles or thyself.

The mould will yield no evidence,
 By which thou may'st divine,
 If lords or beggars issued thence
 And fill'd the ancient line.

Learn then the vanity of birth,
 Condition, honors, name :
 All are but made of common earth,
 The substance just the same.

Bid av'rice and ambition view,
 The extent of all their gains,
 Themselves and their possessions too,
 An earthen pot contains.

Haste, lift thy thoughts from earthly things
 To more substantial bliss,
 And leave that grovelling pride to kings,
 Which ends in dirt like this.

Let virtue be thy radiant guide
 'Twill dignify thy clay ;
 And raise thy ashes glorify'd,
 When suns shall fade away.

1758. During the German war, colonel Ainslie and major sir Wm. Erskine raised the regiment called Elliot's light dragoons, (now the 15th hussars,) at North Allerton ; William Squire, esq., was their banker—all the horses were contracted for by Mr. John Carter, of North Allerton, and Mr. Harry Turner, of London. Leave was given to the officers by the then tenant of the Castle Hills, to have the horses and men trained on those grounds, previous to being sent to head quarters.*

Col. Ainslie and sir William Erskine seldom passed through this town without taking a walk to these hills ; on one occasion sir William had a draughtsman with

* Todd's MSS.

him, who took a plan of those grounds, and the high mound and entrenchments. George William, duke of Argyll, always either in going to or returning from London, used to go and see the "Roman encampment", as he used to call it.

The late Miss Lambton, of Biddick, then owner of the Castle Hills, had in her possession many coins that had been dug up in the time of her grandfather, William Metcalfe, esq., some of which were found at the time of levelling and making the ground ready on the south-east side of the hill, for the purpose of planting that beautiful clump

"Of old trees, with trunks all hoar,
But light leaves young as joy,"

which were cut down in 1838, during the construction of the Great North of England railway.

1788. In a field close to these hills, a large urn was dug up by one Lawrence Leadley, containing an innumerable quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the latter emperors; a few were corroded, but the greatest part were in good preservation; the urn was of coarse blue clay and porous. So numerous were the coins, which amounted to several hundreds, that they soon got into circulation as farthings, and went by the name of "Lawrie's farthings."

Curiosity is naturally excited at the cause of the great number of coins of the Romans, which are found in such abundance. In regard to such coins as are discovered enclosed in urns and buried in the earth, it has been supposed that it was a usual practice with the Romans to hoard their money in such a situation; and the following two lines of Horace are adduced in support of the proposition.

"Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri
Furtim de fossa timidum deponere terra?"

Sat. Lib. I. Sat. I.

Among the military it seems likely that the method of burying money would be pursued in general, for as the Roman forces were paid in copper money, called

therefore *Æs Militare*, a service of any duration would occasion such an accumulation of this ponderous coin as could not be carried about by the soldier in his numerous marches ; the surest method, therefore, would be to deposit it in a spot known only to himself ; but as it frequently happened that these veterans died before they had an opportunity of revisiting their hoards, the knowledge of them would be necessarily lost with their owners ; and they would continue in the place where they were originally deposited, until accident or curiosity again brought them to light.*

About the beginning of the present century the high embankments on the south side were cut down, and the deep trenches filled up and levelled, and in 1807, Miss Lambton allowed part of the hill to be converted into small fields, and in so doing the embankments and trenches on the east side were taken down and levelled, in doing which there were found a few coins, an antique silver buckle, and a glass ornament, which was broken by the spade.

After the death of Miss Lambton, the north side of the Castle Hill, which was entire, was bought by Mr. Thomas Hunter, who took down the high mounds, which were very formidable, and filled up the deep trenches ; and afterwards the north terrace, which with the rampart or terrace on the east side, (still remaining,) formed a kind of crescent or half circle, from which—

“ The scene is steep'd in beauty ; and the soul
No longer lingering in the gloom of care :
The landscape looks an Eden.”

A strong pavement of stones, about two feet below the surface, and three or four courses deep, firmly set with time, was removed, several score loads being sold to the overseers of the highways.

1838. On the 28th March, the workmen of the Great North of England railway commenced digging the foundation for the first bridge, a little south of the hill, and on the second day part of an urn, supposed to be Roman, was dug up ; it was of dark blue clay, but

* Brewer's Introduction.

broken. At the foot of the hill portions of foundations of freestone were dug up, but of no great magnitude; and several Roman coins. Further in the hill was found, according to the journals of the day, the upper part of a "*Votive Altar*," and from an inscription upon it, plainly showed that this had been a station occupied by the sixth Roman legion. Many other curious and interesting stones were discovered, but immediately broken by the workmen to fill up the abutments of the bridges.

Near the centre, and about a yard from the summit was discovered a WELL, about a yard in diameter, of neatly dressed freestone; and a little to the south was another *well or pit*, nearly two yards square, of oak wood, quite black, but perfectly sound, strongly bound together, and dove-tailed at the corners. When the men came to the level on which the railway was to pass, they had not got to the bottom of either the well or pit, by several yards, and previous to filling them up, a good quantity of stone and wood was taken out; the latter, visitors were anxious to procure for snuff boxes, walking sticks, &c. A drain of freestone running from the centre hill to the north-east was also exposed.

Besides the relics already mentioned, Roman spurs were found, and the coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Severus, Geta, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine, a sufficient proof that this was a Roman encampment, the only remaining part being the rampart or terrace on the east side.

Time, Time, his withering hand hath laid
On battlement and tower,
And where rich banners were displayed,
Now only waves a flower.

The Borough.

LITTLE satisfactory information is to be obtained explanatory of the origin or nature of the English boroughs and burgesses. That boroughs existed in this country from the earliest period of our authentic history is confidently affirmed.

The Romans undoubtedly had boroughs,* and the name has been supposed to be derived from a Greek origin (*πύργος*,† a city, fort, or tower.) But leaving this etymological surmise to defend itself, it seems probable that we may have received the term through the Romans. And as the actual existence of boroughs in this country from the time of Edward the Confessor is established beyond all controversy, this conjecture must not be considered as altogether unfounded; particularly as the boroughs existing in the time of king Edward are not spoken of as if then newly introduced, but as having been established so long, that they had become a part of the political institutions of the country.

However, it is clear, that if we had the term from the Romans, they left us little but the name; for there appears no reason to suppose that the boroughs in England, during the Saxon and Norman times, had any thing in common with the boroughs of the Romans.

Hume's assertion that "the boroughs were in the time of Domesday, little more than villages, and the inhabitants dependent on the king, or great lords, in a

* Cod. Theod. vii. 13. Cod. Just. xi. 65.

† See Brady on Boroughs.

station little better than servile," is assumed without foundation, as an inspection of Domesday will show. Whatever their situation may have been, it is obvious that they stood in nearly the same relative position with respect to the rest of the country, as they do at the present time. If there has been any change, the probability is, that they possessed then a greater comparative importance than they do at present; "their burgesses being of free condition, which, at that time, was a distinguishing mark of no slight importance."*

At the time of the Domesday survey, there were in Yorkshire fourteen parliamentary boroughs, viz. : York, Hull, Pontefract, Ripon, Beverley, North Allerton, Malton, Thirsk, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Richmond, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Hedon. Of these none are described in that record as boroughs, nor are the burgesses mentioned, excepting those of York. Of that place there is a long and minute entry, separate from the rest of the county, which it precedes.†

1298. The borough of North Allerton first sent members to parliament in the 26th Edward I. John le Clerk and Stephen Maunsell were the names of the worthies on whom the choice of the electors fell. How they conducted themselves, how they voted, and how their wages were paid, we have no information. None were afterwards returned for 342 years, probably on account of the expense of the members' wages, which must have been a heavy burden on the inhabitants.

1640. "5^o die December. A motion was made for Malton and Allerton, two towns in Yorkshire, that have anciently sent burgesses to parliament, but for a long while have discontinued : It was desired, it might be referred to the committee for privileges, to certify the state of that matter, upon view and examination of the record."§

"11^o die December. *Ordered.* That the towns of Malton and Allerton, in the county of York, which formerly (as appeared to the committee upon view of the record)

* Merrewether & Stephens' Hist. of Boroughs.

† Fol. 298.

§ Journal of the House of Commons.

sent burgesses, but for some time had discontinued, be restored and remitted to their ancient privileges of sending burgesses to parliament: and that a warrant issue forth under Mr. Speaker's hand, directed to the clerk of the crown in chancery, to send forth a writ for electing of two burgesses to serve in this present parliament for the said towns of Malton and Allerton."* Thomas Heblewaite, esq., and sir Henry Cholmeley, knt. (*et in vice unius*, Richard Darley, esq.) were chosen representatives.

Thus, notwithstanding the experience of James I., and his declaration of the difficulty he had found in managing the boroughs which then returned members to parliament, Charles I. had, at this time, either sanctioned or submitted to the restoration of no less than eight boroughs; two in the fourth year of his reign, and six in this year, (1640); of the latter, three were in the north, and three in the south:—adding altogether 16 members to the house of commons.

This course had been first adopted by Henry VIII., and afterwards followed by Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James I., in the beginning of his reign. Those, however, which were now restored, appear rather to have been adopted by the commons themselves, owing to the practice which the crown had before sanctioned, for the purpose of increasing their own power against the crown.†

In six of the eight boroughs, the burgesses were defined to be the *inhabitant householders*; the right of election being decided to be in them. In the other two cases, Malton and North Allerton, the right was determined to be in the *burgage holders*.

1680. The following letter preserved in the British Museum, entitled "A congratulatory Letter of Thanks from the Corporation [Borough] of North Allerton in the county of York to their two Representatives in Parliament upon the advice of the late Prorogation; Published for an Example to the Kingdom in General."

* Journal of the House of Commons.

† Parl. Hist. xxi. p. 212.

To Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., and
Sir Henry Calverly, Knt.

North Allerton, January 14th, 1680.

The unexpected and suddain News of this day's post preventing us from sending those due acknowledgements which the greatness of your Services, for the publick good have merited from us : We have no better way (now left us) to express our Gratitude and the high Resentments of your actions, before and in your last Sessions of Parliament, then to manifest our approbation thereof, by an assurance that if a dissolution of this present Parliament happen, since you have evidenced so sufficiently your affections to his Majestie's Royal Person, and endeavours for the preserving the Protestant Religion, our Laws and Liberties : We are now resolved, if you are pleased, to comply with us, to continue you as our Representatives ; and we do therefore beg your acceptance thereof, and farther that you will continue your station during this Prorogation, faithfully assuring you that none of us desire to give, or occasion you the Expence or Trouble of a journey in order to your election, (if such happen) being so sensible of the too great Expence you have been at already in the careful discharging the trust and confidence Reposed in you by Gentlemen,

SIRS,

Yours obedient, faithful Friends and Servants,

THOMAS LASCELS, RICHARD LUMBLY,
with Sixty more.

The above letter is thus spoken of in "An address To the Honourable City of London and all the Shires and Corporations, concerning their choice of a New Parliament, &c." "Give me leave to insert a President worthy both the consideration and imitation of all the Shires and Corporations in England ; It is a most generous letter written since this late Prorogation from

the Honest Burgesses of North Allerton, to their representatives whose Worth and Loyalty deserve Immortal Fame, and to be recorded as an honourable example both now and hereafter, for all other Boroughs."

1697. On the 15th February, (10 Wm. III.) a petition of the ancient borough of North Allerton, in the county of York, was presented to the house, and read: setting forth, That quantities of Lead, Butter, and other commodities, are daily carried from thence to Burrough-Briggs; and thence by water upon the river Ouze, to several parts of this kingdom, and beyond the seas; but in case the rivers Ayre and Calder be made navigable as is intended by a bill now in this house, it will drain the river Ouze, and deprive the petitioners of the benefit they receive thereby: And pray, that the said rivers may not be made navigable. *Ordered*, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee to whom the said bill is committed.*

1698. On the 7th March, (11 Wm. III.) a petition of the shoemakers in and about this borough was presented to the house and read, setting forth, That some attempt had been made to export tanned leather, which if permitted, would impoverish and ruin the petitioners, and especially the dealers in thin work, there being persons buying up great quantities of calves' skins to send beyond sea, so that the petitioners would not be able to furnish themselves at any rates to carry on their trades, which by the duty on leather was brought so low that they could scarce live; and praying that the exportation of tanned leather might be stopped effectually. *Ordered*, that the said petition do lie upon the table.†

1718. On the 16th January, (5 Geo. I.) a petition of the skimmers of this borough was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, That great abuses are committed by Butchers and others, in flaying Sheepskins and Lambskins, by cutting holes therein, and gashing and scoring the same, and otherwise; by reason of which abuses such Skins are rendered unfit for

* Commons Journal.

† Ibid.

service, to the great prejudice of the public and all dealers therein; and the Revenues are avoided, or lessened, by the abuses aforesaid; and praying, that the said abuses may be redressed. *Ordered*, That the said petition do lie upon the table.*

1739. The right of election as previously stated was vested in the owners of burgage houses. Oldfield† says, "They were distinguished by the appearance of a certain number of chimneys. The greater part of the burgage-tenures here front the street; and now exist in the form of stables or cow-houses, in which a chimney is preserved as the memorial of the right: others are let out to poor persons at a small annual rent, on the condition of their keeping them in repair; and many are totally ruinous and uninhabited. The vote is in some instances separated from the house, by the practice of granting a lease of the latter for the term of 999 years, subject to an annual peppercorn rent; in either case the vote is considered as being worth £100 more in the purchase than the value of the property."

In 1739 there were in number but 194 and a half, and were distinguished from other houses in the town by their having had a right of common on the north-moor, as appears by the deed of partition thereof, which is still extant. Subsequently the houses claiming votes increased to about 204, and it not being known which of them had crept clandestinely into this privilege, it is presumed they who had done so retained the privilege; but the number was then so settled that it could not afterwards be increased.

Most of these houses pay a small fee-farm rent to the crown. Boroughs that had obtained this privilege were said to be enfranchised or made free, and were called free boroughs, or *Liberi Burghi*.§ It has been supposed by many writers, and sometimes in the courts of law, that every grant of a borough at fee-farm to the burgesses, made them a corporate body:—because otherwise their successors could not be bound to pay

* Commons Journal.

† Hist. of Parliament.

§ Maver's Arch.

the rent, and the king might therefore lose his intended profit of the land.* But this doctrine has been most successfully combated by Mr. Madox, who expressly states, that many of the king's towns which were not, as well as others which were, corporated, were charged to pay the king yearly a firm for their town ; that is to say,—“ Towns not corporated might and did hold their town at firm, in like manner as the corporated towns were, by the king's favor, wont to hold.” He cites many examples from the great rolls to establish this point.†

1832. Parliamentary reform was agitating the kingdom from end to end ; and at length, on the 7th of June, 1832, the Reform Bill (2 William IV. c. 45) was passed, and North Allerton was only allowed to return one member instead of two. By the Boundary Act (2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 64) were included “ the respective townships of North Allerton and Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton.”§

The first candidates were captain John George Boss, R.N., of Otterington Hall, near North Allerton, on the independent interest, and William Battie Wrightson, esq., of Cusworth, near Doncaster (a relative by marriage of Henry Peirse, esq.) was called the nomination candidate.

The election was appointed by the returning officer J. S. Walton, esq., to take place on Monday the 10th December. After the usual preliminaries were gone through, Mr. Wilford, of Brompton, proposed captain Boss, as a fit person to represent the borough of North Allerton in the next parliament, Mr. Lancelot Marshall seconded the nomination ; Mr. Henry Sedgewick then came forward to propose Mr. Wrightson, and Mr. Isaac Thompson seconded. On the show of hands being taken, the returning officer decided in favor of captain Boss, when Mr. Wrightson demanded a poll. At six o'clock the polling for the day ceased, when the numbers stood—

* Bro. Abr. tit. Corporations. † Mad. Fir. Burg. 64.

§ The first revising barristers were James Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, George H. Wilkinson, of Harperly Park, and William Gray, of London, esqrs., who decided that Lazenby, for the purposes of these acts, was part of the township of North Allerton.—*Davison's MSS. penes me.*

Captain Boss	108
Mr. Wrightson	97

Majority for captain Boss 11

Captain Boss then addressed the people from the window of his committee room, thanking them for the support they had given him that day, and during the evening it was announced that Mr. Wrightson did not intend to resume the polling on the morrow, and that consequently captain Boss was the successful candidate.

Next morning the chairing took place; the chair, which was covered with cloth of an orange color, and tastefully ornamented with laurel, &c., was placed upon a temporary platform in the captain's open carriage. The procession was preceded by Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Davison,* solicitor, each mounted; then the band, accompanied by flags and banners; after which the members of the committee; next the captain, followed by some thousand spectators. The procession moved round the Market Cross three times, then went forward to Romanby, and returned through North Allerton to Brompton. After leaving Brompton, the procession again returned to North Allerton, where the captain and his committee dined.†

1835. On a change of ministry a dissolution of parliament took place. The candidates were captain Boss, and W. B. Wrightson, esq. Captain Boss only canvassed two days, and then retired in favor of Mr. Wrightson, who was elected without further opposition.

1837. In consequence of the death of king William

* ROBERT DAVISON, esq., only son of Robert Davison (who died in 1812) by his second wife Ann Elgie, (who died 16th Feb., 1857, æt. 78); born at Great Smeaton, near North Allerton, 25th Jan., 1806. Upon the death of his father he went to reside with his honored guardian, Henry Foggy, esq.; educated under Mr. York of North Allerton; studied law under Henry Harrison, esq., of the same place, and in 1827 was duly admitted a member of that profession, in which he practised at North Allerton until the time of his death, which took place 27th March, 1846, æt. 40. Unimpeached in his integrity, consistent, honest, and firm in his principles: he was undoubtedly the most eminent lawyer of his day between York and Durham. His mortal remains were deposited in the church-yard of Great Smeaton.

This notice of him is inserted, not only on account of his professional talents, but because he would, if he had survived, have become himself the historian of North Allerton.

† Local Newspapers.

IV., a dissolution of parliament took place; when W. B. Wrightson, esq., again (21st June) became candidate on the reform interest, and the hon. Edwin Lascelles, fourth son of Henry, 2nd earl of Harewood, became candidate (3rd July) on the conservative interest. The canvass continued until the 18th July, when Mr. Lascelles retired. The writ arrived 20th July, and was immediately proclaimed, and the election holden 25th July, when Mr. Wrightson was returned without further opposition.

On the 12th October, 1837, the North Riding Liberal Registration Association was formed at *North Allerton*, for the purpose of attending to and promoting the due registration of persons qualified to vote for members to serve in parliament for the said Riding, and of supporting the liberal interest. The hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P., was elected *president*; Mark Milbank, esq., and Peter Consett, esq., *vice-presidents*. The hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., sir Edward Dodsworth, bart., sir B. R. Graham, bart., sir C. Style, bart., M.P., John Bell, esq., Samuel Crompton, esq., M.P., F. Cholmeley, esq., E. Copley, esq., C. H. Elsley, esq., rev. P. Ewart, Col. Hilyard, John Hutton, esq., (Sowber Hill,) John Hutton, esq., (Marsk,) Wm. Lawson, esq., Wm. Mauleverer, esq., Thos. Meynell, esq., Thomas Meynell, jun., esq., rev. J. J. T. Monson, L. Marshall, esq., Wm. Rutson, esq., H. V. Strawbenzie, esq., Martin Stappylton, esq., Edmund Turton, esq., John Wormald, esq., Henry Witham, esq., rev. E. Wyvill, captain Wyvill, *committee*; Robert Davison, esq., solicitor, *principal secretary*.

The following district associations were formed, to act in concert with the above central association, viz. York; Easingwold; Thirsk; Helmsley and Kirby Moorside; Pickering and Malton; Scarborough; Whitby; Guisbrough; Stokesley and Yarm; North Allerton; Bedale and Masham; Leyburn, Askrigg and Hawes; Richmond, Bowes and Romalldkirk.

A conservative association was formed at York a few months previous, and both the associations were dissolved in 1843.

1841. The conservatives coming into office, a

general election took place. W. B. Wrightson, esq., and the hon. Edwin Lascelles, again presented themselves. After a severe contest Mr. Wrightson was returned by a small majority.

1847. At the general election, W. B. Wrightson, esq., being the only candidate, was elected, as likewise in 1852.

1857. At the general election, this borough was contested by W. B. Wrightson, esq., and the hon. Egremont William Lascelles, 2nd son of Henry, 3rd earl of Harewood, and brother to the present earl. The election took place on Friday the 27th March, the proceedings being opened by W. T. Jefferson, esq., the returning officer. Mr. Hare proposed Mr. Wrightson, and J. Pattison, esq., seconded the nomination. F. R. Gibbes, esq., then came forward and proposed Mr. Lascelles, who was seconded by C. J. D. Ingledew, esq. A show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favor of Mr. Wrightson, when a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Lascelles, which took place the following day (Saturday) and closed as follows :

Wrightson	129
Lascelles.....	126

The following is a List of Members returned for North Allerton from 1640 to the present time.

1640.	1658-9.
Thomas Heblewaite.*	George Smithson.‡
Sir Henry Cholmley, kt.†	James Danby.

* Or Heblethwayte, of Norton near Malton, a barrister and loyalist, died at Hull. His son Thomas was knighted, and mar. Barbara dau. of sir George Marwood, bart., of Little Busby.

† Of West Newton Grange, Rydale wapentake; son of Sir Richard, of Roxby, and brother of sir Hugh Cholmley, who so gallantly defended the castle of Scarbro' against the parliamentary forces for twelve months. Henry was educated for the bar, but was afterwards made lieutenant-colonel of his brother's regiment of trainbands, and on sir Hugh declining to serve under the earl of Strafford, was advanced to the command of the regiment. In 1645, after the unsuccessful termination of the siege of Scarbro', when sir Hugh was obliged to fly to the continent, sir Henry became the guardian and protector of his family in the time of their distress. He left England in 1666, and took up his residence at Tangiers.

‡ Of Moulton, a magistrate; aged 45 in 1665. He mar. Eleanor, dau. of colonel Charles Fairfax, younger son of Thomas lord Fairfax of Cameron, now resident in America, where the 6th lord inherited large property.

1660.*
Sir Francis Hollis, bt.†
George Marwood.§

1661.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bt.||
Roger Talbot.

1678.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bt.
Sir Henry Calverley, kt.

1679.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bt.
Sir Henry Calverley, kt.

1681.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bt.
Sir Henry Calverley, kt.

1685.
Sir David Foulis, bt.‡
Sir Henry Marwood, bt.¶

1688.
William Robinson.**
Thomas Lascelles.††

1690.
Sir William Robinson, bt.
Thomas Lascelles.

1695.
Thomas Lascelles.
Sir William Hustler, kt. §§

1697.
Dec. vice Lascelles dec.,

* FRANCIS LASCELLES, esq., was chosen, but having sat three times as one of the judges at the trial of Charles I., though he did not sign the warrant for the king's execution, was on the 12th June, 1660, discharged from being a member of the House of Commons.—*Com. Jour.*

† Son of Denzil, 1st baron Hollis; suc. in 1680; ob. 1690, suc. by his son Denzil, who d. in 1694, S.P., when the title became extinct.

‡ The 1st bart., son of Henry Marwood, esq., of Little Busby; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1651, mar. Frances, dau. of Sir Walter Bethell, of Alne; died 19th Feb., 1679; bur. in the church of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York.

The family of Marwoods appear to have resided at Little Busby since 1600, the present representative being George Marwood, esq. (See pedigree of Metcalfe and Marwood, *post.*)

|| Of Fiskerton, co. Lincoln. Mar. Mary, dau. of Dr. John Cosin, bishop of Durham, as his second wife, entailing the title on his issue male by her, now extinct. The lease of the manor of Gateshead and Whickham for 99 years, granted by bishop Barnes to queen Elizabeth, being near expiring, Cosin granted a concurrent lease thereof to his son-in-law sir Gilbert, for 21 years, which the dean and chapter refusing to confirm, they were summoned to attend the king and council; and the king asking dean Sudbury, if it was against his conscience to confirm this lease, he answered, "No; but—" and was going to give his reasons against it: the king replied, "If it is not against your conscience I will have no *but*s, so go home and confirm it;" which was done accordingly.—*Gray's MSS.*

‡ Eldest son of sir Henry Foulis, bt., of Ingleby manor; admitted a free burgess of the town of Hartlepool, 28th Sep., 1671; mar. Catherine, dau. of sir David Watkins, knt.; died 13th March, 1694. Since the death of sir David, the title and estates have lineally descended to five successive baronets of the name of William.

¶ Eldest son of sir George Marwood, bt., of Little Busby; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1674. Mar. 1st., Margaret, dau. of Conyers, lord Darcy and Conyers: 2ndly, Dorothy, dau. of sir Allan Bellingham, of Levens, co. Westmoreland in 1663. Sir Henry was buried at Stokesley, Nov. 6, 1725.

** High sheriff of Yorkshire in 1689, and lord mayor of York in 1700. Member for this borough in 1690, and returned in eight successive parliaments for the city of York. He died 22nd Dec., 1736, at. 82; bur. in Topcliffe church. For lineage see Burke's peerage, Earl de Grey.

†† For an account of the family of Lascelles see pedigree *post.*

§§ Eldest son of William Hustler, esq., of Acklam. Sir William mar. 8th July, 1680, Anne, widow of sir Matthew Wentworth, of Bretton, and dau. of William Osbaldeston, esq., of Hunmanby. On the 14th May, 1673, he

1698.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Ralph Milbank.*

1700.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Ralph Milbank.

1700.
Vice Milbank, deceased,

1701.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Robert Dormer.†

1702.
Jan. vice Dormer who made
his election for co. Bucks,
Daniel Lascelles.

1702.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
John Aislabie.§

1702.
Nov. vice Hustler who made
his election for Ripon,
Robert Dormer.

1705.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Robert Dormer.

1705.
Vice Dormer who made his
election for co. Bucks,
Roger Gale.||

1707.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Roger Gale.‡

was knighted at Whitehall; in Sep., 1678, was lord of little Hatfield; and in 1727 he had the grant of arms confirmed, of "Argent on a fess azure, between two martlets sable, three fleurs de lis or." He died 20th Aug., 1730.

* Of Halnaby, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1705, on the death of his brother. He mar. 1st., Elizabeth, dau. of John lord Conyers, of Hornby; 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Edward Delaval, esq., of South Dissington, Northumberland, by whom he was great grandfather of Anne Isabella, mar. to George Gordon, 6th Lord Byron, the celebrated poet.

† Of Lincoln's Inn, appointed temporal chancellor of the see of Durham, 2nd Nov., 1693; confirmed 23rd November. He was younger brother to sir John Dormer, bart., of the Grange, co. Bucks; appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas by queen Anne, on the death of sir Edward Nevile, knt., in 1705; attorney-general to lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, in 1676. He died, 18th Sep., 1726, æt. 77.

§ Of Studley Royal; son of George Aislabie, esq., mayor of Ripon, in 1702, and chancellor of the exchequer, in 1718; died in 1742. He inherited Studley Royal in right of his mother, Mary, the eldest dau. and co-heiress of sir John Mallory. His son William died in 1781, s.p.m., when his estates passed to Mrs. Allanson; on her death, in 1808, to her niece Mrs. Lawrence, the late benevolent proprietress, and on her decease in 1845, to the earl de Grey, one of whose ancestors mar. a sister of our member.

|| Thomas Harrison, esq., petitioned against the return of Mr. Gale, on the ground of bribery, and other indirect practices.—*Com. Journals.*

‡ Roger Gale, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., eldest son of Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, was born at Scruton in 1672. In 1697, he became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was considered one of the most learned men of his age. He published in 1709 his father's commentary on Antonini; in 1722 *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*; in 1739 an Historical account of the Borough of North Allerton, printed in Nichol's Bib. Top. Brit., &c. After representing this borough in three successive parliaments, and being appointed commissioner of excise, treasurer to the Royal Society, and one of the vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society, &c., he died at Scruton, 25th June, 1744, æt. 72. His collection was sold by auction, except his coins which he left to the public library at Cambridge.

1708.
Sir William Hustler, kt.
Roger Gale.

1710.
Roger Gale.
Robert Raikes.*

1713.
Henry Peirse.†
Leonard Smelt.§

1715.
Leonard Smelt.
Cholmley Turner.||

1722.
Leonard Smelt.
Henry Peirse.

1727.
Leonard Smelt.
Henry Peirse.

1733.
May. Mr. Smelt was appointed clerk of the ordnance, and re-elected.

1734.
Leonard Smelt.
Henry Peirse.

1740.
Nov. vice Smelt deceased,
William Smelt.‡

1741.
Henry Peirse.
William Smelt.

1745.
May, vice Smelt, appointed receiver-general of revenues in the island of Barbadoes,
Henry Lascelles.

* Son of Robert Raikes, esq., of North Allerton; born 4th Nov., 1683; mar. at Burton Agnes, 10th May, 1720, Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Ellis, esq., M.B. of Siglesthorne, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of the rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, M.A., of Tunstale, co. Durham; she died 13th April, 1784, æt. 82. Mr. Raikes assumed the name of Fulthorpe, and died 22nd June, 1753, æt. 69, bur. 25th June at N.A. within the chancel; succeeded by his son Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, esq., who died at St. Albans.

† Eldest son of John Peirse, esq., of Bedale, born 1692; mar. Anne Johnson. His grandfather devised his estates at North Allerton to him, and he inherited Bedale from his great-uncle John Peirse. He died in 1759.

§ Eldest son of Leonard Smelt, esq., of Kirkby Fleetham, (who died in 1710;) in 1733 he accepted the office of clerk to his majesty's ordnance, and was re-chosen member for this borough. He died in 1740.

|| Eldest son of Charles Turner, esq., of Kirkleatham; born 1685; mar. Jane, dau. of George Marwood, esq., of Busby, in 1709; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1725, and M.P. for the North Riding in 1741. In 1739 his son Marwood William Turner, esq., died, aged 22, when his father erected that beautiful mausoleum to his memory, annexed to Kirkleatham church. He died, 9th May, 1757, s.r.m., when Kirkleatham estate devolved upon his brother William Turner, esq.

‡ Of the Leases, near Bedale; second son of Leonard Smelt, esq., of Kirkby Fleetham; in May, 1745, he was appointed receiver of his majesty's casual revenue in the island of Barbadoes.—*Com. Jour.* His will is dated 17th Jan., 1754, (wherein he calls 'Cornelius Caley, esq., his brother-in-law'); he died in 1755, aged 66; his arms on his monument in Kirkby Fleetham church are impaled with those of Caley. He had issue a son Leonard (whose niece mar. Thomas Frankland, esq., M.P. for Thirsk, in 1775), who had a position in the prince of Wales' establishment in 1775, and who was living in 1799.

1747.	1784.
Henry Peirse.	Henry Peirse.
Henry Lascelles.	Edwin Lascelles.
1752.	1790.
Mar. vice Lascelles res.,*	Henry Peirse.
Daniel Lascelles.	Edward Lascelles.||
1754.	1796.
Daniel Lascelles.	Henry Peirse.
Edwin Lascelles.†	Hon. Edward Lascelles.
1761.	1802.
Daniel Lascelles.	Henry Peirse.
Edward Lascelles.	Hon. Edward Lascelles.
1768.	1806.
Daniel Lascelles.	Henry Peirse.
Edward Lascelles.	Hon. Edward Lascelles.
1774.	1807.
Daniel Lascelles.	Henry Peirse.
Henry Peirse.§	Hon. Edward Lascelles.
1780.	1812.
Daniel Lascelles.	Henry Peirse.
Henry Peirse.	Edward Visct. Lascelles.
1780.	1814.
Dec. vice Lascelles res.,	June, vice Lascelles‡ dec.,
Edwin Lascelles.	J. B. S. Morritt.¶

* Accepted 25 Geo. II. the office of chief steward and keeper of the courts of honor of Berkhamstead, and of the manor, lordship, and town of Berkhamstead, in the co. of Hertford, Bucks, and Northampton, parcel of the land and possessions of his majesty's duchy of Cornwall.—*Com. Journals.*

† Created baron Harewood, of Harewood, co. York, 9th July, 1790; died 25th Jan., 1795., s.p., when the dignity became extinct.

§ Son of Henry Peirse, esq., of Bedale, late M.P. for this borough; born in 1754; mar. Charlotte Grace, 2nd dau. of John, 2nd lord Monson, in 1777. He purchased the manor of Hutton Bonville in 1825, which had been sold by Richard William Peirse, of the Thimbleby branch, in 1785, to Anthony Hammond, esq., of Richmond. He died in 1824, leaving three daughters, Charlotte, m. to I. F. Thomas, esq.; Marianne died unmarried; and Henrietta, m. to sir John Poo Beresford, bart.

|| Cousin of the 1st lord Harewood; created baron Harewood, 18th June, 1796; viscount Lascelles and earl of Harewood, 7th Sep., 1812; died 3rd April, 1820. His lordship mar. 12th May, 1761, Anne, dau. of William Chaloner, esq., of Guisborough, who died 22nd Feb., 1805.

‡ Eldest son of the 1st earl; member for this borough from 1796 to 1814. Died unmarried, 3rd June, 1814.

¶ Of Rokeby, see Whitaker's Richmondshire.

1818.
Henry Peirse.
Henry Visct. Lascelles.*

1820.
Henry Peirse.
Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles.†

1824.
May, vice Peirse deceased,
Lieut. Marcus Beresford.

1826.
Hon. Henry Lascelles.§
Sir John P. Beresford, bt.||

1830.
Hon. Henry Lascelles.
Sir John P. Beresford, bt.

1831.
Sir John P. Beresford, bt.
Hon. Wm. S. S. Lascelles.

1832.
Capt. Jn. Geo. Boss,† R.N.

1835.
William B. Wrightson.¶

1837.
William Battie Wrightson.

1841.
William Battie Wrightson.

1847.
William Battie Wrightson.

1852.
William Battie Wrightson.

1857.
William Battie Wrightson.

* Second son of the 1st earl; succeeded 3rd April, 1820; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West Riding, and high steward of Allerton; born 25th Dec., 1767; died 24th Nov., 1841. His lordship mar. in 1794, Henrietta, eldest dau. of sir John Saunders Sebright, bart., (who died 15th Feb., 1840); succeeded by his 2nd son Henry, 3rd earl.

† Third son of Henry, 2nd earl of Harewood, born 29th Oct., 1798; M.P. for Wakefield 1837, and afterwards for Knaresbro'; comptroller of her Majesty's household, and a privy councillor. The right hon. gentleman mar. 14th May, 1823, Caroline Georgina, eldest dau. of George, 6th earl of Carlisle, and sister of the present earl, by whom (who survives him) he left a large family. He died 2nd July, 1851, æt. 53.

§ Henry 3rd earl of Harewood, succeeded 24th Nov., 1841; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West Riding; high steward of Allerton; col. of the West Yorkshire hussars. His lordship mar. in 1823, Louisa, dau. of Thomas 2nd marq. of Bath; died 22nd Feb., 1857, succeeded by his son Henry Thynne, present earl.

|| Vice-admiral of the white, and a lord commissioner of the admiralty, K.C.B., K.T.S.; mar. Henrietta, third dau. of Henry Peirse, esq., of Bedale, late M.P., as his 2nd wife, 17th Aug., 1815. He died in 1844. Upon the death of Miss Peirse, his eldest son (by his 2nd wife) Henry de la Poer Beresford, esq., came in possession of the Bedale estates, and assumed the name of Peirse.

‡ A native of Beverley, but then residing at Otterington Hall, near North Allerton; promoted to the rank of captain while member for this borough; mar 1st, Charlotte, 3rd dau. of Sir James Pennynman, bart., of Ormesby, who died 11th Sep., 1833; 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wylie, esq. He died 1st Oct., 1837, æt. 55; bur. at South Otterington.

¶ Eldest son of William Wrightson, esq., of Cusworth, some time M.P. for Aylesbury; mar. in 1821, Georgiana, dau. of Inigo Freeman Thomas, esq., of Ratto., co. Sussex, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Peirse, esq., of Bedale. Mr. Wrightson was M.P. for East Retford in 1826; for Hull in 1830-31; and acquired through his wife, his interest in this borough, which he has represented since 1835.

The Church.

THE learned, indefatigable, and ingenious antiquary, Dr. Stukely,* in a paper read before the members of the Antiquarian Society, 30th Oct., 1755, on "Observations on the sanctuary at Westminster," says, "Paulinus built many parish churches in Yorkshire. Some I have seen, and taken drawings of them; particularly that at Godmundham, where is the original font in which he baptized the heathen high-priest Coifi. He built North Allerton church, now remaining. His effigy is placed on the outside of it."†

The church is dedicated to All Saints, which is usually regarded as indicative of a Saxon origin. Archdeacon Churton says, "Many of the Saxon churches were dedicated to All Saints. Indeed it is probable that wherever there is a church so dedicated, it is of Saxon foundation."§

1162. Prior Thomas, the first, engaged with bishop

* Rev. William Stukely, M.D., F.S.A., was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687; mar. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the rev. Thomas Gale, D.D., and sister to Roger Gale, esq., M.P. for North Allerton. In 1747 the duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, where he died, 1765. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum;" "Descriptions of Stonehenge and Abury;" "History of Carausius;" "An account of Richard of Cirencester," &c.

† Archæologia, i. 44.

§ Early English church.

Pudsey in a dispute about the church of Allerton, and a violent contention arose, in which the monks not supporting their prior as they ought to have done in protection of the rights of the church, the prior was deposed by the bishop in the year 1163, and retired to the island of Farne, in which St. Cuthbert formerly had his residence, and restoring some of the buildings, lived the life of a recluse.* He was succeeded by Germanus.

1174. Bishop Pudsey gave the church of Durham many rich ornaments, and greatly enlarged the power of the monastery; the Yorkshire churches, until the time of this prelate, appertained to the bishops, as appears from the following deed of composition made with the archbishop of York; but Pudsey granted them to the convent.

*Compositio inter Rogerum archiep. Eborum et episc.
Dunelm super ecclesiis St. Cuthberti.*

Capella et cimiterium de *Alvertona* in manu prioris Hagustald erunt, ita quod archiepiscopus non coget aliquem ibi sepeliri, nec episcopus prohibebit.

Ecclesia Hagustald crisma et oleum recipiet a Dunelmensi ecclesia, sicut solet: Prior quoq. veniet ad synodum Dunelm., clerici et canonici Hagustald ab episcopo Dunelm. ordines recipient, parochiam Hagustald in Pentecosten visitabunt, si voluerint. Prior Hagustald omnia placita ecclesiastica illius parochiæ placitabit sine pæna pecuniaria, et pecunias dabit.

Decedente vero priori Richardo, qui nunc est, eam auctoritatem habebit episcopus Dunelmensis in alterius prioris constitutione, quam idem prior Richardus, et prior Guiseburn, et Petrus frater prioris de Brenbynton, juraverunt ecclesiam Dunelmensem habuisse in constitutione ejusdem prioris Richardi siquam habuisse eam juraverunt.

De ecclesiis B. Cuthberti quarum hæc sunt nomina in archidiaconatu Johannis filii Letoldi. Ecclesia de

* Ang. Sac. 721. Geoff. de Cold.

Hamingburgh, ecclesia de Skipewith, ecclesia de *Alverton*, ecclesia de *Bretteby*, ecclesia de *Osmunderlay*, ecclesia de *Siggistone*, ecclesia de *Leic*, ecclesia de *Otterintona*, ecclesia de *Creek*, ecclesia de *Holteby*. In archidiaconatu Gaufridi in Eboraco, ecclesia omnium sanctorum in Usegate, ecclesia S. Petri Parva, et dimidia ecclesia S. Trinitatis. In archidiaconatu thesaurarii, ecclesia de Hoveden, ecclesia de Wellet, ecclesia de Brentingdam, ecclesia de Walkintona; non exigit archiepiscopus denarios synodales. Si vero clerici earundum ecclesiarum, vel laici de dominicis maneriis B. Cuthberti in Eboraciscira aliquid dignum ecclesiastica castigatione perpetraverint, per archiepiscopum emendabitur tali prius facta sub monitione, quod episcopus interesse poterit vel minister ejus.

Hæc supradicta firmaverunt archiepiscopus et episcopus fide invicem interposita se servaturos sine dolo et fraude quamdiu vixerit, sine prejudicio utriusq. ecclesiæ in posterum post alterutrum decessum.

Preterea de capellis de *Otterintona* et *Walgaby* plenarium rectum tenebit archiepiscopus episcopo in curia sua sicut æquus et favorabilis judex. Et si episcopus alteram vel utramq. nullo se opponente adquirere poterit, non plus exigitur ab illis quam a cæteris B. Cuthberti ecclesiis.

Si persona de Levintona adversus episcopum de capella de Werkessale tam....voluerit, episcopus in curia archiepiscopi judicio stabit, episcopi pro amore archiepiscopus rescisiet Gamalielem de decimis quas postulat, salva pensione, &c. Testibus A. Abbata Rivall. Rad. thesaur. Eborum, Johanne fil Letoldi archidia. Eborum, &c.

Hugonis episcopi Dunelm. confirmatio ecclesiarum in dioc. Ebor. priori et conventui Dunelm.

Hugo, Dei gratia, Dun, ep'us, archidiaconis, et baron. clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, cunctisq. hominibus S. Cuthberti de Everwichescire, salutem. Cum singularum ecclesiarum in nostra diocesi consistentium cura et sollicitudo nobis incumbat, illius precique utilitati et

quieti operam impendere satagimus; cum Deo auctore specialiter assignati sumus. Ea propter caritatis instinctu commoniti priori et conventui S. Cuthberti damus et concedimus, et nostro munimine confirmamus personatum omnium ecclesiarum quas habent tam in dominiis meis quam in terris propriis vel alienis quæ ad episcopatum vel ecclesiam nostram pertinent. Ex quibus has propriis exprimendas duximus vocabulis, ecclesiam de *Alvertuna*, ecclesiam de *Mathrebruntuna*, ecclesiam de *Siggistuna*, ecclesiam omnium Sanctorum in Eborac, cum duabus eccl'iis aliis, ecclesiam de Holteby, ecclesiam de Walchintuna, ecclesiam de Welletuna, ecclesiam de Brentyngham, ecclesiam de Offendene, ecclesiam de Hemyngburgh, ecclesiam de Skypwith. Harum omnium ecclesiarum sive capellarum ad easdem ecclesias pertinentium personatum et dispositionem eis ita libere concedimus, ut quoscunq. eligerint vicarios per se, sive per vicarios suos absq. omni contradictione introducant, assignatis eis portionibus quibus sustentari valeant, et episcopalia jura persolvere, et honeste ecclesiæ deservire. Sancimus itaq. et episcopali auctoritate prohibemus, nequis de cætero ecclesiastica secularisve persona prefatam dignitatem auferre vel dominuere, sen quolibet modo perturbare præsumat, sed sicut a nobis pietatis intuitu concessum est, perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Si quis autem hanc nostræ constitutionis seriem sciens ille timere contraire præsumpserit, indignationem Dei omnipotentis, et beatissimi concessoris ejus Cuthberti, se noverit incursum. Hagus donationis et concessionis testes sunt Gwazo et Johannes archidiaconus. Mag. Laurentius, Theobaldus, et alius Theobaldus, Mag. Thomas de Jorevals, et Helias clerici episcopi, Alanus presbiter de Valeshend, Mag. Roger Testard, Helias et Rad. de Werkeworth, Richardus presbiter de Pitinduna, Dolsinus presbiter de Elwete, Rodbertus et Michael de Billingham, Helias Escoland, Thomas filius Osberti. et multi alii clerici et laici.*

* Vide Hoveden, p. 309, edit. 1596. Mon. Ang. tom iii. page 163. Randall's MSS.

1292. The metropolitan see of York had commenced a claim of jurisdiction over the see of Durham. John de Emelye, his notary-public, and William de Wilton of Pickering,* his clerk, were sent to Durham, by the pope's authority, with official letters of citation, and canonical mandates. John de Maydenstan, constable of the castle of Durham, and others, the bishop's officers there, esteeming this an intrusion on the privileges of the see, immediately imprisoned the messengers in the castle, and there held them in close durance until bishop Beke's instructions could be obtained, who approved the conduct of his officers, and ordered the prisoners to be detained, in defiance of several admonitions sent him in writing by the archbishop (John le Romayne) to enlarge them.

The archbishop thundered out a sentence of interdict against him for not releasing them, "contrary to his canonical obedience, to the peril of his soul, and the great injury, high contempt, and attenuation of his archiepiscopal authority, church, and religion; and for refusing to give any competent satisfaction for those contempts." After the parties were released by process out of the king's secular courts, he issued his precept (May, 1292) to the prior of Boulton to excommunicate the bishop in his own churches of Alverton, Darlington, and other places.† The prior obeyed, and the case came before parliament.§

The archbishop found himself in a much more awkward predicament than his predecessor, who fled from Durham on a one-eared palfrey in an attempt at visitation; the offence in presuming to enforce the release by ecclesiastical censures, instead of the king's process, and to excommunicate any person in the king's service, were adjudged by the parliament as worthy of being severely punished. Judgment in this memorable case, in the words of Prynne, is "That this archbishop was then adjudged to be committed to the Tower,

* In the record, called J. de Aurelia, et W. de Worlton dict de Pyke.

† See Ryley, pp. 135-41.

§ Placita Parl. 21. Edw. I.

notwithstanding his pall; and enforced to enter into a recognizance, with sureties, to pay a fine of 4,000 marks (a great sum in that day) to the king, notwithstanding his insisting on his archiepiscopal privileges, and the nobles' mediation on his behalf."*

1328. Bishop Beaumont had a dispute with William de Melton, archbishop of York, concerning the right of visitation in the jurisdiction of Allerton; and whenever the metropolitan came thither to visit, the bishop of Durham opposed him with an armed force. After much litigation, a compromise and agreement† took place in the year 1330, and the archbishop appropriated the church of Leak§ for the maintenance of the bishop's table; with the reserve of an annual pension to himself, and another to the chapter of York.||

This church was destroyed in 1318, when the Scots sacked the town, which is recorded in another part of this work;‡ and appears not to have been rebuilt until the time of bishop Hatfield, between 1345 and 1381. It was thus recorded on a tablet¶ which is now defaced.

THIS CHURCH WAS REBUILT AFTER ITS
DESTRUCTION BY THE SCOTS IN 1318,
BY THOMAS HATFIELD, BISHOP OF
DURHAM, ASSISTED BY THE MUNIFI-
CENCE OF HIS ROYAL MASTER KING
EDWARD III. OF BLESSED MEMORY.

1410. The jurisdiction of the convent's churches within the diocese of York, was again agitated during

* Vol. iii. 456.

† See 1 Reg. Eccl. Dun. 121.

§ In the church of Leak, in the north aisle, is a screen of rich parclose of the 14th century, it retains its original paintings of birds and flowers, and in the south aisle are two beautifully carved stall ends bearing date, 1519. On one of the bells, said to have been brought from Rievaulx, is the following inscription, ✠ O: PATER: AELREDE: GRENDAL: MISERI: MISERERE. "O Father, commiserate the miserable Aelred Grendale."

|| Rob. de Graystones. Ang. Sac. 760.

‡ See p. 42.

¶ The late Mr. Todd is my authority, who informed me he had seen it.

the time of prior John de Hemmingburgh, and was determined against the archbishop, (Henry Bowet). The commission to enquire, and the sentence resulting are subjoined.

Commissio Henrici Bowet archiepiscopi Ebor. Richardo Pyttes ad inquirend. de titulis et juribus ecclesiæ Dun. in Dioc. Ebor.

HENRICUS permissione divina Eboracen. archie'pus, Angliæ primas, et apostolicæ sedis legatus, dilecto nobis in Christo mag'ro Richardo Pyttes canonico ecclesiæ nostræ Ebor. et cancellario nostro, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Quia nuper nos nostram dioc. ac archidiaconatus Eborum, Estrydding et Cliveland, ac ecclesias, personas et loca de Hovedon et Hovedonshire, Alverton et Alvertonshire, annis D'ni 1409 et 10 visitantes, accepimus quod prior et conventus ac capitulum eccl'ie Dun. ordinis S. Benedicti de Northalverton, Estryngton, Gygleswyk, Bosall, Fysshelake et Rodyngton, eccl'ias parochiales nostræ Eborum dioces. ac pensiones annuas ab ecclesiis infra ipsam nostram dioc. constitutis ac ecclesiasticis personis, videlicet, de ecclesia de Hemyngburgh quinq. marcas, de eccl'ia de Brantyngham decem marcas, de eccl'ia de Welton tres marcas, de eccl'ia de Walkyngton centum solidos, de eccl'ia de Skypwith unam marcā, de eccl'ia de Holtby, viginti et quinq. solidos, de vicaria de Alverton viginti libras sterlingorum, de eccl'ia de Syggeston decem marcas, de eccl'ia de Rungeton quadraginta solidos, et de eccl'ia de Normanton unam marcā, in suos. proprios usus sine titulo canonico occupârunt et tenuerunt, occupantq. et tenent, fructusq. redditus, proventus et decimas quarundem earundem eccl'iarum de facto in suos usus et collegii sui Oxon. converterunt et convertunt. Ipsiq. prior, conventus et capitulum, per se et custodes suos ac ministros omnimodam jurisdictionem spiritualement in eccl'is de Hovedon, Estryngton, Brantyngham, Hemyngburgh, Welton, Walkyngton, Holtby, Northalverton, Syggeston et Rungeton superadictis, ac prebendis, vicariis et capellis suis, parochiisq. clero et

populo earundem villisq. personis et locis suis aliis infra Hoveden et Hovedenshire, Alverton et Alvertonshire. nostræ dioc. predictæ constitutis, temere exercere usurparunt et usurpant, absq. nostris auctoritate et consensu; aliaq. ibidem a jure communi exorbitantia, et nobis præjudicialia etiam fecerunt et faciunt pro suo libito voluntatis.

Nos igitur volentes, prout ad nos pertinet ex pastoralis officii debito, effici de præmissis certiores, dictos priorem et conventum ac capitulum eccl'ie Dun. omnesq. alios quorum intererat in hac parte, ad comparand. coram nobis vel commissario nostro super præmissis de justitia responsur. ac ulterius processur. et procedi visur. factur'q. et receptur. quod justum fuerit in hoc casu, ad certos diem ad locum nunc futur. competentes fecimus peremptorie evocari. Verum quia sumus multipliciter præpediti quo minus super præmissis personaliter procedere valeamus ad ulterius inquirend. procedend. statuend. decernend. terminand. definiend. et exequend. ac plenarie justitiam faciend in præmissis cum omnibus et singulis incidentibus, emergentibus, dependentibus et connexis, vobis magistro Richardo canonico et cancellario nostro prædicto, de cujus fidelitate et industria plenam in d'no fiduciam obtinemus, comittimus vices nostras et plenarium in d'no potestatem, cum cujuslibet coercionis canonicæ potestate. In quorum omnium test. sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datis in castro nostro de Cawood vicessimo sexto die mensis Julii, anno D'ni 1410, et nostræ translationis tertio.—1. *Reg. Eccl. Dun.* 186.

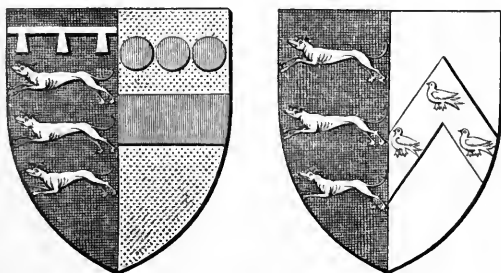
Sententia definitiva pro jure eccl'ie Dunelm. contra archiepiscopum Eborum.

CHRISTI nomine invocato, et habentes præ oculis solum Deum per hanc nostram definitivam sententiam quam in his scriptis fecimus de consilio et consensu jurisperitorum nobis assidentium, nos Richardus Pyttes canonicus ecclesie Eborum, ac venerabilis in Christo patris et d'ni Henrici, Dei gratia, Eborum archiepi, Angliæ primatis, et apostolicæ sedis legati cancellarius,

et per eundem venerabilem patrem in hac parte commissarius, specialiter deputatis, pronunciamus, decernimus et declaramus eccl'ias parochiales de Northalverton, Estryngton et Gygleswyk religiosis viris priori et conventui ac capitulo ecclesiæ Dunelm. ecclesiasq. de Bossall, Fissshelake, et Rodyngton, Eborum. dioces. collegio dictorum prioris et conventus Oxon. fuisse et esse rite et canonice unitas, appropriatas, annexas et incorporatas, cum suis capellis juribus et pertinen. universis, ipsasq. ecclesias cum capellis ab eisdem dependen. juribusq. et pertinentiis suis: Necnon portiones et pensiones annuas ab ecclesiis parochialibus dictæ Eborum dioc. videlicet, de ecclesia de Hemyngburgh quinq. marcas, de ecclesia de Brantyngham decem marcas, de ecclesia de Welton tres marcas, de ecclesia de Walkyngton centum solidos, de ecclesia de Skypwyth unam marcam, de ecclesia de Holteby viginti quinq. solidos, de vicaria de Alverton viginti libras sterlingorum, de ecclesia de Siggeston decem marcas, de ecclesia de Rungeton quadraginta solidos, et de ecclesia de Norman-ton unam marcam sterlingorum, jusq. et liberam potestatem, ac jurisdictionem spirituales ad forum ecclesiasticum de jure vel consuetudine spettantia, ac visitationem solit. in Hovedon et Hovedenshire, Alverton et Alvertonshire, ceteraq. jura sua, prout in compositione inter bonæ memoriæ Willielmum quondam Eborum archiep'um præfati venerabilis patris d'ni nostri d'ni Henrici Eborum archiep'i prædecessorem ac præfatos priorem et conventum Dunelm. de et super jurisdictione sua hujusmodi in Hoveden et Hovedenshire, Alverton et Alvertonshire, inde facta memoratur plenius, quam compositionem et contenta in eadem hic haberi volumus specialiter pro justis habend. ac per se et suos custodes et ministros clericos seculares deputatos et deputandos exercend. ad præfatos religiosos viros priorem et conventum ac capitulum Dunelm. pertinuisse pertinere et pertinere debere, ipsosq. in præmissis omnibus et singulis fuisse et esse titulo sufficienti et canonico munitos ac in eisdem sufficiens jus et titulum competentem habuisse et habere, ac ea juste et canonice tenuisse ac tenere, exercuisse et

exercere, ac possidisse et possidere, percipisseq. et sic in futurum debite percipere, et de eisdem libere per se et suos disponere debere. Necnon ipsos priorem et conventum Dun. ac suum colleg. Oxon. absolvendos fore et absolvimus ab ulteriori impetitione officii dicti venerab. patris et nostri in hac parte, ac in pace dimittimus judicialiter in his scriptis.—1. *Reg. Eccl. Dun.* 260.

1585. In one of the windows, in painted glass, were two armorial shields, bearing on the dexter side, sable, three grey hounds courant in pale argent, being the arms of Mauleverer.



These were impaled in one of the shields, which had a label of three points, or, with the arms of Colville, being, or, three torteaux, above a fess gules, and not those of Courtney as mis-stated by Glover. Sir William Mauleverer married Joan, sister and co-heiress of Sir John Colville, of Arncliffe, and the Dale, whose grandfather of the same name joined Hotspur and the archbishop of York, in their rebellion against Henry IV., and was beheaded at Berwick; he lives in Shakspeare, (King Henry IV.); and their descendants have enjoyed the estate of Arncliffe from the reign of Henry V., till the present time.* The coat therefore

* William Mauleverer, esq., the late proprietor of Arncliffe Hall, son of col. Clotworthy Gowan, by his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Mauleverer, esq., of Arncliffe: born in 1792, m. in 1812, Helen, daughter of the late sir George Abercromby, bart., of Forglen House, N. B., by the hon. Jane Ogilvie, his wife, daughter of Alexander, lord Banff, by whom (who survives him) he had two daughters,

Jane, m. in 1841 to Thomas Meynell, esq., of the Friarage, Yarm, and Kilvington in the county of York.

Georgina Helen, m. in 1853 to Douglas Brown, esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, of London, by whom she has issue a son and daughter.

was probably that of sir William Mauleverer, and the lady Joan, his wife. The other with a coat argent, upon a chevron, three martlets, colors and owner unknown.*

A helmet, with a greyhound, Mauleverer's crest, supported by a headless lance, fixed in the north wall of the old chancel, remained till 1779.

1779. The chancel, being considered in a dangerous state, was in 1779, pulled down and rebuilt, and roofed with slate; and in 1786 the roof on the western end was taken down and a new one, though much inferior to the former in the beauty of its construction, erected and covered with the same material as the chancel. The pews in the church being in bad condition, were in the following year taken down, and replaced by oak ones, which made it much more comfortable and commodious.

1788. A list or schedule of all and singular the stalls or pews (amounting to 121) within the parish church of North Allerton, in the peculiar and spiritual jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the right worshipful the dean and chapter of Durham, of the cathedral church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin, which have been erected and built by virtue of a licence or faculty duly granted by the right worshipful Samuel Dickens, doctor in divinity, master keeper or commissary of the said peculiar jurisdiction lawfully constituted, issuing under the seal of his office, and bearing date the second day of February, in the year of our Lord 1788, directed to the revd. Benjamin Walker, master of arts, *vicar*; William

Mr. Mauleverer was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding. On the passing of the Reform Bill, he stood for the borough of South Shields, and although the defeated candidate, was chaired by the inhabitants, and presented with a diamond ring, as a mark of their esteem and regret. In 1835 he was solicited to become a candidate for the North Riding, and also for the borough of North Allerton. He died 26th March, 1857.

Arms.—Sa. three greyhounds courant, in pale arg.

Crest.—A maple branch arising out of the trunk of a tree.

Motto.—En Dieu ma foy.

* Glover's visitation. The arms resemble those borne by Chessendon, Brisbon, Rode, Cobham, Cheldeword and Chedword, but I am unable to connect them with the Mauleverer family.

were granted by the prior and convent of Durham to his widow "The Lady Alianor de Percy and Henry and William her sons. Benefits to our Priory of Finchale and to our church of North Allerton, which had been burnt and destroyed by the Scots." (*Reg. II.* 65 b.) This will account for the arms of Percy being found in this church, where they were probably placed (perhaps with an inscription) as a memorial of the circumstance.

[The arrangement of the ground plan of the church was originally cruciform, but subsequent additions to the aisles have in a great measure interfered with this, and have given to the transepts a form nearly approaching to that to which the name quasi-transept has been applied. The total length from east to west is 150 feet; the breadth across at the transepts 80 feet; the breadth of the chancel 24 feet, and of the nave and aisles 70 feet. The chancel is a structure of the date of 1779, and it is such a building as we might expect as a production of that time; with the exception of the dimensions given above, and the monumental tablets on the walls described below, there is nothing we can say of it, but that it is lighted by six circular headed windows, and by one pointed window in the east wall over the altar, which in this place is actually an altar and not a table.

The transepts are of early English character, with flat pilaster buttresses, and in their east and west walls were pierced by lancet lights; the north transept has in its north wall a window of the latest date of Gothic architecture; the south transept is entirely lighted by a large supermullioned perpendicular window, probably the work of bishop Hatfield; the lancet windows in both transepts are all blocked with the exception of one in the north transept; this latter transept now contains the organ and the vestry, the remains of a parclose or of the rood screen having been used to enclose it. In the south wall of the south transept is a shallow niche which may have been connected with a piscina, as it seems too shallow for an aumbrye.

The tower is the most remarkable portion of the

church in its present condition, and seems to be almost all that remains of bishop Hatfield's work in its integrity. It is of perpendicular character, and is 80 feet high. It is supported by four lofty arches which spring from the sides of as many shafts. The first story is quite modern, the flooring cutting off from the view below four narrow shafts terminated by the four evangelistic symbols, of which St. Mark's lion is mutilated; the rest are in good preservation. In the story above, which is lighted by four perpendicular lights, are contained six bells* of different dates; and on which may be read the following legends.

- (1.) JESUS BE OUR SPEED. 1656.
- (2.) GLORY BE TO GOD ON HEE. 1656.
- (3.) GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH. 1656.
- (4.) GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH. 1692.
- (5.) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. 1802.
- (6.) T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. 1827.

The arrangement of the nave was evidently that of a nave with clerestory and aisles; the clerestory, however, seems to have been demolished in 1787, and instead of three roofs covered with lead, one monstrous slated roof was substituted.† On the north of the nave the

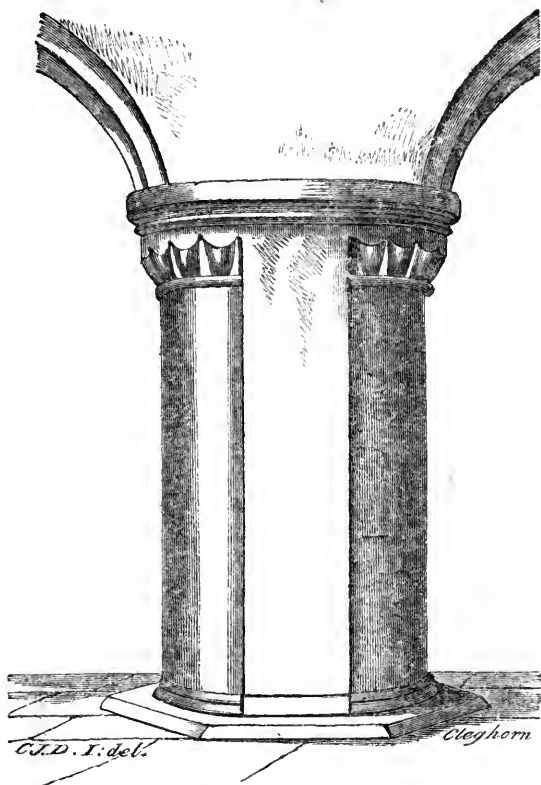
* In 1802, the bell which was said to have come from Mount Grace was broken. This bell, remarkable for the sweetness of its tone, bore this inscription,—*In multis annis resonet campana Johannis*; with three coats of arms, too much encrusted over to be made out.

The earliest notice of the use of a bell in any of the churches in Britain, occurred at the monastery of Hacanos (Hackness) in the year 680, when that monastery was founded. Upon the death of a monk or nun, the sound of the bell summoned the survivors to pray for the soul of the deceased. Whether the same signal was then employed to assemble the congregation for divine worship on ordinary occasions, does not appear; but we may observe in this practice the origin of the present custom of tolling the bell when any one dies; and reader

When thou dost hear the toll, or knell,
Then think upon *thy* passing bell.

† The churchwardens' accounts for the years 1786 and 1787, afford a very remarkable instance of the reckless manner in which churchwardens were in the habit of dealing with edifices upon which their forefathers spared neither expence nor skill. For instance, 19 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. of old lead, stripped from the roof produced, to eke out a scanty contribution from the parish, £320 15s.; three roofs were thrown into one, and that one covered with slates, so that an account amounting to £332 10s. 5½d. was by this wholesale spoliation and vandalism, and by returned cuttings of lead

clerestory was supported by pillars and arches of Norman date, apparently of the time of Carilepho; a respond abuts against the north-west tower-pier; the next support, proceeding westward, is a massive rectangular pier with semicylindrical shafts abutting on its east and west faces as figured below.



This species of column is not unfrequent, and is usually considered to be the first step towards the clustered arrangement of pillars, a specimen of which

reduced to £7 17s. 1½d.! The churchwardens might have been capital managers for the then parishioners, but as wardens of the church, to use a mild term, their mode of action was injudicious. There is more excuse for the rector who re-built the chancel; his fault was simply being infected with the utter want of taste of the times; the chancel is at least a substantial piece of work, and betrays nothing miserly in the rector.

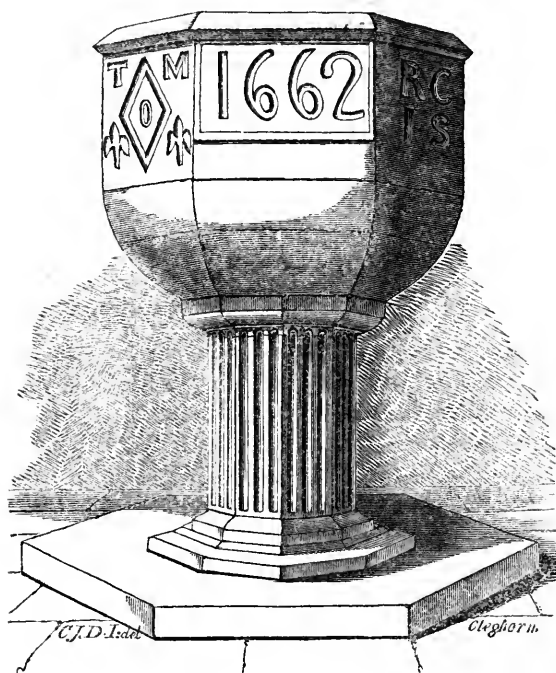
may be seen in the form of a pilaster or respond, supporting the western arch. The capitals are circular, with square abaci, with the exception of that of the third pillar, which has an octagonal capital; its appearance indicating a square capital with the corners cut off. On the south side are four pointed arches supported by circular pillars of later date than the foregoing, with circular bell-shaped capitals; these arches are so arranged, that a fifth is springing from the eastern pillar, but is stopped by the south-west pier of the tower, giving the arch the appearance of having been cut through.

The aisles are lighted by windows of the latest style of ecclesiastical architecture, with low arches: externally at the eastern end of the south aisle there is an indication of an earlier arch. The breadth of these aisles is very disproportionate to the rest of the edifice, as is very evident from the ground plan, the breadth of the nave and aisles being greater than the length east and west; this alone would point to a late date for the last alterations. The south porch contains a mutilated benatura, and admits us to the church by an early English arched doorway, probably of Pudsey's time; the slender shafts connected with this doorway have all been cut away; the arch itself is in tolerably good preservation. On the north side, opposite, is a doorway, now blocked up. The western front has nothing remarkable (unless we consider its remarkable ugliness) but a Norman semicircular arched doorway, which seems of later date than the pillars and arches on the north side of the nave.

The original font seems to have been destroyed or made away with in some other way during the great rebellion, in common with many others in this neighbourhood; and the same hand appears to have been employed in restoring them.

This present font, which is figured below, is a plain and tasteless piece of work, supported on the same column which sustained the former one. It is octangular and on four of its sides contains the following legends:—


T. M. [Thomas Mann, vicar], 1662.—R. C.—I. S. G. W.—T. D.—These latter being the initials of the four churchwardens of the time. A wooden pyramidal



cover is suspended from the roof beneath a gallery, and works with a pulley; this cover has some carving of no very remarkable character on it.

A writer on ecclesiastical architecture observes that "A common custom in the sixteenth century was the insertion of stones, bearing the date of any alterations made at this period, and for about a century after the reformation." North Allerton church seems to afford an example of this custom; for on the south wall of the south transept, near the ground, are two stones inserted; the one to the west had doubtless an inscription, which is now entirely obliterated; on the stone to the east is

an inscription, much mutilated, of which the following is a restoration :—

COR MVNDV̄ CREA IN
ME DEVS: ET SPIRI
TVM RECTVM INNO
VA IN VISCERIBVS
MEIS  CREDO
VIDERE BONA DÑI
..... A° 1576.

The last line is quite indistinct, with the exception of the date; the whole inscription was “Cor mundum crea in me Deus: et spiritum rectum innova in visceribus meis.”—Ps. li. 10 (l. 10 vulgate). Credo videre bona Domini: in terra viventium.—Ps. xxvii. 15 (xxvi. 19 vulgate). The date certainly seems to synchronise with the time when the aisles received their last alterations, as far as the walls are concerned; yet it is but right to say that it may be a monumental tablet, though the former verse seems inconsistent with this supposition, even if we were to consider the belief in the doctrine of purgatory to have had an influence, which, however, was not an article of the faith of the church of England in the year 1576.]*

There appear to have been no remarkable *monuments* in the church at the time of Leland’s visit, though he only says he found “no tumes of noblemen” in it. The following is an account of some early testamentary burials, given by Torr in his MSS., but of which no traces are to be found.

4 Aug., A.D. 1610.

James Bowes, of North Allerton, gent., made his

* For the above detailed account of the church, I am indebted to my much esteemed friend, the rev. George H. Lee, S.C.J..

will, (proved 22nd July, 1613,) whereby he gave his soul to God Almighty, and his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of North Allerton.

4 Aug., A.D. 1610.

John Bowes, of North Allerton, gent., made his will, (proved 12th Aug. 1614,) whereby he gave his soul (ut supra,) and his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of North Allerton.

1 March, A.D. 1617.

John Constable of Lasenby, in com. Ebor, ^fesq., made his will, (proved 15th Sep., 1619,) whereby he commended his soul to God Almighty, and to his Redeemer Jesus, and gave his body to be buried within the church of North Allerton, near the body of Jane his wife.

28 Jan., A.D. 1651.

Richard Danby, of Romanby, in com. Ebor, gent., made his will, whereby he gave his soul to God Almighty, his Creator and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in the parish church of North Allerton.

6 Feb., A.D. 1686.

Michael Pemberton,* of North Allerton, esq., was interred in the parish church of North Allerton.

* Eldest son of Michael Pemberton, of Aislaby, co. Durham, a major in the service of Charles I., by Alice, dau. of Christopher Place, esq., of Dinsdale, (great-great grandson of Rowland Place, esq., by Anne, dau. of sir Edward Ratcliffe, of Cartingdon, warden of the east marches); was born in 1644, mar. Anne, dau. of George Metcalfe, esq., of Thornborough Hall, in Romanby, and by her (who was bur. at N. A. 14th Dec., 1717) had issue—

- I. JOHN.
- II. Henry, bap. at N. A. 7th Jan., 1679; bur. 14th April, 1684.
 1. Alice, mar. — Pattinson, esq., of Norton.
 2. Mary, mar. James Meeke, esq., of North Allerton.
 3. Ann, bur. at N. A. 1st Jan., 1681.
 4. Elizabeth, bap. at N. A., 25th Nov., 1676; bur. 4th Dec., 1680.

JOHN PEMBERTON, of Blackwell, co. Durham, sold the manor of Aislaby, circa 1720; mar. Mary, dau. of Christopher Place, of Darlington, gent.; died 18th May, 1729, leaving one son, John, who died s.p., and three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Margaret, who died unmarried.

The present representative of the family is Richard Laurence Pemberton, esq., D.L., J.P., of Barnes, co. Durham.

Arms. Arg. a chev. ermines, between three griffins' heads, coupé sa.—
Crest. A griffin's head coupé sa.—*Motto.* Labore et honore.

The following monumental inscriptions at present appear in the church. On the north wall of the chancel :—

To the Memory of
SAMUEL PEAT,* ESQUIRE,
Late Captain commanding the North Allerton Volunteers.

He departed this life 17th October, 1802,

AGED 47 YEARS.

Why hallowed dust, should friendship seek to tell
That merit here! thy life has spoke so well :
Thy powers departed, now with "here he lies,"
Points to the spirit wafted to the skies!
Teach us to follow dear departed worth :
To rise with him above the grovelling earth.
Eternal Father! at whose awful throne
We bow! let "Thine Almighty will be done."

Also of HARRIET, daughter of the above, who died in her infancy.

Arms. On a field three boars' heads coupé erect, two and one.

NEAR THIS PLACE IS INTERRED THE BODY

OF LIEUT. COLONEL HENRY BOOTH,† K.H., OF

THE 43RD REGIMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY ;

FIFTH SON OF THE LATE WILLIAM BOOTH, ESQ., OF BRUSH HOUSE,
IN THE PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK ;

HE DIED AT NORTH ALLERTON, MAY 6TH, 1841, AGED 51.

HIS MILITARY LIFE WAS PASSED IN THE 43RD REGIMENT : HE ENTERED IT AS ENSIGN,
MARCH 6TH, 1806, WAS PROMOTED TO BE LIEUT.-COLONEL, JUNE 29TH, 1830,

AND RETAINED THE COMMAND OF IT UNTIL THE DAY OF HIS DEATH,

HE SERVED WITH THE ARMIES IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

UNDER SIR JOHN MOORE AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND WAS PRESENT AT
VIMIERO, CORUNNA, THE PASSAGE OF THE COA, BUSACO, SALAMANCA, VITTORIA,
AND THE ATTACK ON THE HEIGHTS OF VERA.

THIS TABLET WAS ERRECTED BY THE

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES OF THE REGIMENT,
Who had served under his command, to record their respect for his character, and their
Esteem and affection for his gallant, generous, and amiable qualities, by which
He won the hearts of all who served under him, and infused through every rank

A HIGH AND HONOURABLE FEELING.

* SAMUEL PEAT, esq.. then of Mount Pleasant, North Allerton; mar. Henrietta, dau. of — Kentish, esq., by whom he had issue Charlotte, Caroline Mary, Harriet, born 24th Sep., 1800; died 9th Oct. following, and William Holbrooke.

† Lieut. col. Booth, mar. 13th April, 1826, Miss Mary Ann Monkhouse, of North Allerton, by whom (who survives) he had issue, Charles, Henry Jackson Parkin, and William Henry.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
DANIEL MITFORD,
 SON OF CUTHBERT MITFORD, AND MARY HIS WIFE,
 DAUGHTER OF DANIEL LASCELLES, ESQUIRE,
 OF STANK, IN THIS COUNTY,
 WHO DIED 10TH JULY, 1764,
 AGED 50 YEARS.

ALSO **ELIZABETH,** HIS WIFE,
 ONLY DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BREARY, ESQUIRE,
 WHO DIED, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1756,
 AGED 26 YEARS.

Their remains are interred on the north side of this church.

As a tribute of respect and filial affection
 to their only descendant **ELIZABETH,** wife of
 The Rev. WM. CUST, LL.B., Rector of Danby Wiske,
 This Monument is erected, A.D. 1819.

Arms A saltire engr. betw. four crosslets.—CROSFIELD.
 On a fess three mullets betw. three dogs pass.—RAIKES.

To the Memory of
THOMAS CROSFIELD, Esquire, who died
 June 21, 1761, Aged 73.

AND

To **MARY** (*the Daughter of*
ROBERT RAIKES, Esquire) his wife, who died
 August 18, 1733. Aged 47.

AND

To **ROBERT,** their son, who died an infant,

AND

To **ANNE,** their only surviving issue, who died
 March 22, 1765. Aged 42.

On the south wall of the chancel :—

Arms. Erm. an eagle displayed gu. armed or.—BEDINGFELD.
Gu. two bars gemelles betw. three escallops arg.—RIGGE.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANCIS PHILIP BEDINGFELD,* Esquire,
OF DITCHINGHAM, NORFOLK,
AND OF THORNTON LODGE, IN THIS COUNTY,
WHO DIED, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1841,
AGED 78 YEARS.
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE WIDOW MARY BEDINGFELD.
ALSO TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED
MARY BEDINGFELD,
DAUGHTER OF FLETCHER RIGGE, ESQUIRE,
OF CARK HALL, LANCASHIRE,
WHO DIED, APRIL 6TH, 1851, AGED 67 YEARS.

Arms. Gu. two bars gemelles betw. three escallops arg.—RIGGE.
Party per chevron gu. and arg. three elephants' heads erased
counterchanged.—SAUNDERS.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
SUSANNAH,
WIFE OF FLETCHER RIGGE, ESQUIRE,
OF THIS PLACE, AND OF CARK HALL, IN LANCASHIRE,
WHO DIED, MAY 19TH, 1823,
AGED 70.
ALSO OF THE ABOVE NAMED
FLETCHER RIGGE,† Esquire, who died
APRIL 12TH, 1829, AGED 86.

* On a monument in St. Giles' church, Norwich, are the following verses on the name of Bedingfeld :—

“ My name speaks what I was, and am, and have,
A Beddingfield, a piece of earth a grave,
Where I expect, untill my soule shall bring
Unto the field an everlasting spring ;
For rayse and rayse out of the earth and slime,
God did the first, and will the second time.”

For a genealogical account of the family of Bedingfeld, see Burke's Commoners, III. 508.

† FLETCHER RIGGE, esq., of N. A., only son of Roger Rigge, esq., of Hawkshead, co. Lancashire, by his wife Mary, dau. of John Fletcher, esq., of Wood Broughton, Lancashire ; a deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire ; clerk of assize of the northern circuit ; and learned steward of the Halmot court, for the manor of North Allerton ; mar. Susannah, dau. of Joseph Saunders, esq., of Ealing, co. Middlesex, by whom he had issue—

GRAY RIGGE.

Mary, born at N. A., 19th March, 1784 ; mar. to F. P. Bedingfeld, esq., of Thornton Lodge near North Allerton ; died 6th of April, 1851 ; bur. in N. A. church, (see monument).

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
WINIFRED BEDINGFELD,
 WIFE OF FRANCIS PHILIP BEDINGFELD, Esquire,
 OF DITCHINGHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,
 AND OF THORNTON LODGE,
 IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, 1831.

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN THOMAS RICHARD LEIGHTON,*
 OF HER MAJESTY'S 44TH REGIMENT
 OF INFANTRY,
 WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION
 IN THE FATAL RETREAT FROM CABUL,
 IN AFGHANISTAN,
 JANUARY THE 10TH, 1842,
 IN THE 32ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.
 THE DECEASED WAS ELDEST SON OF
 THE LATE THOMAS LEIGHTON, Esquire,
 OF RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE,
 AND GRANDSON OF THE LATE
 RICHARD DIGHTON, Esquire,
 SURGEON, OF THIS PLACE.
 HE WAS A DUTIFUL AND AFFECTIONATE SON;
 A KIND HUSBAND AND FATHER;
 AND GREATLY BELOVED BY ALL HIS
 RELATIONS AND FRIENDS.

GRAY RIGGE, esq., of Wood Broughton, born at N. A., 12th Feb., 1783, and died 24th July, 1857; mar. at N. A., 8th Nov., 1808, Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Moore, esq., of Stockwell, co. Surrey, and had issue—

- I. HENRY FLETCHER.
- II. Charles Gray, commander R.N., m. Ellen, dau. of James Stockdale, esq., of Cark, co. Lancashire.
- III. Stephen Peter.
- IV. William.
- V. Edward.
 1. Caroline, m. to T. M. S. Johnson, esq., of Spalding.
 2. Louisa, m. to F. C. Dickson, esq.

HENRY FLETCHER RIGGE, esq., of Wood Broughton, born 12th Nov., 1809; mar. 30th April, 1849, Rosetta Margaret, only dau. of James Machell, esq., of Newby Bridge, co. Lancashire, and has issue—

Gray, born 10th Jan., 1857.
 Rosetta Mary, born 9th Aug., 1855.

* Capt. Leighton, eldest son of Thomas and Anna Leighton; mar. 16th July, 1834, at Chinsurah, Bengal, Emily Cornelia, only dau. of the late captain De Waal, and had issue Miss Leighton of North Allerton.

On the north-east pillar of the nave :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES WESTON DIEMER,* ESQUIRE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
11TH JULY, 1815, AGED 22 YEARS.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS
AFFECTIONATE MOTHER AS A LAST
TRIBUTE OF REGARD TO THE REMAINS
OF A MUCH LAMENTED SON.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS WALTON,† ESQUIRE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
19TH DECEMBER, 1807,
AGED 56 YEARS,
AND
OF MARY HIRST, HIS DAUGHTER,
WHO
DIED THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1804,
AGED 23.

* Son of the late rev. J. C. Diemer, D.D., by his wife Charlotte, (then Mrs. John Sanders Walton, of N. A.)

† THOMAS WALTON, esq., of North Allerton, solicitor; b. 29th Dec., 1750; d. 19th Dec., 1807. He mar. 29th May, 1774, Jane Sanders of North Allerton, and had issue—

- I. JOHN SANDERS.
- II. Thomas, b. 2nd Apr., 1780; d. 10th Oct., 1781.
 1. Jane, b. 1779; d. 1827.
 2. Mary, b. 1775, mar. to Henry Hirst, esq., of North Allerton, sol.; d. 15th Apr., 1804, leaving issue—
Henry Hirst, of N. A., sol., b. 16th March, 1803; d. in 1842.

JOHN SANDERS WALTON, esq., of N. A., sol., b. 17th June, 1781; d. 31st Aug., 1844. He mar. Charlotte C. Diemer, dau. of John Goll, esq., and widow of the rev. J. C. Diemer, D.D., and by her (who d. 9th Dec., 1850) had issue—

- I. Thomas Sanders, b. 13th Aug., 1802; d. 22nd Aug., 1820.
- II. John Goll, of N. A., sol.; b. 15th July, 1803; died in London 20th May, 1825.
- III. Frederick Pringle, M.A., vicar of Ainderby Steeple, b. 6th June, 1805; d. Aug., 1848. He mar. ———, but left no issue.
- IV. Robert Burnet, of N. A., sol.; b. 9th April, 1809; d. 26 Feb., 1845. He mar. Anne Marcella, dau. of capt. W. M. E. Drake, R.N., and by her (now living) had issue—
 - I. John Robert Walton.
 1. Charlotte Elizabeth.
 2. Marcella Catharine, m. to Wm. Jellicorse Ledward, esq., in 1857.
 3. Madeline Agnes.

On the south-east pillar of the nave :—

Arms. Arg. a chevron betw. three crescents sa.

“ Be ye also ready.”

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

GEORGE WARREN WALKER,*

SIXTH SON OF THE REVd. BENJAMIN WALKER, M.A.

FORMERLY VICAR OF THIS PARISH;

LIEUT.-COLONEL OF THE 21ST FUSILEERS,

AND MAJOR-GENERAL

UPON THE STAFF IN THE EAST INDIES.

HE SERVED HONOURABLY

UNDER LORD LAKE AND GENERAL GILLESPIE,

AND AFTER 44 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE,

DIED IN THE HOPE OF A BLESSED RESURRECTION,

THROUGH THE MERITS OF HIS SAVIOUR,

AT ST. THOMAS'S MOUNT, MADRAS,

4TH DEC., 1843,

AGED 65 YEARS.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY

HIS MUCH AFFECTED WIDOW AND FAMILY.

Arms. Arg. a chevron betw. three crescents sa.

TO THE MEMORY OF

MAJOR-GENERAL FORSTER WALKER,†

COLONEL OF THE 1ST REGIMENT OF EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY,

IN THE ARMY OF THE HONBLE. EAST INDIA COMPANY;

HE WAS THE EIGHTH SON OF THE LATE

REVd. BENJAMIN WALKER, M.A.,

VICAR OF THIS PARISH DURING 39 YEARS.

AFTER FORTY YEARS

OF ACTIVE AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE,

HE DIED IN PEACE,

IN THE HOPE OF A BLESSED RESURRECTION

THROUGH THE MERCY OF HIS GOD AND REDEEMER,

AT CALCUTTA,

THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1843,

AGED 61.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED

BY HIS AFFLICTED WIDOW.

* He married Miss Patten, daughter of general Patten, governor of St. Helena.

† He mar. Lydia Sophia, dau. of James Pattle, esq., of Calcutta.

On the south-east pillar of the nave :—

Arms Arg. a chevron betw. three crescents sa.—WALKER.
On a scutcheon of pretence, chequy, or and ag.—WARREN.

BENJAMINUS WALKER, M.A.

per annos XXXVIII. hujus Ecclesiæ

Vicarius

ob. III. Non. Febr. A.D. MDCCCXIV, æt. LXXXIII.

ISABELLA WALKER. Ux.

Cui nomen paternum Warren,

Ob. prid. Kal. Maii A.D. MDCCCXVII, æt. LXVI.

Quorum Liberi et Infantes

Alicia, Anna Maria, et Arthur Warren

Juxta hunc locum omnes Sepulti

His jacet etiam Martha Warren, Vid.

Mater Isabellæ Walker.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF FRANCES,

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BENJAMIN WALKER,
WHO DIED, 3RD DECEMBER, 1835,
AGED 75 YEARS.

On a brass tablet, on the east wall of the south aisle :—

∴ مَلِكٌ خَيْرٌ صَدَقًا ∴

HIC JACET CORPUS JOHANN : TODD :
FILII 2^{DI} JOHANNIS TODD, L.C.G.N.=A. I.
OBITU 31^{DI} DIE MARTII ANN. ÆTATIS
15^{AE} ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ MDCCV.

תלה

Ingenij. Formæ cœlesti dote decorus

Assiduis vitam sponte colens studiis.

Romulidam, citiusq. venustatem ille Pelasgam,

Quam credas sapuit : grandia tunc inhians ;

Clausa ævi ωφης aggressus scrinia, letis

Ominibus, notis ominibus ἀμβρόσιος.

Chara Patris soboles (spes florens) blandula Matris,

Spirans, expirans, quantus abinde dolor !

Ah ! subito è molli sanguis pulmone remissus,

In sedes animam redidit αιθερίας.

ל

JUXTA JACET CORPUS MARLE TODD, FILIÆ
SUE 2^{DI} OBITU 21^{DI} DIE JUNII AN^{NI} ÆTATIS
SEPTIMO, SALUTIS HUMANÆ CL^{OD} I^{DO} CCIV.

∴ صَبْرٌ خَيْرٌ صَدَقًا ∴

On the east pillar of the south transept :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
CHRISTOPHER INGLEDEW,* ESQUIRE,

WHO DIED 3RD JUNE, 1833, AGED 26.

AND OF LYDIA,

RELICT OF THE ABOVE, AND SISTER OF
THE LATE ROBERT DAVISON, ESQUIRE,
OF THIS PLACE,

WHO DIED 19TH JULY, 1857, AGED 48.

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE
OF AFFECTION BY THEIR ONLY CHILD.

On the floor within the altar rails :—

Arms. On a fess three mullets between three dogs pass.

ROBERT RAIKES.† He died 21st March,
1709,
Aged 57.

* CHRISTOPHER INGLEDEW, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorney-at-law; buried at St John's church, Newcastle; second son of James Ingledew, of High-field House, (now Angleham,) co. York, by his second wife, Mary, dau. of Christopher Dodsworth of Leyburn, by Mary his wife, dau. of Henry I'Anson of Leyburn. He mar. 17th Sep., 1832, at N. A., Miss Davison, by whom he had issue—

CHRISTOPHER JAMES DAVISON INGLEDEW, of North Allerton, F.G.H.S.; born at N. A., 25th Nov., 1833; assumed the additional christian name of Davison in 1854; mar. 9th Jan., 1855, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Feeles, of Sowerby and Islebeck, co. York, captain Royal Lancashire Militia; by whom he has issue—

- I. Robert Davison, born at N. A., 22nd Sep., 1855.
- II. Christopher Feeles, born at N. A., 11th July, 1857.

† ROBERT RAIKES, esq., of North Allerton, father of Robert Raikes, esq., M.P. for this borough in 1710 (see p. 137) by Anne his wife, (who was buried at N. A., 26th April, 1729); Mary, born at N. A., 12th Nov., 1685; mar. to Thomas Crosfield, esq., of N. A., (see monument p. 168); and Ann, born at N. A., 29th March, 1693; buried 26th Dec., 1756.

MARIA
 Conjux Charissima
 THOMÆ CROSFIELD,
 Prudentia, Virtute, Pietate,
 ceteris ac Animi Decoribus conspicua,
 discessit
 18^o Augusti, 1733,
 Ipse
 meritis CHRISTI,
 Misericordijsq. DEI OMNIPOTENTIS,
 in Vitam Felicitatis æternæ
 cum ea surgere
 fidens
 mente serenâ.
 secutus
 21^o Die Junij,
 1761.

On the chancel floor:—

GEORGE BALFOUR,*
 Second son of David Balfour, Esquire,
 Of Edinburgh, died.....May, 179.,
 Aged 10.

In Memory of
 W. B. BAYLEY,† M.D.
 Died 11th June, 1813,
 AGED 51.

* George, son of David Balfour, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, died 31st May, 1795; bur. 3rd June, aged 10 years, consumption. *Par. Reg.*

† WILLIAM BATCHELOR BAYLEY, M.D., physician, residing at North Allerton, son of William Barnet, of Easingwold, gent., by his wife Anne Bayley; born, 1762; studied medicine under Richard Dighton, esq., of N.A.; took the name of Bayley, 1785; mar. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Todd, esq., of Normans House, by whom (who died 18th Feb., 1807; bur. at N.A.) he had issue—John Bayley, A.M., fellow of Emanuel coll. Cambridge; William, born at N.A. 17th July, 1793; Anne Elizabeth; Mary, born at N. A., 26th March, 1791, and Susanna, born at N. A., 3rd Oct., 1794. Dr. Bayley mar. 2ndly, Antonia, dau. of the rev. Henry Hewgill, A.M., of Hornby Grange, rector of Great Smeaton, who died without issue.

IN MEMORY OF
MARY, the daughter of W. B. Bayley, Esq., M.D.,
Who died, March 7th, 1806, aged 14.

To the Memory of
 ELIZABETH PEACOCK,
 Daughter of
 Samuel and Elizabeth Peacock,
 who departed this life
 The 2nd of September, 1818,
 Aged 61.

On the floor at the east end of the south aisle* :—

In Memory of
 HENRY TODD,† ESQUIRE,
 Who died, March 13th, 1809,
 Aged 72.

Arms. Sa. a cross flory or.

Here lieth the Body of
 DANIEL LASCELLES, ESQUIRE,
 Of Stank Hall,
 Who died, September 5, 1734,
 Aged 78.

* There appear to be many slabs bearing inscriptions, in this aisle, which are covered by the seats erected in 1847.

† A surgeon, late of Whitby; formerly surgeon in the royal navy under admiral Rodney, (afterwards lord Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset); he died unmarried.

Here lieth
 MARY, the wife of
 CUTHBERT MITFORD,
 Daughter of DANIEL LASCELLS, Esquire,
 Who dyed, April 25,
 A.D. 1727,
 æt. 44.

MARGT. GARNET*
 Ob. 12th August, 1785.
 æt. 77.

Space will not admit a description of the numerous memorials of the dead which crowd the churchyard. Among the principal families, however, interred there, are the ancestors of Christopher Dighton, esq., William Dixon, esq., Henry Hirst, esq., John and Robert William Hodgson, esqrs., William Thrush Jefferson, esq., capt. Lascelles, Mrs. Rigg, William Dodsworth Walker, esq. Also the families of Addison, Beckett, Barstow, Gale, Hutton, Kemp, Kettlewell, Langdale, Meek, Midgley, Mitford, Readman, Rymer, Seaton, Smith, Squire, Todd, Walton, Wass, Welbank, &c.

The vicarage, which is in charge, has belonged, time out of mind, to the prior and convent of Durham, who had a pension of 20s. out of the fruits thereof. At the dissolution, the patronage came to the dean and chapter of Durham, who have presented ever since. Torre does not give the ordination. Valued in pope Nicholas' taxation at £53 6s. 8d.; Nova tax: £13 6s. 8d.; Vicaria ejusdem, £20; Nova tax: £6 13s. 4d.; in the king's books at £17 10s. 6d., after deducting 20s. for a pension to the college of Durham; by Ecton, first fruits, £17 10s. 10d.; tenths, £1 15s. 1d.; and in the Valor Ecclesiasticus thus:—

* Eldest dau. of Cuthbert Mitford, esq., born at N. A., 27th Nov., 1708; mar. at Brompton, 23rd Sep., 1731, to George Garnet, esq., attorney-at-law, of Furnival's Inn, London; buried at N. A., 14th Aug., 1785.

RECTOR' ECCL'IE DE NORTHALV'-
TON CUM CAPELL' IB'M.

Est appriat' monaster' de Dunelm'.

ROB'T' ASKEW EST VICAR' IB'M INCUMBENS.

VICAR' P'DC'A VALET IN

	ℓ	s.	d.
Scit' maner' sive maner' cū gleba ibm p an ^m -	viiij	—	—
Decimac' feni lxvj ^s viij ^d			
lini v ^s canabi v ^s vitul' xl ^s			
agnell' vj ^u lan' viij ^u &	xxij	—	viiij
alijs minutis decim' lxiiij ^s			
cōibz ann' - - -	xxix	x	viiij
Obla cōibz & pficuis ibm			
cōibz ann' - - -	vj	x	—

	ℓ	s.	d.
Sū ^a to ^r - - - -	xxxvij	x	viiij

REPRIS' VIJ IN

	ℓ	s.	d.
Denar' an ^u resolut' in ppetua pen cōe p'ori			
mo ^s stij Dunelm' p dīvs' scolar' in collegio	xx	—	—
suo sup ^a dict' - - - -			

	ℓ	s.	d.
Et sic valet clare - - -	xvij	x	viiij
X ^{ma} ps inde - - -	—	xxxv	j

The vicar had a pension, by composition of 40s. out of his tithes of Lazenby, held by the abbey of Jervaux, and valued at £20.

A mortgage of £208 17s. 6d., under Gilbert's act, ceased in 1847. "Our church is endowed, (as plainly appears by an old cart. [No. III.] belonging to the cathedral church at Durham,) with all tithes, except those of corn, and all tithes whatever else have been constantly paid. The vicarage is about the value of £30." *Signed* "CHARLES NEILE, vic.)* The present value is about £697 per annum.

The impropriator, or proprietor of the rectory or great tithes, is Henry Beresford Peirse, esq., of Bedale; his grandfather, the late Henry Peirse, esq., M.P., bought them from the heirs of Edmund Prissick, esq., of Carlton, in Cleveland, son and heir of George Prissick, esq., his elder brother William having pur-

* Notitia Parochiales, No. 804.

chased them of the earl of Ailesbury, in whose family they had been long vested, sold them to Mrs. Elizabeth Raine, of North Allerton, and she or her representatives to the above George Prissick.

LIST OF VICARS.

FROM 12 . . TO 1857.

Gilbertus, 12 . . presented by the prior and convent of Durham, died 1267.

John de Derlington, 1267, formerly vicar of St. Oswald, co. Durham.

Peter de Killawe, 1302.

Peter de Fishburn, 1311.

Alan de Chiredon, S.T.P., 1323.

Richard Askeby, 13 . . resigned 1332 for the rectory of Sigston, near North Allerton.

Edmund Cruer, 1332, formerly rector of Sigston, resigned in 1335 for the vicarage of Haltwhistle.

Robert Dighton, 1335.

John de Haytor, 13 . . resigned 1382 for the living of Lynton.

John de Gilling, 1382, died 1393.

William Kamell, 1393, removed in 1396 to St. Ann's, London.

Robert Ridmereshill, 1396, resigned in 1403 for the rectory of Barningham, in Richmondshire.

John Staynfield, 1403, formerly rector of Barningham.

John Corbridge, 14 . .

William Barker, S.T.P., 1421, resigned.

William Middleton, 1422, resigned.

John Thorneton, 1437, died 1447.

John Levesham, 1447, resigned in 1455 for the living of Esington.

John Treyndon, 1455, died 1465.

Robert Walker, 1465, resigned.

Bartholomew Radclyff, 1471, died 1474.

Richard Rolletson, A.B., 1474, resigned.

William Halpman, 1475, died 1491.

John Fisher, M.A., 1491, resigned in 1494; elected bishop of Rochester in 1504. He assisted Henry VIII. in his book against Martin Luther, which procured the king, from the pope, the title of "Defender of the Faith." Henry being determined to shake off the papal yoke; Fisher refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, was imprisoned in the tower, 21st April, 1534, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 22nd June, 1535. The unmerited fate of this prelate affords an instance of firmness and devotion to the dictates of his conscience; attesting the one by a steady defence of the persecuted Katherine of Arragon when abandoned by the rest of the world, and proving the latter by refusing, at the expense of his life, to acknowledge his sovereign's pretensions.

He wrote "A Treatise concernynge the fruytful saynges of David the king and prophete in the seven penytencyall psalmes, devyded in ten sermons, was made and compyled by the ryght reverente fader in God, Johan Fysshier, doctour of dyvinyte and bysshop of Rochester, at the exortacion and sterynge of the most excellent pryncesse Margarete, countesse of Richmount and Derby, and moder to our souverayne lord kynge Henry the VII." At the beginning of the book, "sur une garde en velin," there is written in a very neat hand the following verses; the profession of faith of Thomas More and his friend bishop Fisher.

"The surest meanes for to attaine
The perfect waye to endlesse blisse
Are happier lief and to remaine
Wth in ye church where virtue is;
And if thy conscience be sae sounde
To thinke thy faith is truth indeede
Beware in thee noe schisme be founde
That unitie may have her meede;
If unitie thow doe embrace
In heaven joy possesse thy place."

Beneath—

"Qui non recte vivit in unitate ecclesiæ
Catholicæ, salvus esse non potest."

"Thomas Morus dñs cancellarius Angliæ
Joh. Fisher Epus Roffensis."*

* Techener's Bulletin du Bibliophile. The treatise is in the library at Douay.

† Created Cardinal by Paul III when he was a prisoner in the tower.

Robert Clay, 1494, died 1522.

Leonard Hutchenson, M.A., 1522, of Baliol coll., Oxford, senior proctor, and afterwards master of University coll., resigned. He died rector of Cowlton in 1554.

Robert Askew, 1533, died 1547.

Lancelot Thornton, 1547, resigned.

William Todd, D.D., 1553, resigned 5th Sep., 1561, prebendary of the fifth stall of Durham cathedral; archdeacon of Bedford. His will runs thus "In the name of god amen, the vj day of Januarij, 1567. I Will'm tod, clerk, doctor of divinitye being seek in my bodie yett hole of mynd & of p'fit remembrance thanks be to god therfor do mak this my last will & testament in man' & furme folowing first I do co'mit & frely geve my soull to almighty god my maker and redeem' and my bodie to be buried wth in y^e quere of the cathedrall church of duresme nere to ye plac wher doctor hyndn'es clerk deceased was buried yff it shall plese ye right worshipfull Mr. deane & ye chapiter of ye same cathedrall church so to p'mit & yf not then to be buried ells wher ye christaine mans buriall. Also I geve all my good to wm. tod scoler at cambrig, & to my nece Anne sped whome I make my executors of this my last will & testament Witness of this will nycolas burnope, francis Walker, & many others & Anthony gelson."*

Marcus Metcalfe, 1561, died 1593. "Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe,† filius Lucae Metcalfe de Bedale, frater quoque et hæres Nicholai Metcalfe, armigeri, unius sex clericorum eximie curiæ cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus vicarius fuit matricis ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem XXXII annos. Vixit LIV.ann. tandem sepultus XXIV die mensis maii, anno Domini 1593."—*Slab E. end of N. aisle.*

Francis Kaye, A.M., 1593, died 15th Sep., 1624 "In

* Consistory Court of Durham.

† At the head of the stone are the following coats without tincture; quarterly one and four three calves (Metcalfe); two and three a chevron betw. three quatrefoils (unknown); impaled with the following; beneath a chief engrailed three greyhounds, two and one (unknown).

the name of God, Amen, the one and twentieth day of June, A.D., 1624. I, Francis Kaye, of North Allerton, in the co. York, clarke, somewhat week in body but of very good memory Gods holy name therefore be praised in regard of the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour thereof, revoking all former Wills whatsoever Do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. First, I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my heavenly Father, in full assurance of salvation through his mercy in the merits of Jesus Christ my only saviour and redeemer, and my body to be buried in the Queire of North Allerton near my first wife at the discretion of my executor, and for the goods wherewith God hath endowed me withal, I give 40s. to the poor of this whole parish of North Allerton in manner and form following, viz : To the poor people of North Allerton, 20s. ; to the poor of Brompton, 10s. ; to the poor of Romanby, 5s., and to the poor of Deighton, 5s., to be paid at their several dwelling houses at the discretion of my executor, the churchwardens and overseers for the poor of the several towns. Item, I give unto euery one I am godfather to 20s., to be paid unto them when they shall accomplish the full age of one and twenty years. Item, I give unto my well beloved son John Kaye one gold ring, and for the land I have within any part of the parish of North Allerton aforesaid not already estated upon my son Francis Kaye, by deed indented, sealed and delivered as my own act and deed I do wholie give and bequeath unto my said son John Kaye, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten for ever. And for the land in Danby Forrest, called or known by the name of Sturmy Hall and Nook house with the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, lately purchased of Sir John Constable, kt. I give and bequeath unto my son John Kaye and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten for ever with this charge and trust that my son John and the heirs of his

body and my next heirs for ever shall pay out of the proffitts, &c.* I give and bequeth unto my said son John Kaye, Ellenor Rymer, and Elizabeth Frankland his sisters, and after the death of the one to him the said John Kaye and the survivor during her life, and after the said land to goo as aforesaid charged as aforesaid for ever. And my will is that my son John shall respectively maintain Margaret my wife his mother with meat, drink, cloth and other necessarys during the time she shall be pleased to dwell with him, and in case she shall remove from him, he shall pay her yearly £10 for her maintenance during her life which her son Richard Metcalfe hath undertaken, she shall accept in full satisfaction of all her widow right out of all my lands and inheritance whatsoever. All the rest of my goods and chattells due unto me, moveable and immoveable whatsoever, my debts, legacys and funeral charges disbursed, I give and bequeath to my son John Kaye whom I make sole executor of this my last will and testament chargeing him as he will answer at the day of judgement to se the same duely executed, especially that I have given to the poor for ever as my special trust is in him. In testimonie whereof I have set my hand and seal the day and year first above written, these being witnesses, Richard Metcalfe, Henry Whiting, James Routh, Roger Browne.”†

“FRAN. KAYE VICARIUS HUIUS ECCLESIE OBIIT DECIMO QUINTO DIE SEPTEMBRIS A. DñI. 1624 ANNOQUE ETATIS SEXAGESIMO NONO INCUMBENTIE TRICESIMO SECUNDO.”—*Brass on chancel floor.*

John Cradock, A. M., 1624, prebendary of the 5th stall of Durham cathedral, collated 7th Aug., installed 18th, 1619. Archdeacon of Northumberland, which he resigned on being appointed the bishop's spiritual chancellor and vicar-general; rector of Gainford, and vicar of Woodhorn, in Northum-

* See Kaye's Charity.—*post.*

† Squire's papers, in the possession of John Carter, esq., of Catterick.

berland ; at the latter place he died by poison in 1627, (for which his wife was accused and tried, but acquitted,) and was buried in the church there. A complaint was laid against him in parliament for extortion.*

Thomas Blakiston, A.M., 1628, ejected.

Thomas Mann, 1640, possessed himself of the living during the interregnum ; coming into the church as Mr. Blakiston was reading one of the lessons, and producing an instrument, by which he claimed the living under the then usurpation, he first turned Mr. Blakiston out of the reading desk, and then getting up into the pulpit, made there a long prayer and a longer sermon.† Died 1669.

John Neile, D.D., 1669. Educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he was scholar and fellow successively. After he left the university he became domestic chaplain to his uncle, Dr. Richard Neile ; archbishop of York ; rector of Beeford, co. York ; prebendary in the metropolitical church of York, and also of the collegiate church of Southwell, co. Notts. In 1635 he was collated prebendary of the third stall in the cathedral church of Durham ; and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1638. These preferments he was possessed of before the civil wars, but because he could not comply with the prevailing party against the king and the church, he was turned out of all his preferments. After the siege of York, he was forced to fly to Scarborough, where he narrowly escaped being slain in the castle ; and from thence fled from place to place, till at length he ventured to settle at Farnsfield, Notts, where, by the severity of the rebels, he was reduced to such want as to dispose of part of his library ; but after some little time, by teaching gentlemen's sons, and other endeavors, he was enabled to gain a scanty subsistence.

When Charles II. ascended the throne, Mr. Neile was restored to all his preferments, had a mandamus for his doctor's degree, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty ; in May, 1669, he was

* See Commons Jour. vol. 1. f. 709. b. 9.

† Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

instituted vicar of this church, and exchanged his rectory of Beeford for that of Sigston; in 1674, he was, by his majesty's special favor, made dean of Ripon, where he died, April 14, 1675, and there lies buried.

William Neile, A.M., 1675, son of the above; fellow of Jesus coll., Cambridge; buried 5th March, 1685-6.

John Harper, A.M., instituted 24th July, 1686, formerly vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed; bur. 29th June, 1694.

Charles Neile, A.M., instituted 28th July, 1694, of Peter House, Cambridge, minor canon of Durham; buried 3rd Sept., 1718.

Christopher Hunter, A. M., instituted 1st Nov., 1718, formerly curate of Sedgfield; mar. 22nd April, 1723, Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, of this parish (who was buried, 2nd Jan., 1766); bur. 6th Dec., 1725.

Thomas Rudd, A.M., instituted 22nd Jan., 1725-6; resigned for the rectory of Washington, in 1729; formerly vicar of St. Oswald's, and head master of the grammar schools of Durham and Newcastle; he wrote the ingenious disquisition proving *Symeon*, and not *Turgot*, to be the author of the history of the church of Durham, published by Bedford, and which is prefixed to that edition; he also wrote "Syntaxis Anglice et Latine et Prosodia. Editio altera. Adjicitur de Figuris Grammaticis et Rhetoricis Libellus in usum Scholæ Novocastrensis," &c.

John Balguy, M.A., 1729, son of Thomas Balguy, by his wife Sarah Hathornwhite, a lineal descendant of Dr. Thomas Westfield, bishop of Bristol; was born at Sheffield, 12th Aug., 1686. In 1702 he was admitted of St. John's coll., Cambridge; took his B.A. in 1706, and in 1708 entered the family of Joseph Banks, esq., of Scofton, as tutor to his son; in 1710 admitted to deacon's orders, and in 1711 ordained priest. He was introduced to the Liddell family by his friend Mr. Banks, and resided for a time with sir Henry Liddell at Ravensworth castle. In June, 1715, he m. Sarah, dau. of Christopher

Broomhead, esq., of Sheffield, master cutler in 1696; in 1726 he was admitted M.A.; in 1728 collated by bishop Hoadley to the prebend of south Grantham, in the church of Sarum, and in 1729 obtained this vicarage. A complete account of his sermons and other publications, may be found in his article in the "Biographia Britannia," the tribute of filial affection furnished by Dr. Thomas Balguy, archdeacon of Winchester. Died at Harrogate, 21st Sep., 1748.

Robert Pigot, M.A., inducted 15th Oct., 1748, fellow of Peter House, Cambridge; minor canon of Durham; died, 1775. "Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Pigott, vicar of North Allerton, who died, Jan. 10th, 1775, in the 80th year of his age. Eliz. his wife died Feb. 27th, 1776, in the 81st year of hir age."—*Slab in the chancel.*

Benjamin Walker, M.A., 1775, of All Souls' college, Oxford, second son of Thomas Walker. esq., of Tilehurst, co. Berks. He married Miss Warren, by whom he had eighteen children, viz.:—Thomas in holy orders; Benjamin, post capt. in R.N.; Charles in holy orders; Francis, solicitor at Ripon; George Warren, lieut.-col. of the 21st fusileers; Henry William Forster, major-gen. H.E.I.C.S; Arthur Warren died young; Philip Warren, col. in the artillery.—Frances, d. at North Allerton, 3rd Dec, 1835, aged 75; Helen, now living (1857) at N. A. ag. 95; Arabella, m. to James Robinson, esq., of Sunderland, (living, ag. 87); Harriet, d. at N. A., 18th March, 1851, ag. 80; Susan, d. at Sunderland; Emma, d. at N. A., 14th Jan., 1852, ag. 75; Alice, Anna Maria, Martha Warren, died young. Mr. Walker died 3rd Feb., 1814, and was interred in the church, (see monument and extracts from the registers.)

Reynold Gideon Bouyer, LL.B., 1814, of Jesus college, Cambridge, archdeacon of Northumberland, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Howick co. Northumberland. He published "A Sermon preached before the Delivery of the Colours to the Durham Volunteer Infantry, 1803;" "Comparative View of the two Systems of Education for the Infant Poor, in

a Charge delivered to the Clergy of Durham, 1811," &c. The venerable archdeacon died at a good old age, 30th Jan., 1826, and was interred at Durham. *George Townsend, D.D.*, 1826, was born on the 12th Sep., 1788, at Ramsgate, in Kent; admitted to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1808, took his B.A. 1812, and M.A., 1816. In 1813 he was ordained to the curacy of Littleport, from whence he became curate of Hackney in 1815, but finding that he had not so much leisure as he could desire in this populous parish for his theological studies, he left and became one of the classical masters at the military college, at Sandhurst. Here, amidst the duties of the tutor, he devoted himself to the study of Theology, and published his great work, "The Chronological Arrangement of the Old and New Testament." The publication of this important book obtained for Mr. Townsend the acquaintance and favorable notice of that great patron of learning, the hon. Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham, who made him one of his domestic chaplains, and in 1825 nominated him to the tenth stall in the cathedral church of his diocese, where he now resides. In 1826 he was presented to the vicarage of North Allerton, which he held until the Easter of 1839, and the premature resignation of which benefice he has ever since regretted, as the most ill-advised act of his whole life.

Dr. Townsend's other works are "Œdipus Romanus," "The Accusations of History," "Life and Defence of John Fox", in Cattley's edition of the "Acts and Monuments," "A Charge to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Peculiar of the bp. of Durham, delivered in N. A. church, 30th Aug., 1837," "Life and Defence of bp. Bonner," "Scriptural Communion with God, or the Pentateuch and the Book of Job," "Ecclesiastical and Civil History, philosophically considered, from the Birth of the Saviour to the Death of Wycliffe," "Sermons, 2 vols.," and many pamphlets, which show at once the extent of his erudition and his assiduous application.

Theodosius Burnett Stuart, M.A., instituted Sep. 1839; formerly a fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge; resigned in Dec., 1849, for the vicarage of Wookey, Wells, Somerset.

Thomas Warren Mercer, M.A., of Trinity college, Oxford, the present vicar, instituted Jan., 1850, formerly rector of Weeley, Essex.

The following extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS have been made by the kind permission of the vicar. In the originals, the entries are much dispersed in consequence of the solemnizations having been written down consecutively in years, as they occurred. Here they are brought together under the heads of baptisms, marriages, and burials. The earliest entry in the first volume is that of a burial, dated 5th Oct., A.D. 1591. The Julian or old style, which made the year to commence on the 25th of March, is used down to the first of January, 1752, on which day the new style commenced. The books are in very good condition, and, which is not common, the orthography is particularly correct throughout the early volumes.

N.B. In these extracts many of the longer entries are not copied in extenso.

BAPTISMS.

1592.	August 2	..... Car Mr. Robti fil.
	Januar 7	Antonius Paycock Rich'di fil.
1593.	April. 13	Anne Danbie Thomæ fil.
	Junij 3	Charaolus Constable Joh'is filius.
	Julij 1	Isabell Lumley Michaelis fil.
	Aug. 2	Leonardus Rymer Rich fil.
	Nov. 11	Jacobus Rymer Edwardi fil.
	Jan. 21	Franciscus Lascells Francisci fil.
1594.	Maij 19	Margrett Wycliff xprf. fil.
	Aug. 28	Joh'es Paycock Antonius [sic] filius.
	Oct. 15	Cicil Rymer Richardi filia. [sic]
	Nov. 19	Maria Kay Franc. filia.
1595.	Apri 25	Jana Lascells Franc. fil.
	Junij 15	Thomas Danbie Thomæ fil.
	Sept. 14	Maria Lumley Michaelis fil.
	Oct. 12	Franciscus Rymer Rich. fil.
1596.	Apri. 2	..... Rymer Ed'r'i filius.
	Junij 16	Will'm Danbie Thom fil.
	Julij 6	Maria Constable Joh'is fil.

1596. Sept. 19 Margret Best Rich. fil.
 Jan. 7 Tobi Kaye Franc. fil.
1597. Sept. 24 Matheus Rymer Joh'is fil.
 Jan. 2 Joh'es Rymer Rich. fil.
1598. Mart. 26 Maria Rymer Michaelis fil.
 Aug. 19 Milles Danbi Thomæ fil.
 Sept. 24 Thomas Lascells Francis fil.
 Nov. 26 Isabell Rymer Edward. fil.
1599. Apr. 4 Aliss Rymer Joh'is fil.
 Sept. 22 Fredimunda Raper Jacobi fil.
 Oct. 30 Robertus Constable Joh'is fil.
1600. April 11 Isabell Rymer Rich. fil.
 Junij 8 Antonius Rymer Michaelis fil.
 Junij 29 Ja. Danbi Thomæ fil.
 Julij 20 Thomas Best Rich. fil.
1601. Sept. 9 Radulphus Rymer Joh'is fil.
 Jan. 30 Joh'es Kaye Francisci fil.
 Jan. 31 Jana Rymer Edwardi fil.
1602. Nov. 14 Cicil Rymer Michael. fil.
 Nov. 14 Margret Rymer Richardi fil.
 Mart. 4 Margret Danbi Thomæ fil.
1603. Mart. 30 Phillippus Constable Joh'is fil.
 Oct. 29 Symon Rymer Joh'is fil.
1604. Julij 19 Richardus Rymer Richardi fil.
 Sept. 16 Dorothea Danbi Thomæ fil.
1605. Novem. 5 Cuthbertus } Danbi Thomæ filii.
 5 Joh'es }
1606. Junij 20 Maria Bowes philippi fil.
1607. Junij 20 Jacobus Bowes Jacobi filius.
 Sept. 6 Cuthbertus Willobi Rad'i fil.
 Sept. 6 Ellen Rym^r Richardi filia.
1608. Oct. 26 Margret Danbi Thom. fil.
 Nov. 4 Joh'es Mennell Lawr. filius.
 Jan. 25 Isabel Rymer Marci filia.
1609. Nov. 8 Elizabeth Bowes Jacob. filia.
 Nov. 29 Anna Willobi Radu'i fil.
 Mart. 14 Jacobus Rym^r Rich. filius.
1610. Oct. 10 Anna Catterrick Joh'is fil.
1611. April 5 Elizabeth Danbi Thom. fil.
 Jan. 22 Elizabeth Willobi Radu'i filia.
1612. August 3 Wilfrid Marci Rym^r fil.
 Aug. 21 Maria Danbi Tho. filia.
 Aug. 23 Rich. Rym^r Joh'is filius.
 Oct. 31 Judith Rym^r Georgii filia.
 Dec. 20 Jana Rym^r Rich. filia.
1613. Maij 5 Franciscus Metcalf Will'mi filius..
1614. Dec. 28 Joh'es Danbi Thomæ fil.
1615. Oct. 24 Anna Danbi Thomæ filia.
1617. Maij 1 Anna Willobie Antonii filia.
 Aug. 10 Margerie Willobie Radulfi filia.

1617.	Martij 6	Richardus Pepp ^r Marmaduci filius.
1618.	Maij 13	Margery Smelt Roberti filia.
	Nov. 30	Andrew Danbi Thomæ filius.
1619.	Dec. 29	Thomas Willobi Antonii filius.
1620.	Nov. 26	Helena Willowbie Radulphi filia.
	Dec. 17	Lancelotus Danbi Thomæ filius.
1621.	Jan. 6	Helena Constable Will'i filia.
1623.	Junij 14	Helena Kaye Johannis filia. [buried 15th Aug., 1624.]
	Junij 29	Will. Smelt Rob'ti filius.
	Sept. 3	Elisab. Danbie Tho. fil.
	Sept. 7	Anna Wharton Will. fil.
	Nov. 13	Elisab. Danbie Michaelis filia.
1624.	April 18	Fran. Lassells Fra. Ju. filius.

MARRIAGES.

1593.	Oct. 28	Antonius Paycock et Jana Woodwark.
1594.	Nov. 27	Robertus Paycock et Elizabeth Nelson.
1595.	Junij 3	Henricus Hartforth et Margery Foster.
	Sept. 16	Will'm Rymer et Jana Graunt.
1596.	Julij 27	Joh'es Rymer et Isabel Wilkinson.
1597.	Maij 9	Michael Rymer et Elizabeth Harrison.
1599.	Jlij 30	Will'm Flower et Anna Wastell.
1600.	Jan. 15	Franciscus Kaye et Margret Metcalfe.
1604.	Sept. 27	Richardus Rymer et Anna Duninge.
	Nov. 25	Joh'es Cattricke et Catheran Welfote.
	Dec. 18	Lawran : Meynnyl et Helen Lascells.
	Feb. 5	Marcus Rymer et Anna Meed.
1606.	Jan. 29	Jo. Towner [?] et Fran. Pepper.
1607.	Julij 10	Franciscus Rooksbi et Ellen Meynnell.
	Nov. 6	Rob'tus Brasse [?] et Catherine Mynnell.
	Nov. 9	Rob't Rym ^r et Cicil Scarlet.
1611.	Julij 21	Anthonijs Willobi et Jana Middleton.
	Nov. 30	Rich. Metcalfe et Cicil Stayne.
	Dec. 8	Geor. Rym ^r et Anna Bowcer.
1612.	Maij 17	Joh'es Rym ^r et Jana Gibson.
	Oct. 18	Marcus Dixon et Maria Kaye.
1613.	Oct. 19	Rad'us Seaton et Maria Kaye.
1622.	Junij 4	Will. Wharton et Elisab. Smith.
	Junij 8	Michael Da'bie et Anna [perhaps Avona] Walton.
1624.	April 20	Xpoferus Walker et Anna Danbie.

BURIALS

1591.	Mart. 20	Marmaduke Tencard.
1592.	Junij 20	Uxor Jacobi Rymer.
	Junij 23	Jacobus Rymer.
	Sept. 4	Uxor Michaelis Rymer.
	Oct. 7	Alban Danbi.

1592. Mart 10 Isabel Wycliffe Christ'i fil
 Mart. 12 Jacobus Lonsdell Lancel. fil.
 Mart. 23 Thomas Paycock.
1593. April 2 Mathias Lonsdell Lancel. fil.
 Maij 24 Marcus Metcalfe eccl'ie quonda' vicarius, sepult.
 Dec. 4 Maria Constable.
1594. Maij 30 Richardus Rymer.
 Junij 30 Edwardus Best.
 Nov. 11 Cicill Rymar Rich. fil.
 Feb. 17 Jana Metcalf.
1595. Maij 11 Michael Lumley.
 Aug. 18 Infans Michaelis Kaye.
1596. Julij 8 Maria Danbi Thomæ fil.
 Julij 26 Thomas Danbi Thomæ fil.
 Oct. 8 Richardus Metcalf.
 Feb. 12 Elizabeth Lonsdell Lanc. fil.
1597. Maij 9 Uxor Antonii Paycock.
 Aug. 9 Infans Thomæ Danbi.
 Dec. 31 Bartholomeus Rymer.
1598. Aug. 8 Tobi Kaye Fran. fil.
1599. Oct. 13 Uxor Alban Danbie.
1600. Aprilis 30 Margaret Kaye Francisci uxor.
 Sept. 12 Alisa Rymer Joh'is fil.
1601. Aprilis 4 Vidua Lascells.
 Julij 29 Infans Thomæ Danbie.
1603. Aprilis 25 Uxor Joh'is Constable gen.
 Mart. 10 Joh'es Rymer. (plague.)
 Mart. 12 Joh'es Rymer. (plague.)
 Mart. 23 Uxor Rymer. (plague.)
1604. Maij 8 Cather. Rymer. (plague.)
- [Between 18th Jan., 1603-4, and 25th May, 1604, there were buried, that died of the plague, 54 persons.]
1605. Maij 19 Joh'es Andrew de Edenbrough.
 Sept. 2 Ann Rymer Rich. uxor. (plague.)
 Sept. 23 Jana Danbi Lancel. fil (plague.)
 Oct. 1 Anto. Rymer Michia. fil (plague.)
 Oct. 11 Uxor Mich. Rymer (plague.)
- [90 persons, who had died of the plague, were buried between 16th July and 21st Nov., 1605.]
1607. Sept. 30 Joh'es Danbi Tho. fil.
1608. Martij 4 Michael Kaye.
1609. April. 15 Joh'es Mennell Law. fil.
 Oct. 4 Rob'tus Rym^r
 Jan. 22 Infans Thomæ Danbi.
 Jan. 29 Robert Rym^r
1610. Aug. 10 Jacobus Bowes.
1611. April. 11 Infans Marci Rym^r
 April. 16 Vidua Kaye.
 Maij 25 Infans Phillippi Bowes,
1612. Aug. 30 Rich. Rym^r Marci fil.

1612. Sept. 2 Wilfrid Danbi Thomæ fil.
 1613. Maij 19 Uxor Joh'is Cattrick.
 1614. Maij 14 Daud Bruse.
 1615. Mart. 23 Marmaducus Pepper.
 1616. Aug. 16 Infans Rob'ti Smelt.
 1619. Junij 4 Joh'es Constable armig.
 Junij 4 ——— Carbonarius, fulminis ictu.
 1620. April 6 Stephanus Lawcock, Curio ibidem per annos 28.
 Maye 10 Alicia Wilkinson, Rogeri filia, virgo nubilis.
 Maye 13 Will. Gamble, Samsoni filius, multæ spei juvenis.
 Maye 15 Elisab. Wagget, vidua religiosa, decrepita.
 Nov. 3 Francisca Tru'ble Georgii filia, nata, baptizata,
 viva, mortua, sepulta.
 Jan. 2. Dorothea Parker, alias Daye : excom'unicata,
 extra cæmeteriu' sepulta.
 Jan. 16 Ric. Metcalf, eod^m quo mortuus est die, a se'te'tio
 exco'unic. plene' absolutus, sepult.
 1621. Maij [1 Will. Ashley generosus, ægrotus ad oppidu'
 delatus, sepult.
 Junij 18 Jacobus Mead, religiosus, lo'gævus antiquæ vir
 p'bitatis.
 Junij 28 Jana Wasse Johannis filia, virgo nubilis.
 Julij 20 Maria Constable Will'mi filia.
 Mart. 19 Jo. Bidsdail, horrendo sui ipsius suspe'dio vita'
 finiens, sepult.
 1622. Mart. 28 Lancelot Da'bie Thomæ filius.
 Julij 14 Dorothea Bowes Philippi uxor.
 1623. Julij 3 Jo. Kettlewell sepult.
 Julij 19 Catharina Lassells Thomæ uxor, sepult.
 Jan. 29 Philippus Bowes senex pauperculus.
 Feb. 27 Will. Johnson senex esq. Sherburn sepult.
 Mart. 24 Elisab. Danbie Tho. fil.
 1624. Junij 21 Lanc. Da'bie sepult.

The last entry in the First Register is dated 11th September, 1624.

The SECOND REGISTER contains a transcript of the first book, made by Francis Kaye, vicar, and thus commences :—

Registrum baptizator' co'iugator' et sepultor' in eccl'a parochiali de North Allerton, a morte Marci Metcalf eiusde' eccl'æ vicarii, qui obiit 22^o die Maij a^o d'ni 1593. Cui 24 Maij sepulto, in eadem vicaria successit Franciscus Kaye e collegio Chr'i Cantabr. in artib. magister et scholæ Dunelme'sis archididasculus per annos decem a revere'diss. Patre Tobia Mathæo tu' Eccl'æ Dunelm. Decano : postea episcopo : ta'dem Ebor'.

Archiepiscopo dignissimo; ob exaltatos Dunelmiae in institue'dis pueris labores et dicta vicaria donatus.

Hujus Francisci manu exaratu' est Registru' hoc toto tempore quod ei ad munia obeunda sua in eccl'a p'dicta Deus co'cessit. Ubi observa *a* baptizatos; *o* co'iugatos; *w* sepultos p'petuo denotare.

The last entry in the transcript is dated 28th March, 1624, but in the original, the last entry is dated 11th Sept., 1624. There is an hiatus from the end of the transcript to 29th May, 1625, when the registration re-commences in a different hand, Mr. Kaye having died 15th Sept., 1624. There is no entry of his burial, but in the chancel is the following inscription on a brass plate, above which was formerly a figure, in the same material. "Fran. Kaye, vicarius hujus ecclesiae obiit decimo quinto die Septembris A. D'ni 1624, annoque ætatis sexagesimo nono, incumbentiæ tricesimo secundo."

BAPTISMS, denoted in the original by the Greek letter *a*

1625. Junij 22 Gr... Wharton Guliel. filia [probably "Grace."]
 Oct. 28 Henricus Danby Michaelis filius.
 1626. May 3 Philip Danby Will. filius.
 Oct. 12 Franciscus Kaye Joh : filius.
 Nov. 5 Anna Constable Willmi filia.

[Great part of the year 1627 is lost.]

Thomas Blaikeston, Mr of Arts was inuested into the Vicaridge of Allerton (by John Crakanthorpe, clerk) and (sic) Mr of Artes by vertue of a Mandate to him directed from the Venerable the Deane and Chapter of Durham upon Saturday beinge the 17th day of May Anno D'ni 1628 and upon Sunday next after, beinge the 18th of the said month did reede his Artickles publicquely in the church in witnesse whereof we that were his auditors have set to our hands

George Metcalf
 Thomas Walb....
 Rich. Scarlet
 Anthon. Rymer
 John Kaye


John Crakanthorpe, Clerke
 { Richard Metcalfe
 { Anthony Lanchester
 { Tho. Lascelles
 { Geo. Staynes

1628. Oct. 9 Elizabetha Kaye Joh'is filia.
 Nov. 27 Franciscus Lascells Thomæ filius.
 Dec. 12 Margareta Wharton Will'mi filia.
 1629. Aug. 11 Joh'es Wasse Robti filius.


[An hiatus from 13th Dec., 1629, to 17th April, 1631.]

1631. Dec. 22 Robertus Lascells M^{ri} Thomæ filius.
 Mar. 13 Margareta Danby Thomæ filia.
 1632. Nov. 9 Margareta Kaye Joh'is filia.
 Feb. 17 Elizabetha Blakeston M^{ri} Thomæ filia.
 1633. April Wharton Michaelis filius.
 Maye 5 Robertus Hutton Rob'ti filius.
 Dec. 2 Elizabetha Conyers Jacobi filia.


[An hiatus from 2nd Dec., 1633, to 1st March, 1634-5.]

1635. June 25 Philip Wharton Michaelis filius.
 July 5 Petrus Metcalfe Richardi fil:
 Aug. 21 Gulielmus Danby Tho. filius.
 Dec. 27 Katharina Willoughby Cuthb. filia.
 1636. April 12 Martinus Kaye Johan. fil.
 Oct. 9 Michael Hutton Rob. filius.
 Nov. 5 Cassandra Danbie Gulielmi filia.
 1637. Oct. 30 Katherina Wasse
 Jan. 25 Maria Hutton Robertus filia. [sic]
 1638. (May?) 6 Maria Conyers Darcy filia.
 Oct. 18 Elizabeth Best Cuthbti filia. [see second entry
 below.]
 Nov. 4 Thomas Metcalfe Ri'di filius.
 Dec. 26 Elizabeth Best Cuthb. filia. [denoted first as bur-
 ied but afterwards as baptized. She may have
 been received at this time into the church.]
 Feb. 10 Maria Willobie Cuthbti filia.
 1639. Apri. 9 Petrus Blackston Thomæ filius. 

MARRIAGES, denoted in the original by a Greek ω .

1629. Nov. 15  Bonaventure Milson and Katharina Dun.
 Nov. 30 Joh'es Eleavens and Ellen Bell.

BURIALS, denoted by the Greek letter ω .

1625. Junij 19 Joh. Peacocke. 
 Jan. 25 Vidua Kettlewell.
 1626. Sept. 6 Infans Robarti Hutton.
 1628. April 10 Bartholomeus Pennymen.
 July 30 Anna Wharton Will'mi filia.
 Dec. 5 Franciscus Lascells Thomæ filius.
 Dec. 28 Jana Hutton.
 1629. April 3 Joh'es Constable Willielmi filius.
 July 29 Joh'es Kattericke.
 1631. April 26 Stephanus Danby Tho. filius.

1631. Jan. 10 Anna Lumley.
 Jan. 14 Anna Wasse.
 Feb. 14 Henricus Danby Michaelis filius.
 1632. April 6 Anthonius Willoughby.
 Oct. 30 Henricus Danby.
 Feb. 18 Cicelia Danby.
 1635. June 10 Jacobus Hutton Robti filius.
 1636. May 9 Martin Kay Joh. filia. [sic]
 June 2 Margareta Constable Gul. uxor.
 Jan. 16 Michael' Hutton Robtus filius. [sic]
 Jan. 24 Jacobus Danbie Gulielmi filius.
 1637. Oct. 10 Mr. Michaelmas Wharton. [sic]
 1638. (Apr.?) . . Isabella Hutton.
 Sept. 19 Maria Lassells.
 Oct. 28 Elizab. Lassells.
 Dec. 29 Vid. Conyers.
 March 3 Anna Wasse.
 Mar. 11 Rob'tus Hutton.
 1639. May 15 Maria Hutton.
 Julij 15 Michaelmas Danbye. [sic]

This Second Register ends with the date 1st June, 1640, leaving many blank folios. On one of these next after the general registration is finished, are set down the births of fourteen children in the year 1695.

The THIRD REGISTER commences in October, 1653, on the 31st of which month Henry Flower was sworn in "Register" before Fr. Lascells, esq.

BIRTHS.

1653. Jan. 31 Christopher Barstow sonne of Edmond and Issabell.
 1654. May 25 Jane Willoby dau'r of Willmi and Mary.
 Mar. 24 Elizabeth Nevill dau'r of John and Frances.
 1656. June 19 Marmaduke Pepper sonne of Marmaduke and Sara.
 Jan. 18 Ann Danby dau'r of Phillop and Elizabeth.
 1657. Jan. 9 Jane Barstow dau'r of Edmund and Isabill.
 1658. Dec. 26 Steauen Hutton sonne of John and Brigitt.
 Jan. 20 James Conyers sonne of Richard and Mary.
 1659. Jan. 23 Issabell Barstowe dau'r of Edmund and Isabill.
 1660. Aug. 30 Mary Conyers dau'r of Richard and Mary.

September y^e Twenty second one Thousand six hundred and sixty Thomas Man minister of y^e Gospell by vertue of a Mandate from John Neile Archdeacon of Cleeveland Batchelor of Divinity was inducted into y^e Parish Church of North Allerton ; Reall, Actuall &

Corporall possession being given him to y^e whole & every Member of y^e same parish of North Allerton by Christopher Foster Vicar of Leeke.

CHR: FORSTER cle^r

BAPTISMS.

1661. July 8 Jane y^e daughter of Marmaduke Peppar.
 Jan. 7 Margaret y^e daughter of John Hutton.
 Jan. 23 Christopher y^e sonne of Edward [sic] Barstow
 Feb. 11 Katharine y^e daughter of Richard Conyers.
 1662. April 11 Henry y^e sonne of Henry Danby.
 May 29 An Man y^e daughter of Thomas Man vicar.
 Aug. 31 Alice y^e daughter of Thomas Wasse.
 1663. April 9 Mary daughter of Edward Barstow.
 Sept. 28 Francis y^e sonne of Richard Conyers.
 Dec. 4 Mary Willouby daughter of Ralph Willouby.

MARRIAGES.

1656. May 27 Philip Danby son of William and Elizabeth
 dau'r of John Raper.
 Nov. 27 James Long and Catharine Willowby.
 1660. May 3 Ralph Willobye and Ellin Wasse.
 Jan. 28 Abraham Clough of Kingstone upon Hull mer-
 chant and Mrs. Isabell Piers of Lasonby y^e
 daughter of Mr. John Piers deceased and
 Sarah his late wife, after three publications
 were married.
 1661. April 3 Henry Danby y^e sonne of William Danby of
 Romanby, and An Skar y^e daughter of John
 Skar of Allerton were married.
 Oct. 4 Thomas Wasse and An Middleton_ both of this
 parish were married.

BURIALS.

1653. Dec. 25 Thomison Pepper dau'r of Marmaduke and Sara.
 Feb. 16 Elizabeth Smelt widow.
 1656. November the leaventh day Mr. Thomas Danbye widdower.
 1657. Nov. 21 Christopher Barstow sonne of Edmond [sic] and
 Isabell.
 Mar. 14 Edmound Barstow sonne of Edmond & Issabill.
 1658. Mar. 30 Thomas Pepper widower.
 Oct. 28 Marmaduke Pepper sonne of Marmaduke and
 Sarey.
 Dec. 23 James Barstow sonne of Mr. Thomas Barstow.
 1659. Dec. 13 John Smelt sonne of Thomas and Elizabeth.
 1660. May 5 Cassandra Danbye daughter of Will. and Isabell.
 Oct. 20 Persivill Linn being a strainger.
 1661. June 20 Mr. Thomas Barstow y^e elder.

1661. Mar. 16 John Eleavens.
 1662. Mar. 29 Robert Robinson a stranger.
 June 10 Grace y^e wife of Mr. John Kaye of Wiskmore.
 Aug. 22 Robert y^e son of Mr. Francis Kaye.

The last baptism in this Third Register is dated 30th December, 1663, the last marriage, 19th June, 1662, and the last burial, 8th September, 1662.

During the Interregnum, after the year 1653, the marriages were contracted before the following magistrates:—Francis Lascells, Thomas Lascelles, Leonard Smelt, Ralph Rymere, and George Smithson, esqrs.

On the fly leaf at the end of the book are the following memoranda:—

Licenses granted 1661 for eating of flesh to y^{ose} sick persons,—

Elizabeth y^e daughter of Mr. Patrick Ogilvy. } Feb. 18, 1661.
 Frances y^e daughter of Mr. Patrick Ogilvy. }

William Flower, sonne of Thomas Flower, deceased, went to Camebridge the eightene day of May, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fiftie eight.

The FOURTH REGISTER does not commence until 25th March, 1670, notwithstanding the following preface on the first page.

Yorkshire.—A true and perfect Register of North Allerton, Romandeby, Lazonby, Crosby-Coate (being w^{thin} y^e parish of North Allerton aforesaid) concerning Births & Baptisms, Burials and Marriages w^{thin} y^e said North Allerton etc., Ever since his Sacred Ma^{tis} Charles y^e Second of England, Scotland, France & Ireland king, his happy Restauration, vid: May y^e Twenty ninth One thousand Six hundred and Sixty.

THOMAS MAN, Vicar of North Allerton.

The following memoranda are on the second page.

John Robinson Parish Clerke of North Allerton entred upon the Clerkship, August y^e 11th., 1678.

Matthew Bowes was elected Clarke of North Allerton July y^e 20, 1716.

Brumpton is w^{thin} y^e Parish of North Allerton & so is Dighton, but either of them have registers of their own.—THOMAS MAN.

Dr. John Neile was inducted Vicar of North Allerton in the year 1669.

Mr. William Neile was inducted Vicar in 1675.

Mr. John Harper was inducted Vicar in July, 1686.

Mr. Tho. Man was inducted Vicar Sept. 22nd, 1660.

Mr. Charles Neile was inducted Vicar of North Allerton, July the 28th 1694.

Mr. Christopher Hunter was inducted Vicar of North Allerton, November y^e first A.D. 1718.

Mr. Thomas Rudd was inducted Vicar of North Allerton, January y^e 22, 172½.

BAPTISMS.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1670. | May | 19 | Thomasin Metcalfe daughter of Mr. George. |
| 1671. | Oct. | 16 | Edmound Barstow sonn of Mr. Thomas Barstow. |
| | Oct. | 24 | Ann Metcalfe daughter of Mr. Richard Metcalfe. |
| 1672. | Feb. | 11 | Elizabeth Metcalf daughter of Mr. Richard. |
| 1673. | Sept. | 4 | Thomas Best son of Edward. |
| 1676. | Nov. | 25 | Elizabeth Pemmerton dau'r of Micaell. |
| | Dec. | 22 | Edward Best son of Edward. |
| 1677. | Jan. | 27 | James Best sonne of Edward. |
| 1678. | Jan. | 7 | Henry Pemberton son of Michael. |
| 1679. | Jan. | 13 | George y ^e son of Mr. Richard Lumley. |
| | Jan. | 29 | Mary y ^e daughter of Mr. Thomas Meriton. |
| 1680. | Aug. | 10 | Elizabeth y ^e daughter of Mr. John Sidgwick. |
| | Nov. | 25 | Frances y ^e daughter of Mr. Daniel Lascells. |
| | Nov. | 27 | Edmund y ^e son of Mr. Simon Meeke. |
| 1681. | Nov. | 7 | George y ^e son of Mr. Thomas Meriton. |
| | Jan. | 31 | Henry y ^e son of Mr. Richard Metcalfe. |
| | Mar. | 2 | George y ^e son of Mr. Daniel Lassels. |
| 1682. | June | 8 | Grace y ^e daughter of Mr. John Meriton. |
| | Oct. | 5 | Anne daughter of Mr. James Wasse. |
| 1683. | April | 26 | Mary daughter of Mr. Richard Metcalfe. |
| | May | 15 | William son of Henry Danby, junior. |
| | Aug. | 30 | Hellen daughter of Mr. John Meriton. |
| | Sept. | 13 | Mary daughter of Mr. Daniel Lascelles. |
| | Nov. | 4 | Robert son of Mr. Robert Raykes. |
| 1684. | May | 15 | Henry son of Henry Danby, jun. |
| | Aug. | 5 | Ann daughter of Mr. Richard Metcalf. |
| | Mar. | 23 | Richard son of Mr. James Conyers. |
| 1685. | July | 16 | Catharine daughter of Mr. John Meriton. |
| | Sept. | 3 | William son of Christopher Hutton. |
| | Nov. | 12 | Mary daughter of Mr. Robert Raikes. |
| | Dec. | 17 | William son of Henry Danby, junr. |
| | Mar. | 15 | Mary daughter of John Pierse esq. |
| 1686. | June | 28 | Grahme son of Mr. Richard Richardson. |
| | Sept. | 3 | Christopher son of Christopher Hutton. |
| | Sept. | 30 | Stephen son of Francis Meriton. |
| | Mar. | 3 | Robert son of Stephen Hutton. |
| 1687. | June | 16 | Thomas son of Mr. John Meriton. |
| | Nov. | 10 | Ann daughter of Henry Danby. |
| 1688. | Mar. | 29 | Susanna daughter of William Gale. |
| | June | 14 | Christopher son of Christopher Hutton. |
| 1689. | June | 29 | Judeth daughter of James Wasse. |

1689. Aug. 31 John son of John Todd.
 Sept. 24 Thomas son of Henry Danby.
 Dec. 5 Elizabeth daughter of William Gaile.
 Dec. 23 Robert son of Francis Talbott.
1690. April 18 John son of Mr. John Meritton.
 May 1 George son of Mr. Richardson, postmaster.
 July 3 Richard son of Mr. James Conyers.
 Oct. 9 Joanna daughter of Henry Danby.
 Dec. 20 Henry & Hannah son & daughter of Mr. Daniel Lasselles.
 Dec. 24 Richard son of a Scotchwoman.
 Jan. 22 Dorothy daughter of Francis Metcalfe.
 Feb. 16 Francis son of Francis Talbot.
1691. June 7 Katharine daughter of Stephen Hutton.
 July 9 Marke son of William Gaile.
 Sept. 28 Abigail daughter of John Todd.
 Aug. 13 James son of Mr. James Wass of Romanby.
 Aug. 23 Frances daughter of Christopher Hutton.
 Oct. 22 James son of Mr. James Conyers.
 Nov. 26 Jane daughter of Mr. John Purkas.
 Feb. 25 Henry son of Mr. John Peirse.
1692. July 3 John son of Stephen Hutton.
 Oct. 10 Henry son of Richard Richardson.
 Oct. 13 Thomas son of Henry Danby.
1693. [Mar. 29 Ann daughter of Mr. Robert Raikes.
 July 18 Dorothy daughter of John Peirse, esqr.
 July 27 Dorothy daughter of Mr. James Conyers.
 Aug. 31 John son of Mr. Edmond Barstow.
 Sept. 8 John son of Mr. Ralph Hopton.
 Sept. 14 Jane daughter of Stephen Hutton.
 Oct. 19 Thomas son of Dr. John Todd.
 Nov. 2 Katharine daughter of Francis Metcalfe.
 Nov. 9 George son of Andrew Ewbanck Nepos.
1694. May 12 Mary daughter of Christopher Hutton.
 Aug. 30 William son of Dr. George Seaton.
 Sept. 9 Ann daughter of William Gale.
 Sept. 20 Mary daughter of Mr. Edmond Barstow.
 Nov. 4 Thomas son of Anthony Wass.
 Jan. 3 Jane daughter of Mr. James Conyers.
 Jan. 24 Elizabeth daughter of Henry Danby.
1695. April 26 Ralph son of Mr. Ralph Hopton.
 Sept. 12 Mary daughter of Mr. George Seaton.
 Sept. 26 Mary daughter of John Todd.
 Jan. 23 Francis son of Henry Danby.
 Feb. 6 Ellianor daughter of Mr. Edmond Barstow.
1696. July 16 James son of Mr. James Conyers.
 Nov. 19 Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Hutton.
 Dec. 28 Anne daughter of Francis Metcalfe.
 Mar. 16 Richard son of John Midgley.
 Mar. 19 Thomas son of Mr. Edmond Barstow.

1697. April 29 George son of Mr. George Meek. [A name of frequent occurrence.]
 May 6 William son of William Gaile.
 June 1 Robert son of Anthony Wass.
 Nov. 25 Ann daughter of Mr. George Seaton.
 Feb. 24 Aurelia daughter of Mr. Edmund Barstow.
1698. April 16 Abraham son of Dr. John Todd.
 July 16 Tomasin daughter of Henry Danby.
 Aug. 4 Thomas son of Mr. George Meek.
 Feb. 3 John son of Edmund Barstow, esq.
 Mar. 10 John son of Mr George Dunn. [the name occurs frequently.]
1699. April 13 Anne daughter of Stephen Hutton.
 June 18 Francis son of Francis Metcalfe.
 Sept. 7 Jane the daughter of Mr. Thomas Wooller.
 Oct. 15 John the son of Mr. George Meek.
 Jan. 11 Elizabeth daughter of Anthony Wass.
 Jan. 16 John the son of Mr. George Seaton.
 Feb. 4 Samuel the son of John Midgley.
1700. May 16 George the son of Henry Danby, born 22 April.
 June 6 Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Henry Whittons, born 18 May. [other Whittons.]
 Aug. 17 Hellen the daughter of Mr. Ralph Hopton, born 17 August.
 Jan. 9 Thomas son of Mr. William Smelt, born 25 Dec.
 Jan. 23 Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. George Meek, born 8 January.
 Jan. 30 Christiana the daughter of Mr. George Seaton, born 2 January.
 Feb. 13 Mary daughter of Mr. Piercy, officer of excise, born 29 January.
 Mar. 13 Isabel daughter of Mr. George Dunn, born 23 February.
1701. Oct. 4 Mary daughter of Mr. John Midgley, born 18 September.
 Nov. 22 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Todd, born 8 November.
1702. Mar. 27 Margaret daughter of Thomas Bruce, a stranger, born 15 March, at Dixon's.
 Mar. 27 Anthony son of Mr. Henry Whitton, born 27 March.
 June 28 A child of Stephen Hutton's born, baptized as Margaret, 26 July.
 July 16 Thomas son of Mr. Mann Dowson, baptized.
 Aug. 26 A child of Mr. Ralph Hopton's born, baptized as Catharine 26 Aug.
 Dec. 4 George son of Mr. Seaton baptized.
 Jan. 15 A child of Mr. George Dunn born, bapt. Thomas 4 Feb.

1702. Feb. 1 A child of Anthony Wass born, bapt. Elizabeth same day.
 Feb. 14 A son of Daniel Lascelles, esq. born, bapt. Edward 25 Feb.
1703. April 10 A child of Mr. George Meek [born] bapt. Anne April 29.
 May 17 A son of Henry Danby born, bapt. Robert May 27.
 Oct. 7 A child of Francis Metcalf born, bapt. Dorothy 13th Oct.
1704. Jan. 12 A child of Richd. Metcalf esq., born,—Romanby—bapt. Elizabeth on the 13th.
 Feb. 2 A child of Mr. Man Dowson born,—Lazonby—bapt. Richard Mar. 2.
1705. May .. A daughter of John Midgley born, bapt. Judith May 16. [She was entered between the 5th and 10th of May; "born May 3" in the transcript in the next Register.]
 June 6 A child of Mr. Seaton born, bapt. David July 5.
 July 1 Mitford son of Mr. Francis Flower baptized.
 July 10 William the son of Mr. George Dunn baptized.
 Oct. 25 A child of Daniel Lascells esq. [born] bapt. Francis Nov. 8.
 Jan. 18 A child of Francis Metcalf born, bapt. Robert 5th Feb.
1706. April. 24 A child of Henry Danby born, bapt. Mark 24 May.
 May 26 A child of Mr. William Smelt born, bapt. Jane 13th June.
 July 31 A daught^r. of Samuel Robinson, quak^r. called Deborah, born.
 Nov. 14 A son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford born, bapt. Cuthbert 28 Nov.
 Nov. 29 A child of Mr. George Shimwell born, bapt. Thomas 21 Dec.
 Jan. 1 A son of Mr. George Meek born, bapt. Pember-ton Jan. 16.
 Mar. 7 A child of John Midgeley born, bapt. Samuel April 2.
1707. May 24 A child of Anthony Wass baptized Ann, born 10 May.
 Mar. 11 A child of Mr. Man Dowson's born—Lazonby—bapt. Sarah 8 April.
1708. April 6 A child of Francis Metcalf born, bapt. John April . .
 July 31 A child of Mr. Seaton born, bapt. Thomas August 20.
 Oct. 25 Charles the son of Mr. Bryan Simpson, bapt.
 Oct. 30 Two sons of Mr. Francis Flower born, bapt. Francis & Thomas Nov. 11.

1708. Nov. 27 A child of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford born, bapt. Margaret Dec. 2.
 Mar. 1 A child of George Davison a stranger born, bapt. George March 3.
1709. Aug. 20 A child of Francis Metcalf born, bapt. Mary Sept. 4.
 Nov. 18 A child of Mr. Wm. Smelt [born] bapt. Margaret Dec. 1.
1710. July 6 A son of Mr. Richardson born, bapt. Richard 27 July.
 Aug. 21 John son of Mr. Man Dowson baptized.
 Sept. 5 A daughter of Mr. Edward Trotter born, bapt. Elizabeth Sept. 9.
 Nov. 23 A child of John Midgley born, bapt. Abraham Dec. 13.
1711. April 16 A child of Mr. Seaton's born, bapt. Mary April 19.
 April 19 A child of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford born, bapt. Elizabeth May 3.
 Nov. 1 A child of Geo. Metcalfe born—Romanby—bapt. Richard Nov. 4.
 Jan. 27 A child of Mr. Richardson born, bapt. Henry 28 Jan.
 Feb. 7 A child of Francis Metcalf born, bapt. Margaret 10 Feb.
1712. May 18 Stephen son of Robert Hutton baptized.
 May 22 A child of Mr. Leonard Brough born, bapt. Anthony 13 June.
 July 24 A child of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford's born, bapt. Mary Aug. 7.
 Nov. 13 A child of George Wass born, bapt. George 27 Nov.
 Mar. 21 John son of John Hunnam, a stranger, baptized.

MARRIAGES.

1670. Oct. 20 Mr. Thomas Barstow and Mary Metcalfe.
 1672. Aug. 22 Mr. Daniel Lassells and Mrs. Margrett Metcalfe.
 1674. Sept. 26 Simon Meeke and Elizabeth Barstow.
 Mar. 9 Francis Mann and Ann Prest.
 1677. April 12 Willm. Neile & Joan Snowdan.
 1679. April 29 William Ubanke and Anne Danby.
 May 1 Samuel Ella and Joane Grant.
 Feb. 8 Mr. Joel Savil and Mrs. Mary Conyers.
 1681. June 2 Mr. John Meriton and Jane Buttry.
 1682. Nov. 8 William Stranguish and Elizabeth Kitchin.
 Nov. 15 Christopher Hutton and Frances Browne.
 1684. Feb. 19 Mr. Thomas Shipton and Mrs. Thomassin Metcalfe.
 1686. Nov. 2 Stephen Hutton and Margaret Ridsdale.

1688.	Oct.	20	Francis Talbott and Elizabeth Bradley.
1689.	Sept.	12	Mr. James Conyers and Mrs. Jane Lumley.
1691.	April	18	Mr. Ralph Hopton and Mrs. Tomasin Shipton.
1693.	May	4	Christopher Hutton and Mary King.
	Feb.	4	Anthony Wass and Elizabeth Willowby.
	Feb.	20	John Richmond and Mary Conyers.
1694.	Nov.	27	John Moon and Alice Wass.
1695.	Jan.	14	Francis Metcalfe and Dorothy Dixon.
1698.	Nov.	27	Mr. Forster Pleasaunce and Mrs. Elizabeth Danby.
1702.	Oct.	27	Mr. Thomas Grayson and Mrs. Dorothy Conyers.
	Nov.	26	Matthew Elliner and Elizabeth Danby.
1704.	Nov.	26	Thomas Kettlewell and Ruth Dunn.
1706.	Aug.	27	Mr. Cuthbt. Mitford and Mrs. Mary Lascells.
	Dec.	31	Mr. Ambrose Dunning and Mrs. Elizabeth Danby.

BURIALS.

1670.	April	4	Thomas Mann.
	June	21	Jane Danbye.
	Sept.	26	Issabill Willobye wife of Willi'm.
	Jan.	9	Mr. Edmond Barstow.
	Feb.	24	John Kettelwell.
1671.	Mar.	27	Willi'm Willobye.
	May	8	Mary Wass, wid.
	Sept.	24	Ann Willoby.
	Oct.	16	Mrs. Mary Barstow wife of Thomas, in childbed.
	Oct.	27	Mr. Thomas Barstow sonn of Mr. Edmound Barstow.
	Nov.	17	Mr. Richard Conyers.
1672.	Dec.	10	Mr. Thomas Metcalfe.
	Jan.	24	William Danbye.
1673.	June	18	A still born child of Mr. Daniel Lassells.
1674.	June	5	Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, widow.
1675.	May	13	Mrs. Frances Lassells, widow.
	Jan.	26	Mrs. Jane Barstow, widow.
	Mar.	10	Mrs. Catharran Conyers, widow.
1676.	Dec.	10	Isabill Danbye, widow.
1679.	Oct.	5	Mrs. Mary Heddon.
	Oct.	20	Mrs. Jane Palliser.
1680.	May	27	George y ^e son of Mr. Richard Lumley.
	Nov.	16	Mrs. Merrill Lascells, widow.
	Dec.	15	Sarah Pepper, widow.
	Mar.	11	Mrs. Elizabeth Harker.
	Mar.	22	Mr. George Heddon.
	Mar.	23	Anne Danbye.
1681.	June	7	Luke son of Mr. Luke Smelt of Welbury.
	Nov.	9	George y ^e son of Mr. Thomas Meriton.
	Dec.	4	Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Michael Pemberton.

1681. Jan. 1 Anne daughter of Mr. Michael Pemberton.
 Jan. 14 Mr. Thomas Lascells junior.
1682. Aug. 26 Henry son of Mr. Richard Metcalfe.
 Jan. 8 Ann Eeles a stranger.
 Jan. 21 Phillis the wife of Mr. James Wass.
 Jan. 30 Mr. Roger Falconbridge.
1683. May 20 William son of Henry Danby, jun.
 July 2 Mr. Thomas Falconbridge.
 Aug. 9 Mr. William Flower. [Many of this name
 throughout the Registers.]
 Oct. 2 Frances daughter of Mr. Daniel Lascells.
1684. April 14 Henry son of Mr. Michael Pemberton.
 Sept. 16 Richard son of Richard Metcalfe.
 Sept. 21 Mrs. Elizabeth Falconbridge.
 Oct. 3 Henry Flower, clerke.
 Mar. 7 Elizabeth wife of Mr. Thomas Smelt.
1685. April 6 Mrs. Jane Conyers wife of Mr. James Conyers.
 April 6 Richard son of Mr. James Conyers.
 April 9 Ann daughter of Mr. Richard Metcalfe.
 May 3 Thomas Wass.
 May 22 Mr. Richard Lumley.
 Aug. 6 William son of Christopher Hutton.
 Nov. 29 Mary daughter of Mr. George Meriton.
 Dec. 31 Ann the wife of Henry Danby, sen^r.
 Jan. 19 Mr. Richard Metcalfe.
 Feb. 13 Ann Flower, widow.
 Mar. 5 Mr. William Neile, vicar.
1686. June 9 Ann the wife of Mr. George Metcalfe.
 Sept. 8 Christopher son of Christopher Hutton.
 Sept. 9 Richard Metcalfe of Romanby.
 Sept. 14 Mrs. Frances Neile.
 Oct. 2 Stephen son of Francis Meriton.
 Nov. 19 Thomas Smelt, vir eruditus, schoolm^r.
 Dec. 3 Frances Lascelles wife of Thomas Lascelles esq.
 Feb. 6 Mr. Michael Pemberton.
 Feb. 24 Mr. Andrew Halford.
1687. Feb. 28 Mrs. Mary Slinger.
1688. May 20 Isabell Flower, widow.
 June 18 Christopher son of Christopher Hutton.
1689. May 11 Mr. Richard Grimston.
 May 27 Henry Danby, sen^r.
 Aug. 23 Katharine daughter of Mr. John Meriton.
 Sept. 2 Ellen daughter of Mr. John Meriton.
 Sept. 3 Ghrame son of Mr. Richard Richardson.
 Sept. 25 Thomas son of Henry Danby.
 Dec. 21 Elizabeth daughter of William Gaile.
 Dec. 24 Robert son of Francis Talbott.
 Dec. 25 Elizabeth wife of Francis Talbott.
 Jan. 7 George Blakiston.
 Mar. 8 Robert Lumley.

1690. Sept. 21 Mr. John Meriton.
Dec. 20 Margaret wife of Mr. Daniel Lasselles.
1691. July 17 Katharine daughter of Stephen Hutton.
Aug. 25 Mr. George Metcalfe, jun^r.
Oct. 4 Frances wife of Christopher Hutton.
Dec. 18 Mr. John Neile.
Mar. 19 Mr. John Purkas.
1692. April 3 Dorothy daughter of Francis Metcalfe.
May 8 James Conyers son of James.
July 28 James Pearson: equi casu occisus.
Sept. 20 John son of Stephen Hutton.
Feb. 7 Jane daughter of Mrs. Purkas.
Feb. 25 Edward Giles, a stranger. } consecutive entries.
Mar. 4 Dorothy Giles, his mother. }
1693. May 28 Joseph Rodd, ensigne.
July 4 Mr. Richard Richardson, postmaster.
July 4 Mr. John Merriton.
Aug. 17 Dorothy daughter of John Peirse, esq.
Oct. 18 John son of Mr. Ralph Hopton.
Nov. 8 Elizabeth wife of Francis Metcalfe.
Nov. 14 Jane Meriton, widow.
Jan. 3 Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall.
Jan. 20 Mr. George Metcalfe, sen^r.
Jan. 22 John son of Mr. Edmond Barstow.
1694. June 29 Mr. John Harper, vicar.
July 20 Hannah daughter of Mr. Daniel Lascelles.
Sept. 5 William son of Dr. Seaton.
Sept. 6 Christiana daughter of Mr. Geo: Meriton.
Nov. 13 Katharine daughter of Francis Metcalfe, Ro:
[Romanby.]
Feb. 7 Elizabeth daughter of Henry Danby.
1695. Nov. 23 George Shemeld, clerke.
Dec. 15 A Dutchman's childe.
Jan. 19 John son of Mr. John Meriton, deceased.
1696. Jan. 28 Mrs. Joan Neile.
1697. Oct. 1 William Cooper, clerke.
Nov. 4 Thomas Lascelles, esq.
Dec. 18 Francis son of Henry Danby, Emersus.
Feb. 7 Elizabeth wife of Mr. James Wasse.
Mar. 12 Mary daughter of Mr. George Seaton.
1698. June y^e 5th 1698.
James Whitehead buried } Quakers both. [an
Elizabeth Metcalfe buried }
insertion among the baptisms of the year 1684.]
- Aug. 18 Grace the wife of Mr. Pleasance.
Sept. 1 Henry son of Henry Whitton.
Nov. 15 John Robinson, parish-clark.
Jan. 28 William Metcalfe, esq.
Feb. 27 Thomasine daughter of Henry Danby.
Mar. 19 John son of Edmund Barstow, esq.

1699. July 30 John Jackson of Brompton, quaker.
 Sept. 16 Francis son of Francis Metcalf.
 Oct. 2 Mary Wharton.
 Oct. 16 John the son of Mr. George Meek.
 Feb. 2 Mary the daughter of Mr. James Whittons.
 Feb. 10 John the son of Mr. Georg: Seaton.
1700. Mar. 30 Samuel the son of John Midgley.
 May 24 Alexander the son of Mr. Veach.
 June 11 Mr. Thomas Wooller.
1701. April 21 George the son of Henry Danby.
 April 24 Ann Campleman, interred, who cut her throat,
 Osmotherly.
 May 8 Hellen the daughter of Mr. Ralph Hopton.
 Oct. 11 Barbara the wife of Mr. Veach.
 Dec. 13 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. George Meek.
1702. Mar. 25 Mary Richardson, postmistress.
 April 7 Anthony son of Mr. Henry Whitton.
 April 25 Elizabeth daughter of Anthony Wass.
 June 21 James Ward, a stranger.
 Aug. 26 Cathrine daughter of Mr. Ralph Hopton.
 Oct. 27 Mrs. Susanna Neile.
 Nov. 9 James Whitton, sen^r.
 Dec. 1 Stephen Hutton.
1703. May 1 Anne daughter of Mr. George Meek.
 June 20 Mrs. Jana Conyers.
1704. April 26 Mr. Forster Pleausance.
 June 22 Mary the daughter of Mr. John Todd.
 July 13 Mary the daughter of Mr. Henry Whitton.
 July 29 Anne the daughter of Mr. Henry Whitton.
 Jan. 29 Dorothy daughter of Francis Metcalf.
 Mar. 23 Thomas [John in the transcript] son of Mr.
 George Dunn.
1705. April 1 John son of Mr. John Todd.
 April 20 Mr. Leonard Wass, Romanby.
 July 1 Timothy Baxter, a quaker, interred.
 Sept. 13 John Loundsdalle, a strang^r.
 Oct. 6 Mrs. Hannah Bowmer or Bulmer, a quakerburied.
1705. Oct. 10 Francis the son of Francis Metcalf.
 Nov. 4 John Phillips, a quaker, of Anderby, interred.
 Nov. 23 Mrs. Mary Rudd wife of John Rudd, esq.
 Dec. 3 William son of Mr. George Dunn.
 Mar. 2 Elizab. daughter of Anthony Wass.
1706. April 29 Elizabeth wife of Henry Danby, butcher.
 June 13 Mark son of Henry Danby.
 Nov. 3 Jane Kirton, a stranger.
 Mar. 9 Mrs. Kirton, widdow.
 Mar. 10 Pemberton the son of Mr. George Meek.
 Mar. 13 Margaret daughter of Margaret Hutton, widdow.
1707. April 22 John Robinson, a stranger.
 May 13 Samuel son of John Midgley.

1707. May 18 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Todd.
 Aug. 18 Pleasaunce son of Mr. George Shimwell.
 Oct. 30 Mr. Henry Whittens. ["Whitton" in the transcript in the next Register.]
 Nov. 4 Mr. George Meek.
1708. June 14 William Gaile.
 July 10 Cicely Gaile, widd^w.
 Sept. 30 John son of Francis Metcalfe.
 Feb. 5 Mr. Robert Woodifeild. ["Curate" in the transcript.]
1709. Jan. 22 Anne the daughter of Mr. Astley, officer of excise.
 Mar. 23 Mr. Robert Raikes, sen^r.
1710. April 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Lumley, widd^w.
 May 24 Ann Dunn, widd^w.
 Aug. 4 John son of Matthew Dunn.
 Aug. 5 Matthew son of Matthew Dunn.
 Aug. 8 Deborah daughter of Matthew Dunn.
 Sept. 13 Mrs. Jane Grimston.
 Nov. 24 Richard son of Mr. Richard Richardson.
1711. July 4 Luke y^e son of Mr. John Todd.
 Aug. 30 Mrs. Pye of Durham. ["widow" in the transcript.]
 Oct. 22 Mr. Man Dowson.
 Nov. 20 Mr. John Midgley of Gekelo. [in Romanby.]
1712. June 7 Margaret daughter of Francis Metcalf.
 July 27 Mrs. Isabella Barstow, buried in Linnen, information given to Daniel Lascells, esq.
 Aug. 1 Mrs. Hopton, widow.
 Sept. 30 Mrs. Jane Lumley, wd^w.
 Oct. 17 Mr. James Wass, jun^r, Romanby.
1713. Mar. 29 William son of Mr. Henry Dunn of Thirpleby.
 April 25 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 Sept. 24 Richard Metcalf, esq.

BIRTHS of children, on a separate membrane.

1696. July 2 A childe of Mr. James Conyers.
 Oct. 11 Christopher Hutton's.
 Dec. 14 Francis Metcalfe's.
 Feb. 10 Mr. Edmond Barstowe's.
 Mar. 16 John Midgley's.
1697. April 12 George Meek's.
 April 24 Wm. Gaile's.
 May 12 Anthony Wass.
 Nov. 4 Dr. Seaton's.
 Feb. 5 Mr. Edmond Barstowe's.
1698. June 28 Henry Danbye's.
 Aug. 26 Henry Whitton's.
 Jan. 28 A son of Edmond Barstowe, esq.
 Mar. 2 A daughter of Richard Hutchinson, esq.
 Mar. 18 A daughter of Stephen Hutton.

The last baptism in this Fourth Register is dated 14 Jan., 1713-14; the last marriage, 15 Jan. 1706-7, and the last burial, 5 Dec., 1713.—The later entries from 30 June, 1705, are written on paper leaves slightly inserted among the membranes of the book. It is probable that the marriages solemnized between Jan., 1706-7, and the end of 1713 were also entered upon paper, and that the leaves are lost, but the copies are preserved in the transcript in the following Register.

The FIFTH REGISTER commences on the 25th day of March, 1700, and contains first, a transcript of the later portion of the last register. Some births not noticed above are here added.

1701. May 18 A child of Henry Sayer.
 Aug. 2 A child of John Squire, Romanby, bapt. Margaret
 9 Sept.
 Sept. 5 A child of Robert Low, a stranger, bapt. Eliza-
 beth 11 Oct.
 Mar. 15 A child of Thomas Braw, a stranger.
1702. April 12 A child of Walter Northover, a stranger.
 Sept. 24 A child of Ralph Willoughby.
1703. April 21 A child of Robert Bailly.
 June 24 A child of Thomas Maltby, Romanby.
 Nov. 25 A child of John Jefferson, Lazonby.
 Jan. 25 A child of William Maltby, Romanby.
 Feb. 5 A child of John Squire, bapt. Isabell 22 Feb.
 Mar. 15 A child of Mr. William Smelt.
1704. July 10 Two daughters of Mr. Henry Whitton.
 Sept. 28 A child of Blar: Driver, jun^r.
 Dec. 26 A child of Robert Carter.
 Dec. 30 A child of Mr. George Shimwell.
 Dec. 30 A child of Edward Willoughby.
 Mar. 15 A daughter of Richard Hutchinson.
1705. April 6 A child of Robert Bailly.
 April 25 A child of Walter Northover, [a stranger.]
 May 3 A daughter of John Midgley, bapt. Judith 16
 May.
1706. April 1 A child of Conyers Dobby.
 June 14 A child of George Welbank.
 June 14 A child of Thomas Maltby, Romanby.
 July 6 A child of John Merinton, bapt. Richard 25 July.
 July 31 Deborah daughter of Samuel Robinson, born.
 Oct. 24 A daughter of Richard Swale.
 Dec. 31 A child of Thomas Sherwood a souldier.
 Feb. 8 A child of William Maltby, Romanby.

1706. Mar. 3 A child of Thomas Ewbank, Romanby.
 1707. April 24 A child of John Squire, bapt. Richard 7 May.
 Oct. 16 A child of Mr. Richard Hutchinson.
 1708. Feb. 5 A child of Conyers Dobby.
 1709. Mar. 23 A daughter of Mr. Conyers Dobby.

BAPTISMS.

1713. Aug. 29 Hellen daughter of Anthony Wass.
 Oct. 1 Daniel son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 1714. April 25 Barbara daughter of Richard Metcalfe.
 Oct. 30 Charles son of Charles Hall, a stranger.
 1715. April 7 Margaret daughter of George Wass.
 April 14 Thomas son of Christopher Metcalfe.
 May 11 Mary daughter of Robert Hutton.
 June 2 Christopher son of Christopher Wadeson.
 June 10 John son of Mr. Peter Consett.
 June 17 George son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 1716. April 24 John son of Thomas Burnside, a strojer.
 July 5 Ralph son of Ralph Simpson.
 Dec. 27 Shipton son of Mr. Peter Consett.
 Mar. 5 Mary daughter of Mr. William Robson, cur^{te}.
 Mar. 12 Cuthbert son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 Mar. 13 Jane daughter of Christopher Welbank.
 1717. May 24 Sarah daughter of John Awby, a soldier.
 June 30 Anne daughter of Francis Wass.
 Mar. 6 Thomas son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 1718. April 7 Thomas son of John Morrison, a soldier.
 April 17 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wass.
 Jan. 2 Thomas son of Robert Wass.
 Feb. 10 William son of Mr. William Robson, curate.
 Feb. 19 Samuel son of Samuel Wilkinson.
 Feb. 23 Robert son of Christopher Welbank.
 1719. June 4 Ann daughter of John Wastell.
 July 12 John son of Alexander Clarke, a stranger.
 Sept. 12 Robert son of Robert Hutton.
 Oct. 6 Alexander son of Alexander Murray, a stranger.
 Jan. 10 Anne daughter of Mr. Ambrose Ragget.
 Jan. 26 Mary daughter of Robert Wass.
 Mar. 11 Thomas son of William Latham, a stranger.
 1720. April 3 Isabell daughter of George Wass.
 May 11 Alice daughter of Christopher Hunton.
 July 2 Leonard son of Thomas Wass.
 Aug. 5 William son of Jonathan Hurt, a stranger.
 Dec. 19 Robert son of Robert Raikes Fulthorp, esq.
 Dec. 29 Christopher son of Christopher Welbank.
 Feb. 23 Thomas son of Thomas Eyles, a stranger.
 Mar. 19 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Lowson Thompson.
 1721. May 14 John son of John Wastell.
 July 6 Mann son of Mann Beckett.

1721. July 13 George son of Mr. George Dunn.
 Sept. 20 Thomas son of Mr. William Frankland.
 Dec. 14 Dorothy daughter of Mr. William Robson, curate.
1722. Mar. 25 Samuel son of John Beardsley, a soldier.
 April 20 Jane daughter of Mr. Lowson Thompson.
 April 29 Charles son of Edward Hall, a soldier.
 June 19 Ann daughter of Mr. Thomas Crosfield.
 Oct. 10 Jane daughter of Mr. Richard Conyers.
 Nov. 27 Robert son of Robert Raikes Fulthorp, esq.
 Dec. 27 Dorothy daughter of John Wastell.
1723. April 2 Thomas son of Mr. George Dunn.
 April 3 Mary daughter of Mr. Lowson Thompson.
 May 28 Robert son of Malcolm Broady, a soldier.
 Feb. 9 Cicely daughter of Mr. William Robson, curate.
 Mar. 4 Rebecca daughter of Peter Macfarson, a stranger.
 Mar. 4 Jane daughter of Richard Green.
1724. Mar. 26 Margaret daughter of Christopher Hunton.
 Dec. 18 Anne daughter of Mr. George Dunn.
 Jan. 2 Rachell daughter of Thomas Smelt.
1725. May 26 Henry son of Mr. Richard Harrison.
 June 25 John son of Mr. John Rumans.
 Dec. 7 Robert son of Mr. Thomas Crosfield.
 Feb. 14 Mark son of Mr. Mark Etherington.
1726. Sept. 6 Daniel son of Mr. William Stephenson.
 Feb. 8 John son of John Midgley of Romanby, gardiner.
 Mar. 5 William son of Mr. John Roman, attorney.
1728. April 14 Dorothy & Margaret daughters of Mr. John Romans.

MARRIAGES.

1700. Nov. 13 Richard Geldard and Alice Squire.
1701. Nov. 13 John Jefferson and Anne Teasdale.
 Nov. 19 Robert Dixon and Jane Jaques.
1704. Feb. 3 John Rymer Cooper and Jane Rudd.
1705. Nov. 1 John Adston, jun^r. and Elizabeth Rudd.
1709. Aug. 3 Robert Bailey and Elizabeth Kay.
1710. Jan. 16 Robert Hutton and Elizabeth Heckley.
1711. Nov. 4 Mr. Robert Raine and Mrs. Dorothy Conyers.
 Jan. 15 George Wass and Margaret
1712. Nov. 13 Thomas Wass and Elizabeth Kelsay.
1713. June 1 William Yates and Ann Midgley.
 June 17 Henry I'inson and Mary Hutton.
 Sept. 10 George Ord, esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Lascells.
1714. June 29 Samuel Meriton and Catharine Harker.
 July 14 Christopher Metcalfe and Martha Pybus.
1715. May 19 Edward Dawson and Anne Welbank.
 Oct. 3 Ralph Simpson and Ann Metcalfe.
1716. July 31 Thomas Harrison and Ann Appleton.
 Oct. 22 Ralph Hupepy and Margaret Skinner.

1716. Jan. 31 Mr. George Dunn and Mrs. Ann Hopton, by licence from Durham, granted by Mr. Neile, vicar and surrogate.
1717. May 19 William Bayley and Anne Gayle.
Nov. 13 George Bowy and Ruth Squire.
1718. July 17 Mr Richard Green, of the parish of Ripon, and Alicia Auty of this parish, by licence, granted by Mr. Neile, vicar.
1719. Sept. 21 Robert Mitford and Ann Swales both of this parish.
Nov. 12 James Kelton and Elizabeth Wadeson.
Feb. 14 Man Becket and Elizabeth Buck, by licence.
1720. Oct. 23 Thomas Wass and Mary Hutton.
1721. April 25 Michael Martin and Ann Hutton.
1722. Aug. 5 Thomas Davison and Ann Lakinby, by licence.
1723. April 22 The Rev. Mr. Christr. Hunter and Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, by licence.
1726. April 20 Edward Calvert of Birkby and Mary Squire of Romanby.
May 22 Robert Sanders Glasier and Mary Carver, by licence.
1727. April 9 Edward Johnson Cooper and Ann Almond.
April 20 Mr. William Wilson of Danby Wiske and Mrs. Dorothy Coates of North Allerton.

BURIALS.

1701. Dec. 13 Elizabeth Kenn, a stranger.
1702. Dec. 24 John Hutton.
1703. Feb. 26 Ralph Willoughby.
Mar. 24 William Rowth.
1704. June 19 Robert Rudd.
1705. April 8 Margaret wife of Robert Bailly.
April 8 Mary daughter of Robert Bailly.
July 27 Joseph Cheseman, a stranger.
Aug. 13 John Coles, a stranger.
1706. Sept. 1 Richard son of John Merinton.
Nov. 19 Jane Straker.
Mar. 23 Elizabeth daughter of Conyers Dobby.
1707. Dec. 31 Isabell Mercer.
1709. Nov. 16 Robert son of Robert Bailly.
1710. May 20 Jane Dagget, widdow.
1711. Feb. 9 John Flanagan, a soldier.
Feb. 23 Roger King, a stranger.
1712. Nov. 7 James son of Thomas Reach, a stranger.
1713. April 28 William Kay.
July 21 Alexander Denmarsh, a soldier.
Mar. 24 Mr. Francis Kay.
1714. May 25 Cuthbert Willoughby.
Oct. 22 Margaret daughter of Mr. Harrison.

1714. Nov. 24 Mr. Thomas Meriton.
 Dec. 5 Henry Roberts, a stranger.
 Jan. 3 Mr. John Whitton.
 Jan. 6 Mr. George Dunn.
1715. July 28 Robert Swale.
 Aug. 25 Christopher Rainsforth.
 Feb. 21 Mr. Simon Meek.
1716. Mar. 30 Cuthbert son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 July 3 William son of John Clarkson, a stranger.
 July 18 Mr. James Conyers, jun^r.
 July 20 Mark Nelson, parish clerk.
 Jan. 29 Anne Kettlewell.
 Feb. 15 Robert York.
1717. April 28 Bridgit Hutton, widow
 June 6 Anne wife of William Hewthwaite.
 Sept. 26 Mr. William Smelt.
 Oct. 26 Mrs. Ann Dunn.
 Dec. 14 Mrs. Anne Pemberton, widow.
 Dec. 15 Margaret daughter of Robert Hutton.
 Jan. 9 Henry Bannister.
 Feb. 7 George son of Mr. George Dunn.
 Feb. 21 Mark Gale.
1718. Aug. 20 George Erwin, a stranger.
 Sept. 3 The Rev. Mr. Charles Neile, vicar of y^e church.
 Jan. 8 Mrs. Alice Whitton, widow.
 Jan. 11 Thomas son of Robert Wass.
1719. July 14 Mrs. Rachel Smelt, widow.
 July 21 John son of Alexander Clarke, a stranger.
 July 30 Elizabeth daughter of John Harker.
 Aug. 26 William Greathead, sexton.
 Sept. 23 Mary daughter of Mr. George Seaton.
 Oct. 29 Cassandra Wass, widow.
 Dec. 22 Mary daughter of Mr. George Meek.
 Jan. 10 Mrs. Ann Wastell, widow.
 Jan. 18 Mrs. Ann Hutton.
 Feb. 15 Elizabeth Rudd, widow.
 Mar. 17 Richard Midgelow [of Romanby.]
1720. April 14 Ann daughter of John Wastell.
 Dec. 20 Robert son of Robert Raikes Fulthorp, esq.
 Dec. 22 James Brimer, a stranger.
1721. May 19 Mary wife of Mr. Henry Lascelles.
 Aug. 17 Mr. Thomas Beverley.
 Sept. 14 Ann Stringer, widow, æt. 108.
 Oct. 5 Mann son of Mann Beckett.
 Oct. 8 John son of Mr. Ambrose Ragget.
 Oct. 22 Hopton son of Mr. George Dunn.
 Jan. 16 Jane wife of George Needham, a stranger.
 Jan. 22 Christopher son of Mr. Christopher Walker.
 Jan. 31 George son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 Feb. 5 William son of Mr. William Robson, curate.

1721. Feb. 10 Cuthbert son of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 Mar. 5 William son of Mr. John Romans.
1722. April 9 Charles son of Mr. Robert Smith.
 May 6 Mrs. Elizabeth Whitton, widow.
 May 7 Mr. Francis Conyers.
 May 20 Elizabeth wife of Mann Beckett.
 May 20 George son of Mr. George Dunn.
 Nov. 17 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Ruddock.
 Jan. 18 Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalfe, widow.
1723. June 7 Robert son of Mr. Andrew Ewbank.
 Oct. 15 Isaac Torras, a stranger.
 Feb. 28 Mr. Henry Sayer.
 Mar. 20 George son of Mr. Henry Lascelles.
1724. May 2 Elizabeth wife of Robert Hutton.
 June 14 Mr. George Pemberton.
 Oct. 21 Mary Wenderson, a stranger.
 Nov. 17 George son of Mr. George Meek.
1725. June 22 Mrs. Mary Conyers, widow.
 Dec. 6 The Revd. Mr. Christopher Hunter, vicar.
1726. July 14 Robert son of Mr. Thomas Crosfield.
 Aug. 31 Dorothy Bland, a very aged widow.
 Jan. 11 Robert Smith, some time servant to Mr. Neile, vicar, whose niece & heiress he married.
1727. April 27 Mrs. Mary Mitford wife of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford, apothecary.
 July 20 Mr. Thomas Smelt, mercer.
 Sept. 13 Mr. Richard Conyers, apothecary.
 Sept. 16 William son of Mr. John Romans, attorney.
 Sept. 28 Mary daughter of Archibald Maxwell, a stranger.
 Mar. 9 Francis Grahm, a stranger.
1728. April 21 Mrs. Katharin Conyers, an old maid.
 May 7 Robert Sayer, the bishop's bayliff.
 Aug. 1 Mr. John Romans, attorney (fever.)
 Aug. 3 Mrs. Dorothy Smith, widow, niece of Mr. Neile, vicar.
 Aug. 25 Margaret one of the twin daughters of the late Mr. Romans.
 Oct. 4 Dorothy one of the twin daughters of Mr. Romans.
 Nov. 7 Chanannah daughter of John Hartis, a stranger.
 Nov. 21 A stranger woman, whose name we could not learn, going to her husband, a soldier.
 Dec. 16 Margaret daughter of Mr. Harling, attorney.
 Dec. 20 Mary daughter of Robert Hutton, mason.
 Jan. 30 John Meriton, deputy bayliff to the bishop.
 Feb. 7 Ann daughter of Robert Hutton.

The last entry in the Fifth Register is dated 22nd March, 1728.

The SIXTH REGISTER commences with the year 1729, March 25.

Mem.—29th. Nov., 1754, Edmund Bradeley was chosen by me to be clerk of this church, which choice was signified to the Parishioners (according to Canon 91,) in the time of Divine Service upon the next Sunday following being 1 Decr., 1754, by me, ROBT. FIGOT, Vicar.

BAPTISMS.

- | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1729. | Feb. 24 | Elizabeth Foggit, a young woman, a quaker, aged 18. |
| 1730. | Aug. 2 | Eleanor daughter of Alexander Banerman, esq. |
| | Oct. 21 | Margaret Gamble, a young woman, a quaker. |
| | Jan. 6 | Hannah Foggit, a young woman, a quaker. |
| | Nov. 19 | John son of Edward Squire of Romanby. |
| 1731. | April 29 | Christopher son of Robert Hutton. |
| | Mar. 5 | Mary daughter of Mr. Francklin Hoggart. |
| 1732. | Aug. 30 | Jane daughter of Mr. Joseph Atkinson. |
| | Aug. 31 | Henry son of Mr. Edmd. Jackson. |
| | Feb. 17 | Henry son of Mr. Henry Carr. |
| 1733. | May 21 | Thomas son of John Fenley, a stranger. |
| | June 5 | Elizabeth daughter of Edward Squire, of Romanby. |
| | Aug. 4 | Thomas son of Thomas Edins, a soldier. |
| | Sept. 21 | Frances daughter of Mr. Francklin Hoggart. |
| | Dec. 1 | William son of Robert Hutton. |
| 1734. | May 6 | John Gale, quaker, about 6 years of age. |
| | Aug. 19 | William son of George Hayly, a soldier. |
| | Nov. 28 | Ann bastard daughter of Ann Sherington, bedrid and about 15 years of age, baptized privately. |
| 1735. | April 23 | John son of Mr. John Bunting, attorney-at-law in Stockton, in the county of Durham. |
| | Sept. 20 | Thomas son of Mr. Joseph Atkinson. |
| | Feb. 23 | Ann daughter of Mr. William Den ^r , attorney-at-law in Sunderland. |
| 1736. | May 14 | Ann daughter of Mr. Mann Dowson. |
| | Oct. 1 | William son of Mr. Franckland Hoggart. |
| 1737. | Mar. 29 | John bastard son of Mary Robinson, quaker. |
| | April 15 | Mary daughter of Richard Morrington. |
| | Oct. 21 | Dorothy daughter of Mr. Mann Dowson. |
| 1739. | Nov. 23 | Ann Coates of Brompton, a quaker. |
| 1740. | May 2 | Hannah daughter of Christopher Metcalfe, Romanby. |
| | Sept. 16 | Dorothy daughter of Mr. Mann Dowson. |
| | Oct. 3 | Katharine daughter of Richard Moriton. |
| 1741. | June 19 | William son of Mr. William Squire, grocer. |
| | Aug. 26 | Ralph son of Ralph Todd of London. |
| | Sept. 21 | Frances daughter of Mr. John Addison, apothecary. |

1741. Dec. 16 Jonathan son of Jonathan Elliot, a stranger.
1744. Oct. 11 Robert son of Mr. John Addison.
 Nov. 7 Jno. son of Margaret Martingdale, a stranger.
 Dec. 29 Hanah, alias Hanah Allerton, a foundling.
1745. Aug. 5 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Daniel Mitford.
 Sept. 6 John son of Isaac Hudson, soldier, privately.
1746. Mar. 26 John son of Mr. Thos. Wayre, attorney.
 May 22 John son of Mr. Jno. Addison.
 July 16 Mary daughter of Peter Thackeray, a stranger.
1747. April 30 Mary daughter of Mr. John Addison.
 Oct. 16 Joshua Pearson, a quaker.
1748. June 27 Mann son of Mr Mann Dowson.
 Oct. 20 Robert son of Mr. John Addison.
1749. April 28 Thomas son of Thomas Robinson, a stranger.
 Nov. 12 Matthew son of George Brown, a stranger.
1750. Dec. 26 Ann daughter of John and Esther Midgley.
1752. Jan. 18 Jane daughter of John and Mary Priestman.
 July 12 Martha daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Dawson, rector of Welbury.
 July 19 Jane daughter of John Lamb, a stranger.
1753. July 16 John son of John Woodland, a soldier, and Jane his wife.
1754. May 30 Thomas son of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney.
1755. July 20 Conyers son of Mr. Roger Gale.
 July 31 Mary daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Ingledew.
1756. Jan. 5 Joseph son of Thomas Wilkinson, a soldier, and Elizabeth his wife.
 Oct. 21 William son of Mr. William Hodshon, attorney, and Jane his wife.
 Oct. 21 Roger son of Mr. Roger Gale and Jane his wife.
 Nov. 4 Elizabeth daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Ingledew.
1757. June 24 William son of Mr. William Walker, attorney, and Sarah his wife.
 Sept. 4 Jonathan son of John Midgley the younger, and Mary his wife, of Romanby.
 Dec. 5 Jane daughter of Richard and Margaret Smith, a stranger.
1758. Jan. 3 Cordelia daughter of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney-at-law.
 July 1 Jane daughter of Mr. William Hodshon and Jane his wife.
1759. Mar. 2 John son of William and Jane Hardy, a traveller from Doncaster.
 April 7 John son of Mr. William Walker, attorney, and Sarah his wife.
 April 30 Jane daughter of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney.
 Nov. 22 Thomas son of Mr. William Hodshon, attorney, and Jane his wife.

1760. Jan. 27 William son of John Smith, a soldier, 4 Drg. Gds., and Sarah his wife.
 Feb. 11 Alexander son of John Corkwood, a soldier, 4 Drg. Gds., & Catharine his wife.
 Mar. 15 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. William Walker, attorney, and Sarah his wife.
 July 8 Henry son of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney, and Jane his wife.
1761. Jan. 29 Ann daughter of Mr. Edward Squire, of Romanby, and Isabel his wife.
 April 24 George son of John Midgley, jun^r. of Romanby, and Mary his wife.
 June 26 Jane daughter of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney, and Jane his wife.
 July 15 Willey son of Mr. William Hodshon, attorney, and Jane his wife.
 Dec. 24 Ann daughter of Mr. William Wailes, dep. registrar, and Sarah his wife.
1762. Jan. 27 Ann daughter of John Forth, a militia man, and Anne his wife.
 June 4 George son of Mr. William Walker, attorney, and Sarah his wife.
 July 25 Jane daughter of John Crookshanks, soldier in 71st foot, & Ellen his wife.
 Sept. 15 Hannah daughter of Richard Forster, militia man, and Hannah his wife.
1763. Mar. 1 Simon son of John Midgley jun^r. of Romanby, and Mary his wife.
 June 18 Joseph son of Mr. William Hodson, attorney, and Jane his wife.
 Nov. 3 Isabel daughter of Mr. Edward Squire of Romanby, and Isabel his wife.
1764. May 11 Constantia daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Cooper, rector of Kirkby Wisk, and Constantia his wife.
 May 31 Samuel son of Mr. Roger Gale, attorney, and Jane his wife.
 June 25 William son of Mr. William Wailes, registrar, & Sarah his wife.
 Aug. 26 John son of George Robinson, a stranger, and Frances his wife.
 Oct. 18 Mitford Samuel son of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby Wiske, and Elizabeth his wife.
1765. Jan. 20 Richard son of John Midgley jun^r. and Mary his wife of Romanby.
 Jan. 25 Sarah daughter of Mr. William Walker, attorney, & Sarah his wife.
 Mar. 31 Letice daughter of Mr. Joseph Scott, supervisor, & Hannah his wife.

1765. May 30 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Dent, apothecary, & Ann his wife.
 Oct. 4 George son of Mr. George Sinkler, and Ann his wife.
 Nov. 1 Thomas son of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby Wiske, and Elizabeth his wife.
1766. May 24 Margaret daughter of Mr. Edward Squire of Romanby, & Isabel his wife.
 Aug. 27 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Dent, apothecary, & Ann his wife.
1767. Jan. 1 John son of Richard & Dorothy Wray, a stranger.
 Feb. 18 Ann daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby Wiske.
 Nov. 12 Thomas son of John Midgley, junr., & Mary his wife of Romanby.
 Nov. 13 John son of Mr. John Dent, apothecary, & Ann his wife.
1768. May 8 Daniel Mitford son of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby Wiske.
1769. Feb. 19 Robert son of Mr. John Dent, & Ann his wife.
 Mar. 24 John son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, & Ann his wife.
 Nov. 12 Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby on the Wisk.
1770. Feb. 20 William, son of parents unknown, put to nurse with Grace wife of George Pearson, joyner, by Mr. John Reed, surgeon, who ordered him to be registered by the name of Stockdale.
 Mar. 4 Roger son of Roger and Jane Langdale, a stranger.
 Mar. 12 Mary daughter of Mr. John Dent, apothecary, & Ann his wife.
 April 17 Sarah daughter of Mr. William Wailes, dep. reg., and Sarah his wife.
 May 14 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Lincoln, & Ann his wife.
 May 22 John son of Richard & Jane Busfield, a stranger.
 June 15 Ann daughter of Mr. Edward Squire of Romanby, & Elizabeth [Isabel?] his wife.
 Nov. 1 Johnson of Samuel & Eleanor Dickinson, a stranger.
1771. Mar. 8 Samuel son of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby on the Wiske, & Elizabeth his wife.
 April 24 Mary daughter of Neal McKelvey, a soldier 37th foot, & Mary his wife.
 April 27 Jane daughter of John Watson, a soldier 37th foot, and Mary his wife.
 Nov. 30 William son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, and Ann his wife.
1772. Jan. 28 Margaret daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby on the Wisk, and Elizabeth his wife.

1772. April 29 Penelope daughter of Mr. William Wailes, attorney, and Sarah his wife.
 May 13 George son of Joseph & Mary Thomas, a stranger.
 Dec. 25 William son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, and Ann his wife.
1773. Oct. 12 Thomas son of Mr. George Scott, & Mary his wife.
1774. Sept. 23 Elizabeth daughter of Robert Metcalfe jun^r, and Margaret his wife, being nine years old the 7th day of Sept. inst.
1775. Aug. 9 Alice daughter of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Walker, vicar, and Isabella his wife.
 Oct. 30 Henry Richard son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, and Ann his wife.
1776. July 10 Edward son of Mr. Edward Squire of Romanby, and Isabel his wife.
1777. April 25 Emma daughter of the Rev. Benj. Walker, vicar, and Isabella his wife.
 May 19 Mitford son of the Rev. Mr. William Peacock, rector of Danby upon Wiske, and Elizabeth his wife.
 Sept. 15 William Beckwith son of Mr. Richard Dighton, and Margaret his wife.
 Oct. 24 Harriet daughter of Mr. John Lincoln, surgeon, and Ann his wife.
 Dec. 6 Joseph son of Joseph & Jane Sissons, strangers.
1778. Mar. 27 Francis son of Mr. Francis Dighton, attorney, and Ellen his wife.
 April 3 Dorothy daughter of Mr. George Scott, and Mary his wife.
 April 16 George Warren Walker son of the Rev. Benjamin Walker, vicar, and Isabella his wife.
 May 15 Mary daughter of Matthew and Ann Gale of Gikalo.
 Oct. 22 Ann daughter of George and Jane Ward of Hemmersdale.
1779. April 13 Johnson son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, and Ann his wife.
 April 25 Caleb son of Caleb & Elizabeth Midgley, Romanby.
 June 16 Ann daughter of Alexander Cameron, and Margaret his wife, of the 25th Regt. of foot.
 July 2 William son of Mr. Christopher Welbank, and Mary his wife.
 Oct. 17 Henry William son of the Rev. Benj. Walker, vicar, and Isabella his wife.
 Nov. 4 Ann & Elizabeth daughters of Cuthbert English, excise officer, and Mary his wife.
 Dec. 25 Richard son of Mr. Richard Dighton, and Margaret his wife.
1780. April 25 Jane daughter of Mr. John Cookson, supervisor, and Alice his wife.

1780. May 18 Ann daughter of John Bolland, of Ellerbeck, in the parish of Osmotherly, now a soldier in lord Falconberg's new raised regiment of foot, and Dorothy his wife. N.B.—The father and mother were married at Bedale, and the child born at Romanby.
- Sept. 20 John son of John and Ellen Hutton of Romanby.
- Dec. 15 Mary daughter of Cuthbert English, excise officer, and Mary his wife.
1781. Jan. 25 Margaret daughter of Caleb & Isabella Midgley.
- Feb. 12 Forster Walker son of the Rev. Benj. Walker, vicar, and Isabella his wife.
- April 23 Johnson son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary, and Ann his wife.
- June 3 Elizabeth daughter of Richard Mycock, a soldier in his majesty's 48 reg. of foot now quartered here, and Elizabeth his wife.
- June 28 Cornelius Alphonso son of Mr. Hugh Clough, surgeon in the 48 reg. of foot, and Frances his wife.
- Aug. 30 James son of the Rev. James Wilkinson, curate, and Margaret his wife.
- Oct. 25 Harriet daughter of the Rev William Peacock, rector of Danby on the Wisk, and Elizabeth his wife. (born Oct. 20.)

MARRIAGES.

1729. Nov. 2 Edward Squire of Romanby, yeoman, and Ann Holdgate of this town.
1731. May 27 George Meek of this place, and Ann Bell of Smeaton.
- Sept. 23 Mr. George Garnett of Furnival's Inn, London, and Margaret daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Mitford of North Allerton, married at Brompton by licence.
1732. May 18 George Scarcroft and Mary Hutton.
1736. April 26 Richard Metcalfe of Rom: and Ann Jackson of Brompton.
- May. 6 Richard Morriton and Mary Dun of Rom., at Brompton.
- Feb. 21 Christopher Wadeson and Arabella Shepherd of Kildale.
1737. June 30 Joseph Bayley and Ellen Hutton, widow.
- Oct. 27 Mr. William Lawson of Stokesley, and Isabel daughter of Mr. James Coates of this parish, by licence.
1748. Nov. 29 William Wadeston and Margaret Rigg.
1750. May 8 Thomas Reed of Whitwell Whins in y^e parish of Bolton, and Margaret Squire of Romanby.

[By the act of parliament 26th Geo. II., cap. 33, it was provided that a separate book should be kept in every parish for the registration of marriages and banns of marriage. This act came into operation in the year 1754.]

BURIALS.

1729. April 26 Mrs. Ann Raikes, widow, aged 66.
 Feb. 5 Thomas son of Mrs Smelt, widow.
 Feb. 7 John son of Robert Hutton, mason.
 Feb. 25 Thomas Welbank, letter carrier.
1730. Mar. 29 John Milbourn, schoolmaster.
 Dec. 25 Rachel daughter of Mrs. Eliz. Smelt, widow.
 Dec. 29 Mrs. Elizabeth Smelt, widow.
1731. June 25 John son of Mr. Lodge, papist.
 Aug. 6 Rachel daughter of Mr. Joseph Robinson.
 Aug. 26 Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. John Todd, schoolm^r.
 Oct. 3 Mary wife of James Sayer.
 Oct. 8 Mr. George Sayer.
 Oct. 27 Alexander Gowersly, of Scotland.
 Feb. 28 Robert son of Robert Wass.
 Mar. 13 Phyllis daughter of Mr. Young, schoolmaster.
1732. Jan. 13 Anthony Wass.
 Jan. 29 Jane daughter of Mr. Joseph Atkinson.
 Feb. 11 Mr. John Todd, schoolmaster.
1733. Aug. 20 Mrs. Mary wife of Mr. Thomas Crossfield.
 Sept. 12 Mr. Thomas Todd.
 Sept. 28 Mrs. Elizabeth Mitford, widow.
 Nov. 17 Mr. Thomas Robinson.
 Nov. 19 Jane daughter of Edward Lodge, papist.
 Nov. 26 Abraham Midgley, Romanby.
 Mar. 21 Mr. Stevenson, a stranger.
 Mar. 24 James Don of Edinburgh, esq.
1734. May 15 Robert Hutton
 Sept. 8 Daniel Lascelles, esq.
 Sept. 9 Mrs. Ann wife of Dr. Seaton.
 Oct. 30 Mrs. Mary Lascelles, widow.
 Jan. 15 Stephen son of Robert Hutton.
 Feb. 6 George Greathead, sexton.
1735. Mar. 26 Mr. John Day.
 May 2 Godfrey Swift, a soldier.
 July 1 Christopher son of James Sayer.
 July 11 Thomas son of Mr. George Dun.
 Mar. 12 Mr. Robert Young, schoolmaster.
1736. April 18 Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson of Ripon, widow.
 Aug. 21 Mrs. Ann Harrison, widow.
 Mar. 19 Ann wife of John Midgley.
1737. July 5 Ann daughter of Mr. Mann Dowson.

1737. Aug. 11 William son of Mr. Franckland Hoggett.
 Oct. 2 John son of Mr. John Ruddock.
 Dec. 23 Mr. George Seaton y^e elder.
 Feb. 6 Dorothy daughter of Mr. Mann Dowson.
1738. Oct. 22 Ann wife of Edward Bowes.
 Nov. 13 Christopher son of Robt. Hutton, decd.
 Jan. 4 Mrs. Mary Shemield, widow.
 Feb. 10 John Metcalfe of Askrigg.
1739. May 30 John Williams, a soldier.
 Aug. 14 Mrs. Elizabeth Raine, widow.
 Dec. 11 Mr. William Todd, apothecary.
 Mar. 3 Margaret daughter of Mr. John Ruddock.
1740. May 5 Hannah wife of Christopher Metcalfe of Romanby.
 June 6 George Jackson, yeoman.
 July 20 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Frankland Hoggart.
 July 24 Mrs. Mary wife of Mr. Willm. Joy of Gauthorp.
 Oct. 5 Mr. Richard Harling, attorney at law.
 Oct. 25 Mrs. Elizabeth Janson [I'Anson?] widow.
 Nov. 27 Alice wife of Mr. Frankland Hoggart.
1741. May 11 Mary daughter of Mr. John Addison, apothecary.
 July 3 Mrs. Mary wife of Mr. Marmaduke Sedgwick.
 Oct. 4 Mr. Cuthbert Mitford.
 Nov. 3 Mrs. Day, widow.
 Feb. 27 Thomas Hayes, a stranger.
 Mar. 13 Mrs. Margaret Harker.
1742. Mar. 31 Mrs. Margaret Dunning.
 July 12 Mrs. Margaret Sayer, widow.
 July 25 John Ord, a stranger.
 Nov. 27 John Forster of North Otterington.
 Dec. 27 George Law, a stranger.
 Dec. 30 Mr. Benjamin Blackburn, excise officer.
 Mar. 5 Mrs. Jane Wooler.
 Mar. 6 Mr. John Brown, attorney at law.
1743. April 21 Mr. John Ruddock.
 July 20 Mr. Joseph Atkinson.
 Nov. 13 Mr. Robert Prest.
1744. May 12 Mary wife of Richd. Meritton.
 Sept. 9 Mrs. Ann Whitehead.
 Nov. 5 Ann daughter of Jno. Cyston.
 Dec. 10 Mr. Peter Deburine alias Dubern, captain of a
 French privateer, who was taken prisoner off
 Scotland, and died of grief on his journey to
 London.
1745. Mar. 31 Mr. Jno. Brown, D: Register.
 May 24 Martin Webb, a soldier in Ld. Henry Beauclerk's
 regimt. of foot and capt. James Mitford's Co.
 July 21 Mr. Lowson Thompson.
 Aug. 6 Mrs. Jane Dunn, aged 81.
 Aug. 28 Jno. Redhall. a soldier in Ld. Hen. Beauclerk's
 regt. of foot and capt. James Mitford's company.

1745. Oct. 26 A sergeant in one of y^e Dutch regiments that were marching into Scotland and his name not known.
 Nov. 14 Ann wife of y^e Revd. Mr. Dawson.
 Dec. 8 George Hancock, a stranger.
 Dec. 23 William Young, a soldier in y^e Duke of Ancaster's regmt.
 Dec. 24 A Dutch soldier, his name not known.
 Feb. 13 Elizabeth daughter of Sr. Alexander Bannerman.
1746. May 5 Thomas son of Thos. Richards, a soldier in Col. Lascells' regt. of foot and Capt. Johnson's company.
 June 12 Robert son of Mr. Jno. Addison.
 June 21 John Moone, aged 89.
 Aug. 17 Mr. Samuel Merriton, aged 73.
 Aug. 24 Henry Cooke, a soldier in the Duke of Bedford's regt. of foot.
 Sept. 6 Mr. Robert Straiker, aged 72.
 Oct. 10 Mrs. Ann Dowson, widow, aged 74.
 Jan. 31 Mr. George Rymer.
1747. Dec. 22 Mr. Thos. Wayre, attorney at law.
 Jan. 3 Rev. Mr. Abraham Todd, rector of Wellbury.
 Feb. 1 Mr. Frankland Hoggatt.
1748. Sept. 20 Mr. Thomas Todd, son of y^e late Revd. Mr. Abraham Todd.
1749. April 5 Wm. Hodgins, soldier in Col. Buckland's regt. of foot, and Major Sowle's company.
 Oct. 4 Abraham son of y^e late Rev. Mr. Abraham Todd.
1750. April 9 Christopher Wadeson.
 Aug. 16 Catharine daughter of Richard Merrington.
 Oct. 31 William Reede, a soldier.
1751. May 21 Thomas Todd of Allerton.
 Nov. 10 John son of John Cotton, a soldier.
1752. Dec. 7 James son of William Lees, a soldier.
1753. June 25 Robert Raikes Fulthorp, esq.
 July 11 Thomas son of Mr. Thomas Beckett of Thornton le Moor.
 Oct. 19 Henry Lascells, esq.
1754. July 13 Martha wife of y^e Rev. Mr. William Dawson, rector of Wellbury.
 Mar. 25 Mr. William Willson.
 July 1 Ann wife of Mr. James Workman.
 Oct. 25 Matthew Bowes, clerk of this church.
1755. June 2 William son of William Puckering, a stranger.
 June 18 Mrs. Mary Brown.
1756. April 28 Mrs. Elizabeth Mauleverer.
 Nov. 7 Elizabeth wife of Mr. Daniel Mitford.
 Dec. 26 Mrs. Ann Raikes.
1757. Mar. 16 George Wass.
 April 23 Mr. John Robinson, curate of this parish.
 April 26 Mrs. Mary Peek, widow.

1757. June 19 Mrs. Mary Thomson.
 June 22 George Metcalfe of Romanby.
1758. April 2 John Kendal, a stranger.
 April 12 Jane Watson, a stranger.
 Oct. 8 Mrs. Elizabeth Ord, widow.
 Nov. 30 Ann Kay.
1759. Feb. 28 Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, widow.
 May 24 Mrs. Eleanor Trotter, widow of the late Rev.
 Mr. Edward Trotter of Kirkby Siggston.
1760. Jan. 5 Mrs. Mary Consett, widow.
 Feb. 18 Ellen daughter of William Willson of the parish
 of Wickham in the county of Durham.
 Oct. 25 Catharine Merriton, widow.
1761. Feb. 13 John Williamson, aged 96, as appears by
 Brompton register.
 Mar. 20 Dorothy Merriton, widow.
 June 24 Mr. Thomas Crossfield.
 July 4 Mr. Edward Trotter.
1762. Jan. 1 Jane widow of Charles Thomson of Gateside, a
 stranger.
 Sept. 20 Ann wife of Thomas Neats, a militia man in
 Capt. Blomberg's company of grenadiers.
1763. Feb. 22 Mann son of Mr. Thomas Dowson.
 April 8 Dorothy Brown, a stranger.
 Sept. 23 Mr. John Addison, apothecary.
 Sept. 26 John son of Thomas Forest of Brampton in
 Cumberland.
1764. Jan. 5 Margaret wife of Mr. Edward Careless.
 Jan. 16 Mrs. Ann Dunn, widow.
 Feb. 13 Simon son of John Midgley, jun^r. of Romanby.
 April 6 Mr. Mann Dowson.
 July 12 Mr. Daniel Mitford.
1765. Jan. 6 Mitford Samuel son of the Rev. Mr. William
 Peacock.
 Mar. 24 Mrs. Ann Crossfield.
 April 23 Samuel Walford, a soldier.
 Oct. 27 John Barnes, a stranger.
1766. Jan. 2 Mrs. Mary Hunter, widow of the late Rev. Mr.
 Hunter, vicar of this parish.
 July 2 Mr. William Walker, attorney at law.
 July 20 Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Dent, apothecary.
 Sept. 22 Hannah Rudd.
 Oct. 11 Mr. James Flower of Rippon.
 Oct. 30 Mr. John Walker.
1767. May 8 George son of Mrs. Sarah Walker, widow of
 Mr. William.
 May 15 Mrs. Sarah Walker, widow of Mr. William.
 Aug. 12 Agnes daughter of John Roberts, a souldier in
 the Scotch fusileers.
 Nov. 14 John son of Mr. John Dent, apothecary.

1767. Nov. 30 Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson of Romanby, widow.
 1768. Oct. 29 John Lewishall, a stranger.
 Dec. 21 Mrs. Judith Coates, widow of James
 1769. Aug. 18 Mr. James Hambleton, a st^r, who died suddenly.
 Aug. 29 Rosamund wife of the Rev. Mr. William Addison
 of Dinsdale.
 Oct. 14 William Grant of North Cowton, exciseman.
 1770. Jan. 1 Eleanor daughter of Mr. John Reede, apothecary.
 April 13 Ann wife of Mr. John Dent.
 April 30 Mr. Thomas Coates.
 May 11 John Grant, a stranger.
 July 9 Mrs. Margaret Richardson, widow.
 Sept. 21 Joseph Scott, supervisor.
 Dec. 27 Mr. Robert Walker.
 1771. April 13 James Wheler, a souldier.
 July 18 Samuel son of the Revd. Mr. William Peacock,
 rector of Danby Wisk.
 Oct. 30 Mr. Michael Blackburn.
 Dec. 5 William son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary.
 Dec. 22 Robert son of Mr. George Tiplady.
 Dec. 23 Mrs Jane Clarke, widow.
 Dec. 24 Mr. Christopher Walker.
 1772. Jan. 29 Margaret daughter of the Rev. Mr. William
 Peacock, rector of Danby on the Wiske.
 Feb. 9 Mabel daughter of Mr. George Myers.
 April 3 Jane wife of Mr. George Myers.
 April 28 Elizabeth wife of Thomas Lewis, a soldier in the
 first regiment of Dragoon Guards.
 May 31 Julian Carter son of Mr. Julian Loup of Thirsk.
 Aug. 26 Dorothy wife of Mr. Thomas Becket.
 Sept. 10 Mrs. Dorothy Walker, widow.
 Dec. 23 Martha wife of Mr. Robert Cook.
 1773. Jan. 16 Mrs. Mary Ellison, widow.
 Mar. 25 Mary wife of Mr. John Wade.
 April 9 John Midgley, sen^r. of Romanby.
 July 10 Cuthbert Sayer, an officer in the excise.
 Sept. 25 Michael Buck son of Mr. John Wade.
 1774. Aug. 23 Mr. Edward Careless.
 1775. Jan. 14 The Rev. Mr. Robert Pigot, vicar.
 Jan. 27 Lawrence Brown, a traveller.
 April 11 Edmd. Bradley, parish clerk.
 Sept. 26 Alice Kilington from Kiplin Hall.
 Dec. 31 William Carter of Richmond.
 1776. Jan. 12 Mary daughter of Richard and Isabella Peverley
 of Bedale.
 Feb. 4 Mary Jackson, aged 89.
 Mar. 4 Mrs. Elizabeth Pigot, relict of the late Rev. Mr.
 Robert Pigot, vicar.
 June 19 Mr. Thomas Newsam of Yarm.
 July 20 Mr. Paul Maltby.

1776. July 27 William son of Barnabas Moraine, a stranger.
 Sept. 8 John Smithson, aged 92.
1777. May 17 Isabella wife of Mr. John Walker, mercer.
 July 14 George Boyd, a stranger.
 Oct. 3 Thomas Wood from Siggoston.
1778. Mar. 12 William Atkinson, aged 90.
 Mar. 24 Thomasin Atkinson, widow of Wm., aged 95.
 May 24 Alice daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Walker,
 and Isabella his wife.
 Oct. 1 Simon Dunn, aged 89.
 Oct. 2 Wm. Sadler, excise officer, from Derby.
1779. Jan. 9 Harriet daughter of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary.
 Jan. 26 Thomas Hunton, Harrowgate.
 Jan. 28 Mrs. Sarah York, widow.
 April 14 William Clark, parish clerk.
 May 18 Thomas Sparks, of the 7th or Queen's regt. of
 dragoons.
 June 3 Mary wife of Francis Clay, 11th regt. of dragoons.
 Aug. 3 Elizabeth Mansfield, aged 88.
 Sept. 24 Margaret daughter of Mr. Francis Dighton.
 Sept. 30 Mrs. Catharine Seaton, spinster.
 Nov. 1 Ann Nicholson, widow, from Maltby.
 Nov. 30 Mr. Julian Loup, attorney, from Knayton.
 Dec. 26 John Moreton, a soldier in Ld. Falconberg's new
 raised regiment of foot.
1780. Feb. 1 Johnson son of Mr. John Lincoln, apothecary.
 Mar. 3 Mary daughter of the late Mr. Julian Loup, and
 Elizabeth his wife.
1781. Jan. 23 Jannet Perry, a traveler.
 Jan. 30 Francis Cust, aged 89.
 May 1 Mrs. Margaret Dent, relict of Mr. Wm. Dent
 late of Sunderland.
 June 4 Ann Greenside, spinster, aged 90.
 June 16 John Robinson of the 48th regiment of foot.
 June 20 Mary Dennison, widow, from Easingwold.
 Oct. 23 Sophia daughter of Susanna Roberts, and (as is
 alledged) of John her husband.
 Nov. 2 John Handly of the South Lincoln regiment of
 militia.
 Nov. 14 George son of William Bowman from London.

The last entry in the Sixth Register is dated 23rd
 Dec., 1781.

MARRIAGES, from a separate Register commencing
 25th March, 1754.

1754. April 15 Christopher Ingledew and Elizabeth Gibson.
 Aug. 5 William Hawe of Kirby Hill & Deborah Dunn.

1754. Oct. 20 Robert Raker and Ann Davison.
 Nov. 11 Michael Metcalf and Susannah Donwell.
1755. April 5 John Romans and Mary Clarke.
 July 7 William Hodgshon and Jane Willey.
 Sept. 8 Thomas Buckle and Ann Kay.
 Sept. 11 Thomas Fenwick of Carthorp and Jane Tunstall.
 Oct. 12 The banns of marriage between James Grieves and Elizabeth Peacock were published in this church the second time.
 The publication between James Grieves and Elizabeth Peacock is made void by the dissent of Wm. Peacock her father.
- Nov. 3 John Mothersdale and Elizabeth Smithson.
 Nov. 4 John Ewbank and Ellen Rymer.
 Nov. 23 William Blaides and Dorothy Jefferson.
 Nov. 30 John Smith and Elizabeth Gale.
1756. Jan. 6 William Pattison and Dorothy Calvert.
 May 6 Paul Moreau and Mary Wilkinson, by licence.
 May 17 Thomas Fall, Stockton, & Ann Cust, by licence.
1757. Dec. 7 James Peacock and Mary Carter of Fencot, by licence.
1758. Oct. 29 John Peacock & Elizabeth Carter.—Banns.
1759. May 24 Michael Danby and Mary Couch.—Banns.
 June 4 William Smith and Eleanor Wass.—Banns.
1761. Sept. 18 Thomas Barstow, gent., of Leeds, and Isabella Bannerman, by licence.
1762. Dec. 31 William Peacock and Elizabeth Mitford, by licence, and with consent of parents.
1763. Nov. 9 George Sinkler & Ann Hodgkinson, by licence.
1764. July 19 John Dent and Ann Peacock, by licence.
 Sept. 14 Robert Metcalfe & Mary Flounders, by licence.
1765. Sept. 26 Charles Clarke, of Castle Church, Staff., and Mary Careless, by licence.
 Nov. 1 Christopher Welbank, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Mary Dawson, by licence.
1766. Jan. 16 Arthur Ripley, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and Ann Walker, by licence.
 June 10 John Braithwaite & Ann Jackson, by licence.
1767. April 26 Christopher Robinson, of Catterick, and Ann Snowdon, of Brompton.—Banns.
 June 10 Marmaduke Sidgwick & Ann Meriton, by licence.
1768. May 17 Julian Loup, of Thirsk, & Elizabeth Carter, by licence.
 June 2 Robert Wilmot, clk., and Martha Dawson, by licence.
1769. June 5 James Williamson, of Bedale, & Mary Purchas, by licence.
1770. Jan. 27 John Coates and Mary Douthwait, by licence.
 Aug. 2 Thomas Todd and Sarah Dowson, by licence.
 Sept. 4 Stephen Creighton & Edethea Ellison, by licence.

1770. Dec. 4 John Allison, of Stockton, and Jane Wrigglesworth, by licence.
1771. Jan. 2 George Dowe and Dorothy Dowson, by licence.
 Feb. 18 John Humphrey and Elizabeth Dothwait, by licence.
 April 15 John Dent and Ann Dowson, by licence.
 April 22 John Weatherill, of Stokesley, and Elizabeth Ewbank, by licence.
 May 16 John Hall and Ann Robinson, by licence.
 Aug. 5 Thomas Brown, of E. Cowton, and Mary Nelson, by licence. [This marriage was witnessed by Mary Ingeldew.]
1772. Aug. 18 Richard Dighton and Margaret Richardson, by licence
1773. Jan. 7 George Scott and Mary Dowson, by licence.
 June 19 John Walker and Ann Gale, by licence.
1774. May 7 Christopher Maltby and Margaret Sidgwick, by licence.
 May 22 William Oastler & Mary Midgely, by licence.
 May 29 Thomas Walton and Jane Sanders, by licence.
 June 7 Matthew Elgie and Ann Ainsley, by licence.
 Sept. 6 Richard Robinson, of Stokesley, and Elizabeth Dowson, by licence.
1775. Sept. 6 Richard Strangways, of Well, and Catharine Purchas, by licence.
1778. Jan. 4 Robert Robinson of Stokesley, and Parthenia Dowson, by licence.

[This is the last entry in this book.]

MARRIAGES, continued in a book commencing with a repetition of the last entry in the former book.

1778. Jan. 4 Robert Robinson and Parthenia Dowson.—James Wilkinson, curate.
 Oct. 1 William Robinson and Ann Warcop, bac. & wid., by licence.
1780. Aug. 2 John Gray, of the city of Lincoln, and Jane Nevison, b. and s., by licence.
 Nov. 29 John Greathead, of Darlington, & Jane Maltby, wr. and spr., by licence.
1781. Feb. 18 John Kay, of Brompton, and Ann Danby, bac. and spr.—Banns.
 Feb. 19 William Wilson, of Leeds, and Sarah Mundy, b. and s., by licence.
 July 4 Francis Cooper, of North Ottrington, and Elizabeth Metcalf, wr. and sp., by licence.
 Dec. 17 Thomas Dinsdale and Margaret Peacock, bac. and sp., by licence.

1782. June 3 John Todd, of Brompton-on-Swale, and Mary Waites, b. and s., by licence.
 Dec. 9 James Todd and Elizabeth Dowe, bac. and sp., by licence.
1784. Jan. 6 Thomas Beckett, of Westminster, and Bridget Peacock, b. and s., by licence.
 Nov. 20 James Tate, of Richmond, and Ann Markham, b. and s.—Banns.
 Dec. 26 John Wetherell and Elizabeth Wastill, b. & s., by licence.
1785. April 7 Thomas Danby, of Leke, and Mary Rose, b. & s., by licence.
1786. Jan. 1 Marmaduke Metcalfe and Jane Markham, b. & s.—Banns
 June 20 Robert Robinson, of Guisborough, and Jane Calvert, b. and s., by licence.
 July 22 Edward Wilson, of Moulton, co. Suffolk, clk., & Mary Gouldstone, b. and s., by licence.
1789. Mar. 2 Thomas Mitchell, of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and Mary Welbank, by licence.
 Sept. 10 Robert Cornforth, of Sockburne, and Mary Linton, b. and s., by licence.
1793. Aug. 18 Robert Hutton, of Kirkby Wisk, and Margaret Squire, b. and s., by licence.
1794. Mar. 14 Richard Blanchard, late of Walworth, co. Surrey, esq., batchelor, and Elizabeth Peacock (daughter of the Rev. William Peacock) of this parish, spinster, were married by Daniel Mitford Peacock, minister, by licence, in the presence of Will. Peacock, Elizabeth Peacock, William Peacock, Annie Peacock, Bernd. Metcalfe, Mary Metcalfe, Mary Dent, Robt. Peacock.
1798. July 3 John Meek, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, co. Surrey, & Sarah Meek, b. & s., by licence.
1802. May 2 Bartholomew Best, of Gilling, and Jane Lumley, b. and s.—Banns.
 June 1 Peter Rigg and Mary Dent, b. and s. by licence, by Will. Peacock, officiating minister, in the presence of John Dent, Harriet Peacock, Robert Peacock.
1803. Mar. 5 Benjamin Walker, esq., captain in the Royal Navy, now resident at North Allerton, batchelor, and Sarah Gaull, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spinster, by licence, by James Wilkinson, curate, in the presence of Francis Walker, Frances Walker, Hannah Walker, Emma Walker, Robt. Bray.
 Mar. 5 Isaac Walker and Ann Wilson, b. & s., by licence.
 Mar. 8 Charles Bailey & Ann Metcalfe, b. & s., by licence.

1803. May 19 Jonathan Peacock, of Danby Wiske, & Margaret Peacock, b. and s., both minors, by licence.
 June 13 Robert Hutchinson and Jane Cook, b. & s., by licence.
1805. Mar. 12 William Welbank, esq., of the parish of Holy Trinity in Hull, and Mary Ann Hirst, b. and s., by licence.
1806. Jan. 16 Joseph Swift, of Thornton-le-Street, and Jane Simpson, wr. and s., by licence; witnessed by Peter Rigg and Mary Ann Simpson.

The last entry in this Register is dated 29 Dec., 1806. The next volume carries on the registration of marriages to 16 Dec., 1812, the rev. James Wilkinson signing generally, as curate, throughout the two books.

1808. June 20 Thomas Leighton, esq., bachelor, and Anna Dighton, spinster, by licence, in the presence of Richd. Dighton, Christopher Dighton, Margt. Dighton, Jane Dighton.
- Nov. 8 Gray Rigge, esq., bachelor, and Sarah Moore, of Devonshire Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, co. Middlesex, spinster, by licence, in the presence of Caroline G. Moore, Mary Rigge, Susannah Gray Rigge, Fler. Rigge, Peter Moore, Charles Moore.

The SEVENTH REGISTER commences with the year 1782.

BAPTISMS.

1782. Dec. 4 John son of John Legassicke, drummer in the Wiltshire regiment of militia, and Sarah his wife.
1783. Jan. 5 Edward son of Alexander Stephenson, a traveller, of Blackwell, co. of Durham, and Elizabeth his wife. Born 19 Dec., 1782.
- Mar. 17 Gray son of Fletcher Rigge, esq., and Susannah his wife. Born 12 Feb.
- Aug. 30 Thomas son of the Rev. James Wilkinson, and Margaret his wife. Born 15 Aug.
1784. Mar. 19 Francis son of Lascelles Lascelles, esq., and Jane his wife, late Butterwick. Born 11 Mar.
- Mar. 24 Arthur Warren son of the Rev. Benj. Walker, and Isabella. Born 21 Mar.

1784. April 13 Mary daughter of Fletcher Rigge, esq., and
Susannah his wife. Born 19 Mar.
1785. April 3 Anna Maria daughter of the Rev. B. Walker,
and Isabella. Born 2 April.
- July 15 Jane daughter of Lascelles Lascelles, esq., and
Jane his wife. Born 27 June.
1786. Dec. 25 William Barrowby son of Robert Ainsley, of
Romanby, and Elizabeth his wife, late Bar-
rowby. Born 24 Dec.
1787. Jan. 21 Philip Warren son of the Rev. Benj. Walker,
and Isabella. Born 5 Jan.
- April 7 John Francis son of Lascelles Lascelles, esq.,
and Jane. Born 22 Mar.
- Nov. 21 Richard Daggett son of Richard Daggett Wilson,
and Mary, late Fryer. Born 8 Oct.
1788. July 29 Mary daughter of Lascelles Lascelles, esq., and
Jane his wife. Born 16 June.
1790. Mar. 16 Elizabeth dau. of Thos. Loftus, serjeant of foot,
and Elizabeth. Born 4 Mar.
- June 12 Thomas son of Lascelles Lascelles, esq., and Jane
his wife. Born 20 May.
- July 3 Ann Jane Harriet daughter of Charles Gale,
attorney at law, and Eleanor his wife, late
Harrison. Born 2 July.
- July 18 Peter son of Richard Daggett Wilson, apothecary,
and Mary. Born 15 July.
- Nov. 19 Anne Makittrick daughter of James Barter Ma-
kittrick Adair, M.D., and Charlotte his wife,
daughter of the late John Hamilton, of Kype
and Browncastle, in the county of Lanark,
N.B., esq. Born 17 Nov.
1792. Jan. 19 Roger son of Charles Gale, attorney, and Eleanor
his wife. Born 19 Jan.
- Aug. 15 John son of Jno. Thwaites of Barnard Castle,
and Margt. his wife. Born 6 Aug.
- Nov. 20 Thomas son of John Kirkness, a traveller, and
Mary his wife. Born 30 Oct.
- Dec. 23 John son of Wm. Naylor, of Richmond, & Mary,
late Jefferson. Born 15 Dec.
1794. Feb. 7 George son of the Rev. Js. Wilkinson, curate,
and Margaret. Born 5 Feb.
- Mar. 10 Cordelia daughter of Charles Gale, attorney, and
Eleanor. Born 9 Mar.
1795. Jan. 25 John Thomas, an adult native of the coast of
Guinea, and late a slave in Antigua.
- June 23 James son of Archibald Liviston, Roxburgh
cavalry, and Margaret. Born 4 June.
1796. Jan. 1 Watkin son of Thos. Faulkner, ancient British
cavalry, and Lydia. Born 6 Dec., 1795.
1797. Feb. 12 Mary daughter of Charles Gale, attorney, and
Eleanor. Born 11 Feb.

1797. June 1 Mary daughter of Charles Colewell, serjeant 17
regt. of foot, and Catharine. Born 22 May.
1798. Aug. 27 Charlotte daughter of Samuel Peat, esq., of
Mount Pleasant, and Henrietta his wife, late
Kentish. Born 1 Aug.
1799. Oct. 6 Caroline Mary daughter of Samuel Peat, esq.,
and Henrietta. Born 8 Sept.
Dec. 12 Henry son of Charles Gale, attorney, & Elleanor.
Born 11 Dec.
1801. Dec. 21 William Holbrooke son of Samuel Peat, esq.,
and Henrietta. Born 24 Nov.

[For obvious reasons the later Baptismal Registers
are not abstracted.]

BURIALS.

1782. Feb. 14 Ann Wade, aged 88.
July 5 Jane Blackburn, aged 80.
Dec. 6 Ellen Wane, aged 81.
1783. Aug. 28 Wilson son of Mr. Thos. Becket, of Thornton-
le-Moor, killed by a fall from his horse.
1784. Jan. 3 Martha Warren, relict of Thomas Gregory War-
ren, esq., formerly in the E.I.C.S. at Calcutta.
Died 30 Dec., 1783, aged 82.
Mar. 22 Francis son of Lascelles Lascelles, esq.
April 13 Mary Raikes, relict of Robert Raikes Fulthorp,
esq., aged 82.
May 23 Elizabeth daughter of Richard Dighton, surgeon.
Sept. 6 Richard son of Richard Dighton, surgeon.
Oct. 16 John Reed, surgeon.
1785. June 15 Ellen daughter of Richard Dighton, surgeon.
Aug. 14 Margaret widow of George Garnett, attorney.
Aug. 26 John Charge, sen^r, of Whorlton, in Cleveland.
Dec. 23 Henry Bolton, sen^r, of Leke, aged 82.
1786. Jan. 22 John Gouldborough, an out-pensioner of Chelsea.
May 17 Johnson Farran, gentleman.
1787. Jan. 16 Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Abraham Todd,
formerly rector of Welbury, aged 85.
1788. June 2 Anna Maria dau. of the Rev. B. Walker, vicar.
Dec. 27 Susanna widow of George Lumley, of Leeds.
1790. Feb. 21 John Consett, esq., formerly an officer in the
marines.
1791. Mar. 25 Arthur Warren son of the Rev. B. Walker, vicar.
1792. April 21 Lascelles Lascelles, clerk of the order of deacon,
35 years old.
Aug. 25 Elizabeth James, a travelling negro.
1793. July 12 Christopher Welbank, formerly of Hatton
Garden, London.
1794. Aug. 15 Thomas Ayre, a merchant from Bishop Wear-
mouth.

1795. Mar. 3 James Crompton, a drummer in the Lancashire volunteers.
1796. Dec. 31 Mary wife of John Roman, attorney at law.
1797. April 1 Ann Jane Harriet, daughter of Charles Gale, attorney.
 April 17 Mary wife of John Midgley, brewer, of Romanby.
 Sept. 17 Elizabeth Smith, spinster, deaf and dumb, aged 73.
 Nov. 27 Thomas Lewis, insurance broker, London; suddenly.
1798. Feb. 5 Mary widow of Christopher Welbank.
 Oct. 10 Frances daughter of Thomas Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Dec. 14 Jane relict of the late Rev. Lascelles Lascelles. Died 7 Dec.
1800. Feb. 16 Ann wife of John Dent, surgeon.
 June 22 Ann, spinster dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, æt. 60.
1801. July 29 Thomas Beckett, gentleman, of Thornton-le-Moor.
1802. July 15 Ann dau. of the late Rev. Lascelles Lascelles. Died at Thirsk 12 July.
 Sept. 6 Simeon Watson, of Romanby, deaf and dumb, aged 72.
1803. June 29 Margaret Wadeson, widow, from Stockton, aged 82.
 Dec. 25 Ann widow of ——— Stamper, late of London, aged 82.
1804. April 23 Richard infant son of Richard Blanshard, esq.
 June 5 Joseph Swift son of Willm. Beckwith Dighton, surgeon.
 July 21 Margaret wife of Richard Dighton, surgeon, died 18 July.
1806. Jan. 7 William Dent, formerly a lieutenant in the 20th reg. of foot.
1807. Feb. 6 Mr. Godfrey Hirst, innkeeper and banker. Died 3 Feb.
 May 3 Isabella wife of the Rev. Benj. Walker, vicar. Died 30 April.
 Dec. 24 Thomas Walton, solicitor and banker. Died 18 Dec.
1808. Nov. 17 Thomas infant son of Mr. Robert John Walker. Died 15 Nov.
 Dec. 2 Jane infant dau. of Mr. William Welbank. Died 30 Nov.
 Dec. 15 Mr. Charles Gale, attorney. Died 12 Dec., æt. 56.
1809. Mar. 16 Henry Todd, gentleman, formerly a surgeon at Whitby. Died 13 Mar.
 Nov. 24 Charles infant son of Richard Blanshard, esq. Died 22 Nov.

1810. Mar. 23 Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Peacock, esq. Died 19 Mar.
 Aug. 1 George Miller, from Ainderby, solicitor. Died 30 July.
 Nov. 17 Thomas Howard, serjeant in the 65th reg. of foot. Died 15 Nov.
1811. Aug. 14 William Chrstr. infant son of Mr. William Welbank. Died 11 Aug.
 Oct. 30 Margaret wife of the Rev. James Wilkinson, curate. Died 28 Oct., buried at Hutton Bonville.
1812. Feb. 18 William son of the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Newcastle. Died 16 Feb.
 April 3 Richard Greathead, batchelor, late of Thirsk. Died 1 April.
 Nov. 7 Elizabeth wife of Mr. Robert Ainsley, of Romanby. Died 5 Nov.

The above Register ends with the year 1812, in common with all other Registers throughout the kingdom belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland. On the first of January, 1813, a new system of Registration was introduced under the powers of an Act, the 52nd Geo. III., cap. 146, commonly called Sir George Rose's Act. Among other provisions it was enacted, that the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials should be kept in separate books, and the entries made according to schedules annexed to the Act, a copy of which is prefixed to every book provided for the Registration of Baptisms. The following are abstracts of some of the entries in these books at North Allerton :—

MARRIAGES.

1815. Oct. 17 John Jefferson. of Appleton upon Wiske, and Elizabeth Dixon.
1818. Aug. 1 George Body, the younger, widower, and Jane Dighton.
1819. Mar. 4 John Swire, of Kildwick, esq., and Anne Robson.
 May 27 William Bayley, of Stockton on Tees, and Elizabeth Frances D'Oyly.
1820. Nov. 27 Christopher Hutton, of Kirkby Wisk, widower, and Catharine Appleton, spr.
1821. May 19 George Dover and Elizabeth Metcalf.—Banns.
1822. Oct. 15 George Jackson Frankland and Sarah Jackson.
 —Licence.

1822. Dec. 28 Robert Botcherby, merchant, of Darlington, and, Ann Clark.—Licence.
1823. May 20 Jonathan Walkden Steele, clerk, E. Harlsey and Priscilla Jackson.—Licence.
1826. April 13 Henry Booth, of Ecclesfield, major, and Mary Ann Monkhouse.—Licence.
1828. Feb. 4 George Dunbar Clayhills, of Dundee, & Frances Beckett.—Licence.
- Sept. 10 John Steel, perp. curate of Cowbit, Linc., and Elizabeth Blanshard.—Licence.
1830. Jan. 26 Edward Rounthwaite Kemp, gent., of Goldsbro', and Ann Oastler.—Licence.
1832. Sept. 20 Christopher Ingledew, of Newcastle, and Lydia Davison.—Licence.
1834. Oct. 21 Thomas Fowle and Mary Welbank.—Licence.

The last entry in this book, is dated 20th May, 1842, though from 1837 the solemnizations are also entered in the duplicate books provided under the Act of 6 & 7. Gul., IV., cap. 86.

The later Marriage Registers have not been examined.

BURIALS.

1813. May 6 John Walker, gentleman, widower, aged 73.
 June 17 William Batchelor Bayley, doctor of physic.
 July 27 John son of John Dowson, gentleman, aged 2-.
 July 27 Ann daughter of William Welbank, esq.
1814. Jan. 22 John Sadler, comedian, aged 64.
 Feb. 7 The Rev. Benj. Walker, vicar for 38 years, aged 82.
 April 25 Abigail Mitford, widow, aged 84.
1815. Dec. 21 John Jefferson, Brompton, aged 47.
1816. Feb. 7 William Beckitt, aged 68.
1818. Oct. 4 Peter Rigg, aged 41.
1820. Nov. 22 Jane Lascelles, of Thirsk, aged 35.
1822. Mar. 26 Edward Hare, capt. of the late 5th Royal Veteran Battallion, aged 54.
 June 4 George Body, solicitor, aged 27.
 July 8 Richard Dighton, aged 80.
 Oct. 4 Robert John Walker, of Romanby, esq., aged 44.
1823. June 26 Thomas Wrightson, of Easingwold, attorney, aged 60.
1824. May 27 Cicely Jefferson, aged 27.
1825. Jan. 9 Roger Chapman, of Knaresborough, aged 40.

1825. Dec. 21 John Readman, aged 55.
 1826. Dec. 19 Fotherley Pannell, of Ayton, co. York, M.D.,
 aged 78.
 1827. April 7 George Body, aged 84.
 1828. May 27 Susanna Gray Rigge, aged 70.
 1829. April 18 Fletcher Rigge, esq., aged 86.
 May 12 John Midgley, aged 76.
 1831. Jan. 19 Jane Jackson Barwick, of Emmersdale House,
 infant.
 April 9 Winifrid Bedingfeld, of Thornton-le-Beans,
 aged 66.
 1833. April 25 George Readman, aged 88.
 1834. June 18 Duncan Smith, of Glasgow, aged 43.—Verdict,
 temporary derangement.

The later Burial Registers have not been examined.

In a book which appears to have been provided for the purpose, but which, with the exception of the subjoined entries contains nothing but blank leaves, are recorded the following *Excommunications* :—

12th Jan., 1752. Thomas Powles and Mary Robson his pretended wife (niece to him by his own sister) were publicly declared to have been and to be excommunicated (by vertue of a Process from ye Ecclesiastical court at Durham, and for ye causes therein mentioned, and particularly for continuing to cohabit with each other as man and wife, and persisting in ye crime of Incest) by me ROBT. PIGOT, vicar.

24th August, 1755. Mary Jackson of this parish was publicly denounced and declared to have been and to be excommunicated (by virtue of a process from the Ecclesiastical court at Durham, for her contumacy in not appearing, upon a citation, to answer for the crime of Fornication by her committed) by me ROBT. PIGOT, vicar.

24th May, 1761. George Pattison and Anne Wass his pretended wife, both of this parish, were publicly denounced and declared to have been and to be excommunicated (by virtue of a process from the Ecclesiastical court at Durham, for their contumacy in not appearing, upon a citation, to answer for the crime of Incest by them committed, the said Anne Wass

being sister to his former wife) by me WILL. PEACOCK, curate.

22nd March, 1767. Margaret, otherwise Mary Robson, late pretended wife of Thomas Powles, lately deceased, was publicly declared, in time of divine service, to have been and to be absolved (by virtue of a process from the Ecclesiastical court of Durham) from her contumacy therein mentioned, and from her excommunication consequent thereupon, by me ROBT. PIGOT, vicar.

The *Churchwardens' Accounts* commence in 1687.

1687. Given to a poore gentlewoman, 2s. 6d: to Geo. Marshall 7½ days about taking downe the old sealing, and the ch. Poarch, 10s. 6d. : paid the spirituall men their fees, 2s. 6d. : given to some poore distressed men, 2s.—1694, Paid Wm. Greathead, the sexton 30s., for one yeare for ringing the bell at 5 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock at night, and at 7 of the clock on Holy days in the morning.—1704, Paid Mary Brown for ale on Easter day, 2s.: pd. for ringing on ye thanksgiving day, 10s., in ale 1s., 2 tarr barrells, 2s.—1705, Paid for ringing on ye thanksgiving day, 11s.—1706, Peter Kempe and John Aumon earnest money for bording of steeple windows, 2s.—1710, Of a thankesgiving day, for ringing, 6s.: Easter day for alle, 2s.—1716, Spent att ye sineing ye tirrier, 1s. 10d.: pd. Rob. Young, for a tirrier drowing, 6s.: pd. Rob. Young for drowing a Redchester, 1s.—1722, Paid J. Walker for 2 tar barils, 4s. 10d.: paid Rob. Dale for one year's winding up ye clock, 1l. 10s.—1727, On Easter sunday pd. to ye ringers, 3s.: to John Smith for 2 tar barrells, 3s.—1728, Pd. to Mr. Richardson for ale and wine, 3l. 8s. 6d.—1766, A table for ye vestery, 13s.—1767, A Form of Prayer, 1s.: pd. for throwing snow of the leads, 2s. 6d.: bread and wine a private sacrament, 5½d.—1768, Timy. Hebton for a new Pendle ch. clock, 2s.: Wm. Thompson for a new ch. door, 15s.: 4 beesams for sweeping inside church, 4d.: G. Ellery for mending Cherry Croft Bridge, 10s. 3d.—1769, For filling up some wholes on church portch, 9d.: 6 iron plates, a new hespe for gate, 1s. 6d.—1770, A Register

book, 1l. : cleaning Flagons, 2s. : mending pulpit cloth, 4d.—1771, John Wallos for church bridge, 1l. 4s. 6d.—1772, Geo. Ellery for Churri Croft Bridge, 13s. 6d. : a psalm book for clerk, 18d.—1774, To the men that directed the Ingin and assisted to extinguish the fire in Jno. Smith's yard, 3s.—1775, paid T. Pecket pointing church windows, 2s. 6d. : W. Marshall repairing vestry floor, 1l. 2s. 11d. : for box to keep plate in lined with green flannel, 13s. 1d. : advertising and cry the vestry being broken and robbed, 3s. 8d. : to Wm. Mudd for paving hole on Sunbeck bridge being road to the church, 8d.—1776, paid Hugh Pannell for a plated Flaggon, 7l. 2s. 6d.—1778, Paid Harrison the singing master 1l. : widening the walk in the church yard and laying on the gravel, 2s. 4d.—1779, paid repairing chancell slates by weather-cock falling on them, 8s. : for fixing the weather-cock in the centre on the steeple leads, &c., 1l. 19s. : pd Nath. Thorn, of Durham binding the 2 vol. (church bible and prayer) 4l.—1780, Paid horse hire for W. Thompson to Stockton to buy planks and deals for seating the chancel, 2s. 6d. : paid Messrs. Webster and Hutchinson 60 deals 6l., 4 planks, 14s. : pd. Appleton for copeing the north church yard wall with stone, 2l. 6s.—1781, Paid Jno. Dixon for 16 feet of new oak timber for sleepers in the chancel, 1l. 1s. 4d. : to Wm. Thompson 4 days making pannel work between church and chancel, 12s.—1782, pd. calling that on enquiry no illumination were expected this night (21 May) 2d.—1783, Bellman calling church causway not to be rode upon, 2d.—1784, Pd. form of prayer and thanksgiving for peace, 2d.—1787, Pd. Thompson use of his long ladder a year, 2s.—1792, Wm. Flower going about the town on sunday, 1s. : Bray teaching singers a quarter, 13s.—1797, For soldiers playing band of music in ye church, 5s.—1802, Mr. Langdale for new church prayer book, &c., 3l. 7s. 11d.—1807, Paid Thos. Bradley for 30 loaves to be given to the poor for Wm. Williamson's fine for selling meat on the Lord's day, 5s. : ditto for John Clark's fine for ditto, 5s.—1816, Book for briefs, 3s.—1819, Man ringing tunes upon the bells, 2s. 6d.—1821, Tuning and putting

the organ into complete repair, 7l.—1824, paid ringers Richmond Forresters, 12s. 6d.

CHANTRIES. During the prevalence of papal superstition, pious and wealthy persons were in the practice of building small chapels, or side aisles, in their respective parish churches, which they endowed with rents or lands, for the maintenance of one or more priests to say daily mass, for the souls of the founder, and his relations, and benefactors, at the altars erected therein : a practice which is still continued in Roman catholic countries. Fuller, designates these adjectives, not able to stand of themselves, and therefore united for their better support to some parochial, collegiate, or cathedral church. Chantries were dissolved in the 1 Edward VI. by act of parliament, and the endowments vested in the crown. Three were founded in this church, viz :—

St. Laurence, the priest of which was appointed by the bishops of Durham, therefore likely to be founded by one of them, (Laurence Booth?) Valued 37 Hen. VIII. at £4 3s. 4d. Henry Gamel, the last priest, had an annuity of £3 15s. granted him, which he enjoyed in 1553,* and is thus recorded in Valor Ecclesiasticus :—

CANTAR' IN ECCL'IA DE NORTH-
ALLERTON.

JOH'ES RAYBUK CANTARIST' IB'M INCU'BENS.

CANT'IA 'B'M.

Denar' p iꝑm cantarist' & assign' suos ann ^u pcept' p man' Jacobi Strangways de Westharlesey milit' de cert' terr' & tent' in Est Rongton & Worsall p sallar' iꝑius cantarist' -	}	℥ s. d. — c —	}	℥ s. d. ix iij iiij
Et p penꝑoe Henrici Gaun- cell capell' cantarie infra mañiū de Alverton re- cebt' ann ^u p salar' suo de dno epo Dunelm' p man' receptor' ejusd' dni epi in tot' p an ^m - - -					}	iiij iij iiij	}	℥ s. d. — xvij iij
X ^{ma} ps inde - - -				

* Burton's MSS. Willis.

Richard, Lord Welles,* founded a chantry in this church, date unknown.

Joan Hastings,† widow, late wife of Richard Hastings, knight, lord Willoughby, by her will dated 19th March, 1504, directs; My body to be buried in the church of the Friars Minors within Newgate in London, in the vault there purposely made for my said husband and me. I will that six priests shall pray for me, whereof one priest shall sing for ever in the monastery of Mountgrace, another at the chantry founded by my father in the parish church of North Allerton; to the four orders of Friars IV pounds to pray for my soul; and also to sing placebo and dirige, and mass of requiem, with a trentall of masses for my soul and the soul of my Lord my husband, and the soul of Richard Pygot late my husband. Proved 7th April, 1505.§

Richard Moore, by indenture, dated 1st Oct., 1476, left certain lands, messuages and tenements, therein mentioned, in North Allerton and elsewhere, to the intent to establish a chantry in the church at North Allerton, and appoint a chantry priest, with a salary of £4 13s. 4d. per annum. (See charities Maison Dieu.)

* Richard de Welles, s. and h. of Leo, 6th baron, who was attainted, having m. Joan, dau. and h. of Robert, 6th baron Willoughby, of Eresby; was summ. to parl. from 26th May, 33 Hen. VI., 1455, to 28 Feb., 6 Edw. IV, 1466, as "Richardo Welles, Domino Willoughby, Militi;" obtained a full restoration in blood and honors 8 Edw. IV, 1468; beheaded in 1469. Robert de Welles his only s. and h. was beheaded in the same year; and in the 14 Edw. IV., 1474, they were both attainted, when their honors again became forfeited. This Robert dying s.p., Joan his sister became his heir, who m. Richard Hastings; and it does not appear either that the attainder of Robert her brother, or of Richard her father, was ever reversed.

In the act of attainder in question, special provision is made, that Richard Hastings should enjoy certain manors which belonged to the attainted barons, in consideration that he had m. Joan, sister and heir of the said Robert de Welles, and also of his loyalty and services—*Rot. Parl.* 14. *Edw. IV.*

† Daughter of Richard Lord Welles. Her husband Richard Hastings, 8th Lord Welles, was summ. to parl., 15th Nov., 22 Edw. IV, 1482, and 9 Dec., 23 Edw. IV., 1483, as "Richardo Hastings de Welles, Chl'r;" ob. 1503, s.p.s. If the original barony be considered to have been revived, so as not to be affected by the attainders above mentioned, it fell into *abeyance* between the descendants of the four daughters of Leo, 6th Baron Welles, viz. Alianore, who m. Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings; Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Dymocke; Cicely, who m. Sir Robert Willoughby; and Katherine, wife of Sir Thomas de la Launde; among whose representatives this barony would now be in *abeyance*; but if the writ to Richard Hastings as Lord Welles be considered as a creation *de novo*, and which is most probable, it became extinct on his demise in 1503, s.p.s.—*Nicolas's Synapsis*.

§ Testamenta Vetusta, vol. ii. p. 464.

Here was also a *Gild* or *Fraternity*, instituted in the church of North Allerton, to which on the 9th June, 1441, an indulgence was granted by cardinal Kemp, archbishop of York, of a hundred days relaxation of penance, to all such as liberally contributed to the honor and conservation of the said gild, or to those who resorted thereunto, on account of the devotion of those saints in whose honor and memory it was celebrated.* In the Middleham Household Book of Richard III., is set down “xiii^s. iii^d. to the gild of Alverton.”†

The Vicarage is situated a short distance south-west of the church, and is a neat and commodious residence, having been rebuilt about thirty years ago.

The church-yard being ordered to be closed by the Secretary of State, the site of the castle, west of the church, was purchased and laid out in a suitable manner for a *Cemetery*;‡ the southern half was consecrated on the 20th September, 1856, by bishop Spencer (formerly of Madras) acting for Dr. Musgrave, archbishop of York, and appropriated to the members of the established church: the northern half appropriated to dissenters. Two chapels were erected, in which the funeral services are respectively performed.

CHAPELS.

There are chapels belonging to the principal denominations of dissenters, to which Sunday schools are attached.

The Wesleyan chapel is situated at the east end of Bakehouse-corner. It is a small brick building, erected in 1796, and capable of accommodating 450 persons.

The Independent chapel is a neat building, erected in 1819 by Mr. George Hammond (a native of this town, who died in 1839, æt. 85, leaving £85,000 to charitable purposes) at the cost of £2,000, who also gave £1,000 for the minister's house. The chapel is on the

* Rymer. Burton's MSS.

† Harleian. MSS. 433.

‡ Mother Shipton prophesied that this field would be filled with blood. Is this an allowable fulfilment of the prediction?

west side of the town, opposite Zetland-street, and behind which is a burial ground, closed in 1856.

The Primitive Methodists chapel (formerly the theatre,) is a short distance from the Independent chapel; opened in 1834, and will hold 500 persons.

The Baptists have a meeting house in Marshall's yard.

The Society of Friends appear to have had a chapel and burial ground here, from the following entries on a fly leaf in the parish register.

Burials at Quaker meeting-house.

1730, December 11. Joshua Coates, quaker, buried, no affidavit brought within eight days, as certified to ye churchwardens, March 12th, 1730-1.

March 4. Lydia Flunders, quaker, no affidavit, &c.

1731, December 25. Edward, son of Edward Flunders, quaker, no affidavit, &c.

1736, July 25. Edward, son of Edward Flunders, quaker, no affidavit, &c.

1737, July 24. A quaker child of widow Coates, no affidavit, &c.

Religious Houses.

BISHOP Stillingfleet is of opinion that St. Patrick first founded monasteries in Britain;* and though Capgrave† says, that Pelagius the heretic, who flourished about A.D. 400 was abbot of Bangor, that judicious prelate saith, “There is no probability at all in the monkish tradition of Pelagius’s being abbot of Bangor; and there is not much more of Bangor’s being so famous a monastery at that time, or of Pelagius’s being a monk therein. For the British monasteries were no older than St. Patrick’s time; and in Pelagius’s time those were called monks at Rome, who, having no office in the church, retired from the common employments of the world, for sacred studies and devotion: and where any number of these lived together, that was called a monastery.” This is confirmed by William of Malmsbury, who calls Glastonbury the oldest monastery he knew in England, and founded by St. Patrick, “For after St. Patric had converted the Irish to the Christian faith, A.D. 433, he came over into this island, and finding at Glastonbury twelve anchorites, he gathered them together, and making himself abbot, taught them to live according to monastic rules.”§

* Origin of British churches.

† Vita S. Albani, fol. viii. b.

§ De antiquitate Glaston. Oxon. 1691. Mon. Ang. i. 2.

Although authors differ as to the time and place of the first monastic institution, it is evident they were founded wherever Christianity got footing. Monasteries were more frequent in the north of England even from their first receiving Christianity. The converts here, being much taken with the powerful preaching and exemplary lives of Aidan and the Scotch monks, were very zealous in building and endowing religious houses ; and they had so great an opinion of the sanctity of these monks and their way of living, that it was very usual for their nobles, and sometimes even for their kings and queens† to renounce the world (as they called it) and to put on religious habits.

Before the invasion of the Danes, several religious houses were established in Yorkshire, viz., at Lastingham, in the year 648 ; at Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, or Aberford, in 655 ; at Whitby, in 657 ; at Gilling, in 659 ; at Ripon, *ante* 661 ; at Hackness, *ante* 680 ; at Craike, *circa* 685 ; at Watton, *circa* 686 ; at Beverley, *circa* 700 ; and at Barwick in Elmet, *circa* 730.§ These houses suffered in the Danish incursions, Simeon of Durham says, “After the devastation of the country A.D. 867, by the Danes, who reduced the churches and monasteries to ashes, Christianity was almost extinct, very few churches (and those only built with hurdles and straw) were rebuilt. But no monasteries were re-founded for almost two hundred years after. The country people never heard of the name of a monk, and were frightened at their very habit, till some monks from Winchelcomb brought again the monastic way of living to Durham, York and Whitby.”

From this period to the reign of king Henry VIII., there had been no less than 14 abbeys, 60 priories, 13 cells, 4 commanderies and preceptories, 30 friaries, 20 colleges, and 58 hospitals founded in the county of York.

Two friaries, of the conventual or mendicant orders, viz., the Austin friars, and the Carmelite or White

† Speed, in his “*Historie of Great Britaine*” mentions eight kings and two queens ; and Dugdale in his preface to the “*Monasticon*” says, that thirty English Saxon kings and queens did so in two hundred years.

§ Lawton’s Religious Houses of Yorkshire.

friars ; and two hospitals under the rule of St. Augustin, viz., St. James and Maison Dieu, (the latter still subsisting as an almshouse is recorded among the charities,) were established here.

The mendicant order, commonly called friars, first sprang up early in the 13th century, when the monastic orders had, in several instances, begun to degenerate. They travelled where they pleased, instructed youth, and heard confessions, and for a long time exercised unbounded influence.* They were professedly poor, but obtained large sums from casual charity, which they expended in erecting magnificent refectories and churches ; and it also became fashionable for persons of rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the friary churches.

AUSTIN FRIARS.

William de Alverton gave the Austin friars eight acres of ground in this town, to build them a church and habitation thereon, in the 14th Edwd. III.,† (1340.) The site of this house was on the east side of the town, now occupied by the Fleece Inn, the Post Office, and the house adjoining on the south side.

The origin of the Austin friars, or friars eremites of the order of St. Austin, is uncertain, but they were first brought into England about A.D. 1250. The habit of these monks was a white garment and scapulary, when they were in the house, but when in the choir or abroad, they had over the former a caul and a hood, both black, which were girt with a black leathern thong.

The rules observed were sufficiently precise and singular. They enjoyed all things in common ; and the rich, who entered this order, sold their possessions and gave the money to be equally appropriated to the use of the brethren. They were not allowed to receive

* The friars mendicant heretofore would take their opportunity to come into houses when the good women did bake, and would read a *ghospel over the batch*, and the goodwomen would give them a cake, &c.—*Launsdowne MS. No. 231.*

† Mon. Ang. vi. 1603. Tanner's Notitia, 692.

alms without delivering the whole up to their superior. They employed the first part of the day in labor, and the remainder in reading and devotion. Saturday was allowed to provide necessaries, and on the sabbath day they were permitted to drink wine. When they went abroad they were obliged to go two together; nor were they permitted to eat out of their convent, let the calls of nature be ever so urgent. There were forty-one houses of this order in England and Wales.

CARMELITE FRIARS.

Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by Thomas Hatfield,* bishop of Durham, or, according to some, by king Edward III., or to others, both jointly, about the year 1354.

The Carmelites pretended to derive the institution of their order from the prophet Elijah, who, they asserted, was the first Carmelite. But the æra of their foundation was the year 1122, by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, who, with a few hermits, resided on Mount Carmel, from whence they were finally expelled by the Saracens, about A.D. 1238. They were brought into England in 1240, by the lords John Vesci and Richard Grey; and here they had forty houses, the first of which was established at Alnwick, in Northumberland.

They were called Carmelites from the place of their first residence; white friars, from the color of their habit; and also brethren or friars of the blessed virgin. They wore a white cloke and hood, and under it a coat, with a scapulary; but the Saracens, as a mark of contempt, obliged them to make them party-colored garments of white and red, which they continued to

* Thomas Hatfield, second son of sir Walter de Hatfield, of Hatfield, co. York, was secretary of state, and keeper of the privy seal to Edw. III., and was elected 8 May, 1345, bishop of Durham, at the king's request; consecrated 10 July following. He built a noble palace in London for himself, and for the bishops his successors. He erected a strong tower in the castle of Durham, for the better defence of it and the town. He enlarged Durham college, in Oxford (now Trinity coll.) for eight monks, students in divinity, and eight scholars. To every monk he allowed £10, and to each scholar £3 6s. 8d. per ann. And though this bishop expended large sums in building, in alms to the poor, in hospitality and housekeeping, he died rich 8 May, 1381, and was buried in his cathedral, in the tomb prepared by himself.

wear near fifty years after their arrival in England.* About 1285, the white dress was resumed by order of pope Honorius III.†

The rule was, prior elected unanimously, or by majority. To have places in deserts or elsewhere; separate cells; common refectory, and reading. Not to change their places without the prior's leave. Prior's cell near the entrance of the house, that he might be the first to meet comers. All to remain in their cells, meditating day and night. At fit hours in church, cloisters. To stay and walk freely and lawfully (*libere et litite*). All things common. Asses or mules allowed, and nourishment of animals or birds. Church in the middle of the cells. Sundays, or at other times, as necessary, the correction of abuses. No flesh but to the sick. To carry with them, to eat on journeys, dumplings (*pulmenta*, a very equivocal term among the monks) drest with flesh. Fast every day except Sunday from Holyrood-day to Easter, except the sick and infirm. Charity; labour; silence after complin till prime; might talk at other times moderately.§ There is a mitigation of this rule, anno 1247, in the Bullarium Romanum.||

BENEFACTIONS.—In the Dodsworth MSS., (vol. cxxi. f. 30 b.) in the Bodleian Library, is the following grant of a croft, called Tentour, and a pasture, together containing 3a. 1r. in North Allerton, from John Yole of the said town, which was confirmed by Edward III.

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod nos gratum obsequium Deo omnipotenti impendere et serviciuim cultus divini ampliare corditer affectantes, dedimus concessimus et confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris per præsentis dilectis nobis in Christo Priori Provinciali et fratribus ordinis beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli in Anglia pro quadam domo ordinis prædicti apud Northalverton in Com. Ebor. de novo ad laudem et honorem Dei et gloriosæ virginis Mariæ

* Tanner.

† Dugdale's Warwickshire, 186.

§ Fosbrook's Monachism, 121.

|| Vol. i. p. 116.

matris suæ fundanda, unumcroftum vocatum *Tentour-crofte* in villa de Northalverton una cum quodam prato eidem crofto contiguo cum pertinentibus, quod quidem croftum et pratum continent in se tres acras et unam rodam terræ, et quæ de dono et feoffamento *Johannis Yole, de Northalverton*, nuper habuimus, habendum et tenendum prædicto Priore et fratribus ejusdem ordinis et eorum successoribus dictam domum inhabituris, et specialiter pro animabus progenitorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris fundatoribus et patronis suis domus illius deprecaturis, pro inhabitatione sua ibidem in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam imperpetuum. Statat: de terret ten: ad manum mortuam, non ponend: edito seu quamevis alia ordinatione in contrarium factam (*sic*) non obstantibus. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Westm. viii^o die Novembris (sine anno.)

per breve de privato sigillo.

1366. *William de Neuport*,* rector of Bishopwearmouth, by his will dated primo die mensis Maii, Anno Domini, mcccclxvi., bequeathed the following; "Item do et lego Fratribus Carmelitis de Allerton unam calicem, quem emi de executoribus domini Johannis de Eston. Item do et lego cuilibet ordini Fratrum commorantium in Ebor., Novo Castro, Herterpull, Richmond, et Allerton xiiij^s. iiij^a." [Prob. ix. Maii mcccclxvi.]

1382. *John Percy*,† of Kildale, by his will dated, Die Sabbati in vigilia Sancti Laurencii, Anno Domini mcccxxxii, leaves the following: "Item do et lego conventui Fratrum de Allerton xl^d."

* William de Neuport was presented to the rectory of Arncliffe, in Craven, 11th June, 1349, by Henry lord Percy, being then only an Accolite. This preferment he resigned in 1356. In 1360 he was presented to the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, in the county of Durham, which he retained till his death, and in the church of which he desired to be buried. He probably held other preferments of the Percies, his first patrons, whom he gratefully remembers in his will.

† The Percies, of Kildale, were descended from Walter Percy, third son of William lord Percy, by Helen Bardolfe. Henry de Percy, the eldest brother of Walter, was ancestor of the earls of Northumberland. The Percies presented to the rectory of Kildale as early as the year 1280, and the advowson continued in the family for three centuries afterwards.

1386. *John, Lord Neville*,* of Raby, by his will dated, ultimo die Augusti anno Domini Millesimo ccc. Octogesimo sexto, bequeathed the following: "Item Fratribus de Alverton, pro reparacione domuum suarum ibidem, ita quod dicti Fratres habeant animam meam, animas Matildæ consortis meæ patris ac matris meæ, in memoriam perpetuam, c. marcas." [Prob. at London vi. Kal. Mar. 1388-9, at York, 9 Mar., 1388-9, at Richmond, 12 Oct., 1389.]

1390. *Sir John Clervaux*,† of Croft, infirm in body—to be buried in the parish church of St. Peter, of Croft—to the patron of the church of Croft 10s. [the convent of St. Mary's, York, were patrons at the time]—the friars minor of Richmond 6s. 8d.—the friars of Yarum 6s. 8d.—the friars of Allerton 6s. 8d.—son John 8 oxen for one plough, silver cup with a cover after the death of my wife Beatrix, and one whole best bed but one—friar John de Yougelby 6s. 8d. to celebrate for my soul—Robert de Rokeby chaplain 6s. 8d.—son John 12 silver spoons after the decease of my wife Beatrix. [Daughter of sir John Mauleverer.]

1394. *Sir Bryan Stapleton*, bequeathed to the "Frers of Richemond, Yarum, et Allerton, a chescun ordour devaunt nomme xiiij^s. iiij^d." [Prob. xxvj. Jun. mcccxxxiiii.]

1400. *Richard, Lord Scrope*,§ of Bolton castle, son

* John lord Neville fought under the banner of his father, at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346—knighted in France in 1360—admiral of the fleet from the Thames northwards—a warden of the East Marches—governor of Bamborough castle in 1377—lieutenant of the duchy of Aquitaine—seneschal of Bordeaux. He m. first, Maud, daughter of Henry lord Percy, the Hotspur of the north, widow of John lord Clifford; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of sir William Latimer, knt.—buried near his first wife in the south aisle of the nave of Durham cathedral, under a splendid monument, which was nearly destroyed during the period of the usurpation.

† For an account of the house of Clervaux, I refer my readers to Mr. Longstaffe's elaborate pedigree in his History of Darlington.

§ Richard, the first lord Scrope, was treasurer of the exchequer under Edward III.; served twice in the office of chancellor under Richard II., &c. He converted his manor-house of Bolton into a castle, destined to be in after years the prison of the unhappy Mary of Scotland; founded twelve additional canonries in the monastery of St. Agatha, at Easby, near Richmond; established six chantry priests in his castle of Bolton, and made the parish church of Wensley collegiate. He m. first, Blanch, daughter of sir William de la Pole, sister of Michael, earl of Suffolk, and secondly, Mary, daughter of sir John Montford, knt., and left issue by both marriages.

of Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, by his will dated secundo die Augusti, Anno Domini mcccc., bequeathed to the "Fratribus de Northalverton xx^s."

1400. *Johanna*, wife of *Sir Donald de Hesilbrig*,* by her will dated primo die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini mcccc., bequeathed the following: "Item lego Fratribus in conventu apud Alverton xx^s." [Prob. ultimo die Dec., mcccc.]

1401 *Isabella*,† wife of *Walter, Lord Fauconberg*, by her will left to the "Fratribus de Alverton xx^s." [Prob. primo die Julii A.D. mcccc. primo.]

1402. *Sir Thomas de Boynton*, of Acklam, in Cleveland, son of Sir Thomas Boynton, by his will dated xxvij die Julii, Anno Domini mccccli, bequeathed to the "Fratribus de Allerton vj^s. viij^d." [Prob. vj. Sept., mccccli.]

1404. *Walter Skirlaw*,§ bishop of Durham, bequeathed the following: "Item lego cuilibet domino de ordine Mendicancium infra eandem diocesim xl^s" inter quos volo illos de Alverton comprehendere, ut ipsi omnes orent pro anima mea, et quod quilibet sacerdos, in dictis locis existens, celebrat pro anima mea xxx missas, infra annum a tempore mortis meæ." [Probacio coram Custode Spiritualitatis Archiepiscopatus Ebor., Sede vacante. xxi. Ap. mcccvi.]

1423. *Robert Wychlyf*, master of Kepyre hospital, and rector of Hutton Rudby, by his will dated Octavo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc. vicesimo tercio, left the following: "Item lego cuilibet ordini Fratrum mendicancium, videlicet Allerton, Richmond, et Hartilpole xx^s."

* Sir Donald was a commissioner of Array against Scotland in 1383, and again in 1384. In both instances he is described as residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire, although he was probably of the Northumbrian family of Haslerig, of Haslerig and Swarland.

† She was daughter of John Bigod, her husband died in 1362.

§ Skirlaw was a native of Swyne, in Holderness, and was educated in Durham House, in Oxford, where he proceeded doctor in divinity, was consecrated bishop of Lichfield in 1385, translated to Bath and Wells on the 18th of August, 1386, and again removed to Durham on the 3rd April, 1388. He erected bridges over the Tees and the Wear at Yarm and Shincliffe, and appropriated landed revenues for their support. He added a stone gatehouse to the palace at Auckland, and threw an arch over the Gaunless. He built the great tower of the collegiate church of Howden, intending it as a place of security to the inhabitants from inundation; he also built the

This affords a striking example of the difference in religious opinion which frequently prevails in the same family. The illustrious John Wycliffe, the reformer, probably the uncle, but certainly the very near relative of this Robert, had directed the whole of his learning and abilities towards exposing the vices and corrupt habits of this particular order. "I shall not die, but live, and still further declare the evil deeds of the friars," said he, to a party of sycophants, who, when he was once severely indisposed, forced themselves into his bed-room, and demanded to hear his recantation.

1431. *Robert Conyers*, of Sockburn, son and heir of sir John Conyers, by his will dated xvij. die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini mccccxxj., bequeathed to the "fratribus de Alverton vj^s. vij^d." [Prob. coram Episcopo apud Stokton 18 Maii, 1431.]

1436. *Johanna Palman*, alias *Coke*, by her will dated, Anno Domini Millesimo cccxxxxvi, xx die Decembris, left the following: "Item lego ad hospitale Sancti Jacobi de Alverton xx^d. Item lego fratribus de Alverton j. towell de werk." [Prob. 3 Jan., 1436-7.]

1440. *Ralph de Neville*,* earl of Westmoreland, &c., by his will dated, quarto die Mensis Maii Anno Domini Millesimo cccc. quadragesimo, bequeathed the following "Item do et lego Conventui Fratrum de Allerton, pro coquina et aliis domibus ibidem reparandis et ædificandis, xl^l."

1443. *Sir John Clervaux*,† by his will dated 13

chapter-house, restored and repaired the manor-house, and added to it the gateway and the great hall. He was one of the chief contributors to the beautiful lanthorn, or great tower of York Minster, and founded Skirlaw's chantry in the south transept. He died in peace and honor, full of years and good works, on the 24th March, 1405-6, and was buried in his cathedral, betwixt two pillars in the north alley of the quire, under a marble tomb, inlaid with his effigy in brass.

* Ralph Neville, lord of Raby—succeeded to his estates upon the death of his father, in 1388—constable of the tower of London, 1397—earl of Westmoreland in 1398—lord of the honor of Penrith for life—earl of Richmond for life, and earl marshal of England in 1399—founded the collegiate church of Staindrop. He m. first, Margaret, daughter of Hugh, earl of Stafford, who died 9th June, 1370, and was buried at Brancepeth.—secondly, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, widow of sir Robert Ferrers, knt., who survived him, and dying 13th Nov., 1440, was buried at Lincoln. The earl died 21st Oct., 1425, and was buried at Staindrop.

† Sir John married Margaret, daughter of sir Ralph Lumley, knt., by Eleanor, daughter of John lord Neville, by Maud, daughter of Henry Percy.

July, 1443, to be buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle, at Croft—to every parson and beneficed vicar being at my exequies and burial 20d., and to every chaplain at the same 12d., and every clerk 6d.—friars of Yarum 6s. 8d.—of North Allerton 6s. 8d.—of Richmond 13s. 4d.—the friars Carmelite, of York, 20s.—residue to Margaret my wife, and she shall find for me and her good estate one chaplain to perform divine offices in her presence for her whole life, and that such chaplain have 100s. for one year's celebrating for me in the church of Croft—said Margaret my capital messuage in Saint Savorgate, York; also 4 of my better mares—son Richard 3 covered cups and two without covers with twelve spoons and half of my vessels of brass and pewdyr and a hanging with a tostor of arrase for the hall and one bed with curtyns and tostors in the new chamber, and 5 other beds without curtyns and tostors; all my draught animals, &c.; 24 oxen and cows with a bull, 8 calves at Croft and half of my mares not bequeathed; and one silver salt without cover—Wm. Gybson chaplain 20s. beyond his salary due to him—Margaret Clerionet 10 marks of silver, 3 cows, 4 bullocks, and 3 styrk—Henry Taylboys [his brother-in-law] one covered cup—Wm. Vincent* [the same] one covered cup—Rich. Mason a draught fily, a cow, an acre of wheat, and part of my vestments, viz., a hayk of skarlatt and a hood—Wm. Cabery a draught fily—every servant of mine a vestment—Wm. Leds a draught fily or a stage and a dublet—Tho. Blakman a cow and a mark of silver.

1456. *Sir Thomas Fulthorp*,† son of Sir William Fulthorp, of Tunstall, by Isabella, daughter of Ralph

* William Vincent, esq., of Great Smeaton, m. Margaret Clervaux; on whom and his intended wife her father settled in free marriage his property in Great Smetheton, in 1416. William Vincent, in 1450 enfeoffed trustees of property in Atelaucouton and Southkyvyngton, for his son William; Berningham, Shetesby, Whitewell, Great Cowton, for son Roger; manor of Great Smetheton for said Roger and heirs, rem. Ric. Clervaux and the heirs of his body; residue of Smeton for said Roger; Brompton juxta Alverton, for said Roger and heirs, rem. right heirs of John Synflete; Carleton juxta Forset, and Richemond, for Wm. Vynsent, jun.

† Appointed 8th Nov., 1439, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, which office he held till his death.

lord Lumley, by his will dated, xij die mensis Augusti, Anno Dom. m.cccc.lvj., bequeathed to "Priori et Conventui Fratrum Mend. de Allerton xij^s.iij^d." [Prob. 3 Maii, 1457.]

1457. *Sir Alexander Neville*,* of Thornton Bridge, son of sir Ralph Neville, of Cundal, by his will made on Michelmesday, the yere of King Henri the sext eftir the conquest xxxij, bequeathed to the "Convent of the Freris of Allerton for the same to have xij^s. iij^d." [Prob. xxv. die mensis Junii A.D. m.cccc.lvij.]

1457. *Ralph Fitz-Randolph*,† lord of Middleham, by his will made xx die Jan. Anno Domini mcccclvij., leaves the following: "Item tribus ordinibus Fratrum, viz., Yarum, Allerton, et Ebor., xv. sol. inter se dividendos per equales porciones."

1470. *Robert Dale*, alias *Flesher*, of Great Fencote, among other legacies, leaves on the xv die Aprii mcccclxx., the following items: "Item lego Fratribus de Allerton viii. sol. Item lego fabrice ecclesie paro. de North Allerton ii. sol."

1530. *John Sayer*,§ of Worsall, by an Inventarium per Edwardum Ogleshorpe, Joh. Hall, Thos. Makarighe, Tho. Wraa xij Jan. mdxxx. is the following *Legata*. To Aluerton Kirke x^s. To ye Frears of Yarme, of Aluerton v^s.

BURIALS.—Walter Kellaw, superior of this convent, and also provincial of the Carmelites in England, died, and was buried here A.D. 1367, being probably the first prior. (*Col's MSS.*) Leland had heard that one of the earls of Westmoreland was buried here.

* This branch of the great family of Neville, about which there is but little known, did not flourish long. It ended in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. in three co-heirs. The widow, the lady Catharine Neville, whose maiden name has not yet been ascertained, did not long survive her husband. On the 31st of August, 1459, Richard Percy, son of the earl of Northumberland, administered to her effects.

† Spennithorne, during several centuries, was the dwelling-place of the Fitz-Randolphs, who descended from Ralph, third son of Robert, lord of Middleham, by Helewisia de Glanville. Ralph, eighth in descent from Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, sixth lord Scrope of Masham and Upsal, and by her had a son, who died unmarried; and four daughters, who all married, but one dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on Dorothea, wife of Francis Ash, of Hunton; Alice, wife of Charles Dronfield; and Agnes, wife of Francis Wyvill, of Little Burton. By this last marriage the manor and the Constable Burton estate passed into the Wyvill family.

§ John Sayer, esq., of Worsall, married Margery, daughter and heir of William Conyers, esq., of Thormanby.

In the library of the college of Arms, marked L8, is a MS., from which the following notice is extracted. It belonged originally to John Wriothesley, Garter, who died in 1504, and is partly in his handwriting, and that of his son sir Thomas Wriothesley, who succeeded him as Garter, and lived until 1534.

“Anno dñi M^o. iij^{co}. lxxvij^o. Joh'es Yeu'll mercator Londoneñ' dedit Regi unam situacionem prope Northalntone ea condicione ut ipse (*sic*) fundaret^r una domus (*sic*) ordi's frum beatie marie de monte Carmelly, ut factum fuit. Et postea dñs Radulph' Neville miles construxit eccl'am integram proprio sumptu. Et in c[h]oro ead'. eccl'a (*sic*) sepulta est Helena uxor predicti Joh'is Yeu'll.

Item ecciam dña Margareta de Percy filia Neville qui (*sic*) obiit anno M^o. iij^{co}. lxxij^o.

Et a aud' ordre viij. Religieux.”

Although it is uncertain when the idea of dissolving the monasteries was first talked of, it is certain that the axe was first laid to the tree by Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained grants for suppressing a number of the smaller monasteries in order to found a college at Oxford (now Christ Church) and another at Ipswich. Wolsey himself (in his letter to the king, printed in Ellis, orig. lett. second series, ii. p. 18) calls them “certain exile* and small monasteries, wherein neither God is served ne religion kept.” The zealous catholics were alarmed by this measure, and justly regarded it as an example which would not fail to lead to a more general demolition of the religious houses. Some of the abbots attempted to avert the danger by offering sums of money for his scholastic foundation instead of the abbey lands, as in the case of Edmund Walley, abbot of St. Mary's, at York, who in a letter to the cardinal, says,—“I am right interely contented, for your tenderinge of the premisses, to gyve unto your grace ccc. markes sterlinge, which shall be delivered unto your grace immediately.” There were even some tumultuous outbreaks of popular dissatisfaction. Graf-

* Poor, lean, endowed with small revenues, Lat. *exilis*, (not *alien priories*). It is a word of no uncommon occurrence in the writings of that age.

ton* says,—“ You have heard before how the cardinall suppressed many monasteries, of the which one was called Beggam, in Sussex, the which was verie commodious to the countrey : but so befell the cause, that a riotus company, disguised and unknowne, with painted faces and visers, came to the same monasterie, and brought with them the chanons, and put them in their place againe, and promised them that whensoever they rang the bell, that they would come with a great power and defend them. Thys doying came to the eare of the king's counsaile, which caused the chanons to be taken, and they confessed the capitaynes, which were imprisoned and sore punished.” When Wolsey was beginning to decline in the royal favor, the suppression of these religious houses was one of the first charges brought against him.

The question of breaking up the monasteries was formally proposed by secretary Cromwell† in the year 1535. When the king consulted with his council on this subject, one was of opinion that “ There is a due place left for monasteries ; yet, when they grow up to that multitude, that either the just proportion they bear in a state is exceeded, or they become a receptacle only for lazy persons, it is fit to apply some convenient remedy, therefore be pleased, sir, not to think so much of their overthrow as their reformation.” Another of the council remarked that, “ The clergy had one-fourth part of all the revenues of the kingdom ; that this was an undue proportion ; and that two or three monasteries left in every shire would be sufficient.”

After much consultation, a general visitation of the monasteries by commissioners was ordered, who carried on everywhere a rigorous inquiry with regard to the conduct and deportment of all the friars. Great irregularities were discovered to exist, especially in the lesser monasteries ; the result was the passing of a bill, entitled “ An Acte whereby Relygious Houses of Monkes, Chanons, and Nonnes, whiche may dyspend

* Chron. p. 382, new edition.

† Created baron Cromwell, of Okeham, 9 July, 1536, and earl of Essex, 10 April, 1539, K.G. Attainted and beheaded, 1540, when his honors became forfeited.

Manors, Landes, Tenementes, and Heredytamentes, above the clere yerly value of ij.c.li. are given to the Kinges Highnes, his heires and successours, for ever." (27 Hen. VIII. c. 28.) By this act all the monasteries possessing revenues below two hundred pounds a year, to the number of three hundred and seventy-six, were suppressed, their revenues, amounting to thirty-two thousand pounds a year, were granted to the king; besides their goods, chattels and plate, computed at a hundred thousand pounds more. Hollingshed says, "Ten thousand monks were turned out on the dissolution of the lesser monasteries." In this category was the Carmelite friary of North Allerton, and the following is a copy of the surrender, the original being deposited in the Augmentation office:—

Omnibus Cristifidelibus Ad quos p̄ntes Lre pervenerint
 Wilhelmus Homefraye Prior sive Gardianus fratrum Carmelitarū atq; dicti fr̄m Alborum Infra villam de Northaluertōne in Comitatu Eboracensi et ejusdem loci Conventus Saltm in Domino sempiternam et fidem indubiam p̄ntibus adhibere. Noveritis nos p̄fatum priorem sive Gardianū et Conventum unanimi consensu et assensu n̄ris animis delibatis Certa sciencia et mero motu n̄ris ex quibusdam causis justis et rāconabilibus animas et consciencias n̄ras sp̄ialiter moventibus ultro et sponte dedisse et concessisse ac per p̄ntes dare et concedere reddere delib̄rare et confirmare. Illustrissimo in C[h]risto principi et Domino n̄ro Henrico octavo Dei gr̄a Anglie et Francie Regi fidei defensori Dño Hibernie et in terris supremo Eccle Anglicane sub Christo Capiti totum dictum prioratum sive Domum Conventualem n̄ram p̄dictā ac totum Scitum fundum circuitum et precinctum ejusdem domus n̄re Necnō omnia et singula maneria Dñia mesuagia Gardina Curtelagia toftas terras et tenementa nos̄r prata pascuas pasturas boscos redditus Rev̄siones molendina passagia Communas libertates aquas piscar̄ pençiones porçones ānuitates et oblaçones ac omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamēta et jura n̄ra sp̄ualia et temporalia quēcūq; tam infra Regnū Anglie et Marchiaz ejusdem q̄m alibi ubicūq; prefate dmini n̄ri quoquomodo pertinē spectān appendēn sive incūbēn ac omnimodas cartas evidencias scripta et munimenta n̄ra dicte domui n̄re maneriis tris et tenemētis ejusdem ac ceteris p̄missis cū p̄tinēnç sive inde alicujus p̄celle quoquo modo p̄tinēn et spectān. Habēnd tenēnd et gaudēnd dicti domū sive priorat

h̄rm Scitum fundum circuitum et precinctum ejusdem necnō omnia et singula p̄dict maneria Dñia Mesuagia gardina t̄ras et tenementa ac cetera p̄missa cū omnibus et singulis suis p̄tinenē prefat̄ Inviētissimo principi et Dño n̄ro Regi heredibus et assign̄ suis īppetū Cui in hac pte ad omnem juris effectū qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest nos et domum n̄ram p̄dict̄ ac omnia jura nobis qualicūq; acquisita (ut decet) sub̄jicim⁹ et submittimus Dantes t̄ concedentes eidem Regie Majestati omnem et omnimod̄ plenam et lib̄am facultatem au^{ctem} et p̄tatem nos et domum n̄ram p̄dictam una cū oīb̄us et singulis manariis terr̄ tēntis Redd̄ rev̄sionib⁹ ac ceteris p̄missis cū suis juribus et partineñ univ̄s disponend̄ ac pro sue lib̄e voluntatē Regie libito ad quoscūq; usus majestati sue placentes alienand̄ donand̄ convertend̄ et transferend̄ h̄moi dispositiones alienaōnes donaōnes conv̄siones et translaōnes per dictam majestatem suam quovismodo fiend̄ ex nūc ratificantes ratasq; graī ac perpetuo firmas h̄biros promittim⁹ per p̄ntes. Et ut premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiiri valeant effectum Electionibus nobis et successoribus n̄ris necnō omnibus querelis provocationibz appellaōnibz actionibz litibus et instantiis aliisq; quibuscūq; juris et facti remediis ac beneficiis nobis forsan et successoribz n̄ris in ea partē protextu dispositionis alienaōnis translaōnis et conv̄sionis p̄dictarum ac ceteroz p̄missoz qualitiūq; cōpetētib⁹ et competituris. Omnibus doli metus erroris ignorancie vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptionibus objectionibus et allegaōnibus prorsus semotis et depositis palam publice et expresse ex certa sciencia nostra animisq; delib̄atis et spontaneis renunciavim⁹ et cessim⁹ pro ut per p̄ntes renunciamus et cedimus ac ab eisdem recedimus in h̄is scriptis. Et nos p̄dict̄ Prior sive Gardianus et Conventus et successores n̄ri dict̄ domū sive priorat⁹ p̄inctum Scitum mansionem et eccl̄iam n̄ram p̄dict̄ ac p̄missa omnia et singula cū suis juribus t̄t p̄tineñ univ̄sis p̄fato Domino n̄ro Regi heredibus et assign̄ suis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus īperpetuū. In quoz testimoniū atq; fidem nos prefati prior sive Gardianus et Conventus sigillum n̄rm Cōmune p̄ntibus apponi fecim⁹ Dat in Domo nostra Capitulari xx^{mo} die Men̄s Decēbris Anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi Tricesimo.

Frear Wyllm⁹ Umeffray prior.
per me frem Iohānes Langdall
p̄brm.
per me Iohēm Cobb p̄brm.
p me Wyllm Slater p̄brm.
p me Wllm Huechyson p̄brm.
p me Wyllm Harslay p̄brm.

per me Ihonem.
Turff
p me Wyllam
Leche.
p me Antoniū
Foxtoñ
Edmūde Cloese.
Ricūs Leche.

} novicii.

The site was granted 7 Edward VI. to Richard Vavasour, esq., of Birkin, and Henry Vavasour, esq., of London, from whom, through various possessors, it at length came to Robert Raikes Fulthorp, esq., who sold it to William Wailes, esq., and he to the late Mr. John Dixon. It is situated on the east side of the town near the church, and still retains the name of the Friarage; no vestage remains, save the modern wall built of the stone from the old fabric.

By the suppression of the monasteries, literature suffered an irremediable loss, by the neglect to provide a receptacle for the libraries. The monasteries at that time had a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts. Indeed, it was said, England contained more than any country of equal size in the world. Many an old MS. bible was cut to pieces, to cover pamphlets. The following is the complaint of Bale to Edward VI., A.D. 1549.

"A number of those persons, who bought the monasteries, reserved of the library books thereof, some to serve their jakes; some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots; some they sold to the grocers and soap-sellers, and some they sent over-sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole ships full. Even the universities of this realm were not all clear in this detestable fact. I know a merchant-man that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings price. The stuff thereof he hath occupied, instead of grey paper, by the space of more than these ten years; and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come. Our posterity may well curse this wicked fall of our age, this unreasonable spoil of England's most noble antiquities."

"On the pretence," says Dodd, "of rooting out superstition, visitors were sent about. Upon this occasion was destroyed the famous Angervilian library, first composed by Angerville,* bishop of Durham. The

* Richard Angerville, alias de Bury, was tutor to prince Edward, afterwards Edw. III., at whose instance he was elected bishop of Durham 7th Dec., 1333. He was much esteemed for his learning; and though his great knowledge in state affairs gained him frequent employment at court, and in embassies, he omitted no opportunity to apply to his studies. So violent was his love of books, that, as he says himself, it put him in a kind of rapture, and made him neglect all other business. He wrote several books; his principal work was "*Philobiblos*," a treatise for the management of his

two libraries of Cobham, bishop of Winchester, and duke Humphrey, of Gloucester, underwent the same fate.”*

Innumerable works of art were destroyed, and magnificent specimens of architecture were defaced and left roofless. The friaries were adorned with curious painted glass, and the names of the benefactors were recorded on the windows or walls of their cells, hence in “Pierce the Ploughman’s Crede” a minor friar speaks thus to one who wanted to be taught his creed:—

“ We haven forsaken the world, and in wo libbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte, and prechethe the puple.
By ensample of oure lif, souls to helpen
And in pouerte preien, for al owr parteneres,
That gyueth us any good, G. d. to honouren
Other bel other book, or bred to owr foode,
Other catel other cloth, to coueren with our bones.
Moneye, other moneye worth, here mede is in heuen,
For we buildeth a burwgh, a brod and a large,
A chireh and a ch. pitle, with chambers alofte.
With wide wyndowes yurought, and walles wel heyne
That mote ben portreid, and paint and pulched ful clene.
With gay glittering glas, glowyng as the sunne,
And mighteston amenden us with moneye of thyn owen,
Thou ch. uldest kneyl bifore Christ in compas of gold,
In the wyde window westward wel neigh in the myddel,
And Sainte Frauncis hym self, shal folden the in his cope,
And present the to the Trinite, and pray for thy synnes.
Thy name shall noblich ben wryten and wrought for the nones,
And in remembrance of the, yrad there for euere ”

Alas! little did the writer of the above dream of the events which have produced such mighty changes. The names written and painted on the walls, to be “yrad there for euere,” have long since perished and are forgotten, and their existence is among the things that are past.

ST. JAMES’ HOSPITAL.

The foundation of the hospital, situated about a mile on the road to York, dedicated to St. James, has usually been ascribed to Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, in the Reign of king Henry II., or king Richard I.† Tanner says, in the reprises upon the valuation, the chaplains here are said to be appointed

splendid library, which he founded for the students at Oxford. He held the several offices of lord privy seal, lord treasurer, and lord chancellor. He died 14 April, 1345, and was buried before Mary Magdalene’s altar, in his cathedral.

* Vide Fuller’s Church History.

† Mon. Ang. vi. 780.

to pray for the soul of Philip de Poicteu,* bishop of Durham, who was successor to bishop Pudsey.

The churches of Thornton-le-Street, and North Otterington were given to this hospital: it was also endowed with the town of Ellerbeck and the mill, half a plough-land at Romanby, and eight oxgangs at Otterington :†

BULLA DE PROTECTIONE DOMUS HOSPITALIS SPECIALITER
AUTEM DE OTTRINTON, ET DE TORNUTON IN VIA
ECCLESiarum.

An 20. H. III. Ex Autogr.

GREGORIUS Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis rectori et fratribus *Hospitalis de Alverton*. Eboracen. Dioc. salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum, tam vigor æquitatis, quam ordo exigit rationis, ut id per sollicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, personas vestras et hospitale, in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati, cum omnibus bonis quæ impresentiarum rationabiliter possidet, ant in futurum justis modis præstante Domino poterit adipisci, sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus. Specialiter autem de *Ottrinton*, et de *Torunton* in via, ecclesias, cum capellis et aliis pertinentiis eorundem quas canonice proponitis vos adeptos; Villam insuper de *Helrebec* cum molendino et dimidiam carrucam terræ in *Romundeby*, octo quoque bovas terræ in *Ottrinton* nec non redditus, possessiones et alia bona vestra sicut ea omnia juste ac pacifice possidetis, et in litteris exinde confectis dicitur plenius contineri, vobis et, per vos, Hospitali præfato auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio

* Elected at North Allerton in 1195; consecrated 12 May, 1197. His quarrels with the monks exceeded all those of his predecessors in violence. He went in pilgrimage to Compostella, in 1200, and persuaded king John not to regard the pope's curses, and so was excommunicated with that king, in which state he died, 22 April, 1208, and was privately buried in unconsecrated ground, near the church of Durham, by laymen only; but his tombstone was afterwards removed to the chapter-house.

† Vide in registro Alexandri Nevile archiepisc. Ebor. f. 93. de visitatione hujus hospitalis A.D. 1379.

Fin. Ebor. 10 Hen. VI. pro duobus messuagiis et xl. acris terræ in Thymylby.

communimus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginum nostræ protectionis et confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Dat. Viterbii 16 Kal. Aprilis, Pontificat. nostri anno nono.

Sigillo avulso.

By an inquisition taken in the 19 Edw. II., (1327,) it appears that Ralph de Merley, died seised of lands in Hawthorne, co. Durham, held of William de Merley, *in capite*, by homage and fealty, and a pound of cumin, and other lands held of the heirs of Ralph Beaufour, rendering a pound of pepper, or 8d., and also the manor of Broomy-whome, which he held, paying 18s. to the hospital at Allerton.

By a succeeding inquisition 2 Hen. IV., (1400,) it appears that Johan, widow of John de Merley, died seised of the manor of Brymningholme, by the feoffment of John to the heirs of his body, and in default remainder to his right heirs for ever; which manor is held of William de Lambton, charged with 13s. per annum to the hospital at Alverton, and 12d. to Gilbert Eglin, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of Elizabeth.*

This hospital was surrendered on the 19th May, 1541, by Richard Morysine, master, and appears to have maintained three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons,† in the following terms:

(De Scriptis Religiosorum.

An. 32. H. VIII. Claus. 32. H. VIII. p. 3. m. 8. dor.)

Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos præsens Scriptum Indentatum pervenerit, *Ricardus Morysine* Magister sive Custos *Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi juxta North Alluerton* in comitatu Eborum, et ejusdem Domus Confratres, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis Nos præfatum Magistrum sive Custodem ac confratres, unanimis Assensu et Concensu nostris, matura et deliberata Consultatione per nos facta, ac plurimis piis et justis Causis nos Animas et Conscientias

* Ao. 12 Skirlaw, apud Dun. cor. T. de Claxton esc.

† Rymer.

nostras moventibus, ultro et sponte, necnon ex mero Motu nostro, Dedissee, Concessisse, Reddidisse, et Confirmasse, ac per Præsentes Dare, Concedere, Reddere, et Confirmare Illustrissimo Invictissimoque Principi et Domino, Domino nostro *Henrico Octavo*, Dei gratia, Angliæ et Franciæ Regi Fidei Defensori Domino Hiberniæ, et in terra Suppremo Capiti Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ, totam dictam *Hospitalem Sancti Jacobi*, ac totum Sitam Fundum Circuitum et Præcinctum dictæ Hospitalis.

Necnon omnia et singula Maneria, Dominia, Mesuagia, Gardina, Curtilagia, Toftas, Terras et Tenementa nostra, Prata, Pascuas, Pasturas, Boscos, Subboscos, Redditus, Reversiones, Servitia, Molendina, Passagia, Feoda Militum, Warda, Maritagia, nativos Villanos cum eorum Sequelis, Communias, Libertates, Franchesias, Jurisdictiones, Officia, Curias Letas, Hundreda, Vis. Frac. Pleg. Feria, Mercato, Parcos, Warennas, Vivaria, Aquas, Piscarias, Vias, Chimina, vacuos Fundos, Advocationes, Nominationes, Præsentationes, et Donationes Ecclesiarum, Vicariarum, Sacillorum, Cantariarum et aliorum Ecclesiasticorum Beneficiorum quorumcumque, Rectorias, Vicarias, Cantarias, Capellas, Pensionos, Portiones, Annuitates, Decimas, Oblationes, ac omnia et singula Emolumenta, Proficua, Possessiones, Hereditamenta et jura nostra quæcumque, tam infra dictum Comitatum Eborum, quam infra comitatum Dunelmensem, seu alibi infra Regnum Angliæ eidem Hospitali quoquomodo spectantia, pertinentia, appendentia sive incumbentia.

Ac omnimodo Cartas, Evidentias, Scripta et Munimenta nostra dictis Hospitali, Maneriis, Terris, et Tenementis ac cæteris Præmissas cum pertinentiis, seu alieni inde Parcellæ quoquo modo spectantia sive concernentia.

Habenda Tenenda et Gaudenda dicta Hospitalem, Situm, Fundum, Circuitum et Præcinctum, necnon omnia et singula prædicta Maneria, Dominia, Mesuagia, Gardina, Terras, Tenementa ac cætera Præmissa, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis, præfato Illustrissimo et Invictissimo Principi et Domino nostro Regi Hæredibus et Assignatis suis imperpetuum.

Cui in hac parte, ad omnem Juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest, Nos et dictum Hospitalem, ac omnia Jura Nobis qualitercumque acquisita (ut decet), Subjicimus et submittimus, et omnem et omnimodam plenam et liberam Facultatem Auctoritatem et Potestatem Nos et dictum Hospitalem, una cum omnibus et singulis Maneriis, Terris, Tenementis, Redditibus, Reversionibus, Servitiis et singulis Præmissis cum suis Juribus et Pertinentiis quibuscumque, Disponendi, ac pro sua liberæ Regiæ Voluntatis libito, ad quoscumque Usus *Majestati suæ* placentes, Alienandi, Donandi, Convertendi, et Transferendi, hujusmodi Dispositiones, Alienationes, Donationes, Conversiones, et Translationes, per dictam *Majestatem* suam quovismodo fiendas, exnunc Ratificantes, Ratas et Gratas ac perpetuo Firmas habituros promittimus per Præsentes.

Et ut Præmissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum, Electionibus insuper nobis et Successoribus nostris, necnon omnibus Querelis, Provocationibus, Appellationibus, Actionibus Litibus et Instantiis aliisque quibuscumque Juris Remediis et Beneficiis, Nobis forsitan et Successoribus nostris in ea parte, protextu Dispositionis, Alienationis, Translationis, et Conversionis prædictarum, et cæterorum Præmissorum qualitercumque competentibus et competituris, omnibus Doli, Erroris, Metus, Ignorantiæ vel alterius Materiæ sivi Dispositionis Exceptionibus, Objectionibus et Allegationibus prorsus semotis et depositis, palam at publice et expresse, ex certa nostra Scientia Animisque spontaneis Renunciavimus et Cessimus; prout per Præsentes Renunciamus Cedimus et ab eisdem Recedimus in hiis Scriptis.

Et nos prædicti Magister sive Custos ac Confratres et Successores nostri dictam Hospitalem, Situm, Mansionem, ac omnia et singula Maneria, Dominia, Mesuagia, Gardina, Curtilagia, Tofta, Prata, Pascua, Pasturas, Boscos, Subboscos, Terras, Tenementa, ac omnia et singula cætera præmissa cum suis pertinentiis universis, præfato Domino Regi Hæredibus et Assignatis suis contra omnes Gentes Warrantizabimus imperpetuum per Præsentes.

In quorum Præmissorum Testimonium Nos præfati

VAL' IN

Exit' & pfic' rector' de Northotryngton xvij ⁱⁱ	}	ℒ	s.	d.
xiiij ^s iiij ^d et Thornewton in Strato vij ⁱⁱ iiij ^s iiij ^d				
ut in garb' & feno decim' ibm In toto p				
annū - - - - -				
		xxiiij	xvj	viiij

S ^m valor dēi hospīlis	-	ℒ	s.	d.
		lviiij	x	x

FEOD'.

Feod' Wiſſi Danby sen ⁱⁱ cur' de Ellerbek	}	ℒ	s.	d.
p ^d ict' - - - - -				
Feod' Johis Wyly ball' ibm & gen ^{al} ' rec' ac	}	-	vj	viiij
firma ^r ' ejusdm hospīlis - - - - -				
		-	xxvj	viiij

SALLAR' CAPELL' VI3 IN

Denar' an ^{ti} ' solut' Conano Baynes iiij ⁱⁱ xiiij ^s	}	ℒ	s.	d.
iiij ^d & Wiſſo Cuthbt iiij ⁱⁱ xiiij ^s iiij ^d nunc				
cap ^l lis ibm divina cotidie celebrant' in ca-				
pella dēi hospital' p āiābz Phillippi				
quondam epi Dunelm' p sallar' cam' &	}	ix	vj	viiij
victualibz p annū - - - - -				

REPRIS'.

REDD' RESOLUT' VI3 IN

Redd' resolut' dīvs' pson' viz	}	ℒ	s.	d.
eccleie collegiat' de Ryp-				
pon exeunt' de terr' in				
Thornewton in Strato v ^s				
iiij ^d & de liſo redd' ex-	}	-	xv	iiij
eunt' de terr' in Osmo-				
derlay dno epo Dunelm'	}	-	-	-
x ^s In toto p annū -				
Consilibz denar' ant ^{ti} ' solut'				
Johi Syggeswek Wiſſmo				
Brereley Thome Uckerby	}	ℒ	s.	d.
Thome Fox Agnet' Syd'				
& Helene Metkalf' cō-				
fribz & consororibz laic'				
dēi hospīlis ex fundacōe	}	xviiij	-	-
dēi dni epi eisdm concess'				
viz cuilit eoꝝ p cñe suo	}	-	-	-
p se lx ^s p annū -				
Denar' similit' an ^{ti} ' solut'				
sex paupibz laic' infirm'				
ad sustentand' eos honest'	}	ix	-	-
in victual vestibz foco				
lect' alijsq; necc ^e cijs viz				
cuilit eoꝝ xxx ^s p an ^m in				
toto - - - - -				

	\mathcal{L}	s.	d.	
Et valet clare - - -	$\{ \begin{matrix} xi\bar{x} \\ xlvj \end{matrix}$	$\{ \begin{matrix} xv \\ xv \end{matrix}$	$\{ \begin{matrix} vj \\ vj \end{matrix}$	
Iīm valet in vad' duoꝝ ca-	$\{ \begin{matrix} ix \\ ix \end{matrix}$	$\{ \begin{matrix} vj \\ vj \end{matrix}$	$\{ \begin{matrix} viij \\ viij \end{matrix}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \mathcal{L} & s. & d. \\ lvj & ij & ij \end{matrix} \right\}$
pellan' divinis iīm cele-				
brant' ut supius pꝝ scilt				
p utroqꝝ eoꝝ iiij ^u xiiij ^s iiij ^a				
In toto - - -				
				$\mathcal{L} \quad s. \quad d.$
X ^{ma} ps inde - - -				— cxij ij ob' q'

The site was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Morysine, but being afterwards exchanged for other lands, it became part of the endowment of Christ Church, Oxford.* (*Dugdale.*) It still retains the name of Spital, and is occupied as a farm-house.

We have now recorded the most important things relating to these religious houses. Alas, if one of the poor friars could return to his ancient dwelling place, how painful would be now his recollections! He might well exclaim, with the Arabian proverb, "I visited the home of my youth and the friends of my childhood; and I asked, *Where are they?* and echo answered, *Where are they?*"

* Langdale says the site was granted in the same year to Thomas Barton of Whenby, and quotes Tanner; Tanner's account is, however, that given above. It is not easy to account for Langdale's error; still, inasmuch as it seems not very probable that the site was granted to the late master who had just surrendered it, Tanner may have fallen into error, and Langdale may have corrected him from some other source; this source, however, I have not been able to trace.

Charities.

IT may fairly be considered doubtful, if the founders of ancient institutions, whether charitable or otherwise, would in the majority of cases, feel satisfaction at the present appropriation of the funds bequeathed by them; that is, of course, supposing their ideas to have altered with the times. Some of these foundations (such as chantries, endowed for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of the founders), could hardly be called *charitable foundations*, inasmuch as self was a predominant feature in the endowment; in these cases, the present appropriation of the funds, or the remnant of them, which has escaped spoliation, is a misappropriation, if we consider the founders' intention alone; yet few can object to the present use of such funds, where they are devoted to charitable or educational purposes. North Allerton may be considered to have had a good share of endowments for religious, educational, and charitable uses, and though some no longer exist, yet in the following account of those which remain, (for the most part extracted from the reports of the charity commissioners), it will be seen that she is yet in a better position in these respects than many towns of much larger size.

MAISON DIEU HOSPITAL.

The original deed, constituting this foundation, in the possession of the earl of Carlisle, is as follows:—

Omnibus hanc chartam indentatam et tripartitam visuris vel audituris Johannis Romondby Rector Ecclesiæ de Boldon in Episcopatu Dunelmensi, et Thomas Foxton de North Alverton in comitatu Ebor. Salutem in Domino Sempiternam.

Cum nos nuper cum aliis jam defunctis feoffati fuerimus per Ricardum Moore de North Alverton prædict. draper de et in certis Terris, Tenementis, clausuris, Redditibus, et Servitiis in North Alverton prædict. et alibi: videlicet—

1. in uno Tenemento, sive Hospitio in North Alverton prædict. vocato le Swan, in quo Willelmus Hewson modo inhabitat.

2. una clausura, et una Bovata Terræ in Romundby jacente juxta le Castel Hilles, inter terram vicarii de North Alverton ex parte Boreali, Terrari Episcopi Dunelmensis ex parte Australi; buttante super Reynald Flat versus Orientem, et Terram Edmundi Skelton versus occidentem: cum communia pasturæ, et pertinentibus dictæ Bovatæ terræ infra totum Dominium dicti episcopi Dunelm. modo in Tenura ejusdem Willelmi Hewson.

3. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus in North Alverton prædict. in Tenura Willelmi Noddyng.

4. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus in eadem in Tenura Willelmi Frere.

5. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus juxta Tenementum dicti Willelmi Nodding, unde nullus modo Tenens est.

6. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus in eadem, in Tenura Thomæ Kingwood.

7. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus in eadem, in Tenura Willelmi Langrig.

8. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus in eadem, in Tenura Johannis Blyth.

9. una opella, vocata shop, in eadem.

10. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Roberti Leek.

11. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Elisabeth Bongton.

12. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Elisabeth Grene.

13. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Matildis Hede.

14. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Roberti Mathew.

15. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura, Roberti Hode.

16. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Henrici Mathewson.

17. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Roberti Willayn.

18. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Willelmi Clerik.

19. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura, Johannis Hunter.

20. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Oliveri Westhull.

21. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Thomæ Glover.

22. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, in Tenura Willelmi Cowick.

23. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem juxta Sonbek, nuper in Tenura, Joannis Harte Pynder, et modo extra Tenuram.

24. uno Tenemento cum pertinentibus, in eadem, juxta Tenementum Willelmi Cyndale, in quo Ricardus Carter nuper inhabitavit.

25. Reversione unius Tenementi cum ceteris Terris eidem pertinentibus in Catton Norby infra libertatem Richemundia, in comitatu Ebor, quod Matilda, filia Ricardi Baynbrigge, clamat tenere tota vita sua.

26. uno Tofto, cum Crofto et una Bovata terræ, cum pertinentibus, in Stapletona super Teas, in comitatu prædicto.

27. Reversione unius Tenementi, modo in Tenura, Thomæ Glover ex parte Boreali juxta Tenementum

dicti Johannis Hart, quod Johannis Barbor capellanus tenet ad terminum vitæ suæ Reversione inde nobis spectante.

28. uno Tenemento vasto jacente inter Terram Johannis Arondale ex parte Boreali, et Terram Gerardi Salvan ex parte australi continente liij pedes.

29. Reversione unius Tenementi, sicut jacet inter Messuagium Johannis Foundus ex parte boreali et messuagium Aliciæ Cowper parte Australi, quod Johannes Chambre et Johanna uxor ejus tenent ad terminum vitæ suæ.

Ea autem Intentione et effectu per prædictum Ricardum Moore nobis ore suo declarat. Quod nos cum prædictis aliis defunctis nobiscum feoffatis, si superstites essent, ordinaremus et constitueremus unam canteriam in Ecclesia parochiali de North Alverton prædicta et unum capellarium idoneum, ibidem Divina celebraturum ad altare Trinitatis in Ecclesia prædicta; (videlicet dictum Thomam Foxton durante vita sua) tam pro anima dicti Ricardi de Moore, et Johannæ uxoris suæ; quam pro anima Michaelis Langbayne, Johannis Foxton, et omnium parentum antecessorum hæredum, et benefactorum suorum; percipiendo de nobis et assignatis nostris annuatim pro Salorio suo, redditum octo marcarum ad duos anni terminos; videlicet, ad terminum Sancti Martini in hieme, et Pentecostem, æquis portionibus: Et post decessum ejusdem Thomæ, reddendo annuatim cuidam alii idoneo Capellano (videlicet Cuthberto Bawnas) in forma prædicta, ibidem Divina celebraturo, durante vita ejus redditum quatuor librarum tredecim solidorum, et quatuor denariorum ad Festa prædicta, æquis portionibus: Et sic post decessum ejusdem Cuthberti, reddendo cuidem alii capellano, per nos vel assignatos nostros nominando, divina ibidem celebraturo, annuatim pro salorio suo, prædictum redditum quatuor librarum tresdecem solidorum, et quatuor denariorum ad duos anni terminos prædictos æquis portionibus.

Et ultra hoc quod nos ordinaremus quod tresdecem pauperes, tam viri quam Fœminæ, per nos vel Deputatos nostros nominand et ligend qui pro tempore essent et

habereut residentiam et hospitalitatem in quodam Tenemento in North Alverton prædict. modo in Tenura nostra existente, vocato le Massendewe, secundum voluntatem et constitutionem dicti Ricardi de Moore. Qui singulis diebus mane et sero, ad horam sextam, 15 paternoster, et totidem Ave Maria, cum tribus symbolis in honore passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi. Et quod dicti pauperes orarent pro animabus Ricardi de Moore, Michaelis Langbayne, parentum, Hæredum, et omnium Benefactorum suorum; necnon omnium Fidelium defunctorum: Et quolibet anno, de exilibus et proficuis dictarum Terrarum et Tenementorum in Feoffamento nostro positorum haberunt et perciperunt quendam annualem redditum viginti solidorum ad emendos Carbones marinos, et ad inveniendos duos lectos pro pauperibus peregre proficiscentibus, vel indigentibus, per unam noctem ibidem quiescentibus, et ad alia necessaria dictis pauperibus emenda tempore opportuno; in perpetuum.

Sciatis, nos, præfatos Johannem Romondby Rectorem de Boldon, et Thomam Foxton capellanum [ad] voluntatem dicti Ricardi bene et fideliter in hac parte faciend[am] et perimplend[am] in perpetuum, Dedimus, concessimus, et hac præsentî Chartâ confirmavimus Jacobo Strangwais, Domino de West Harlessey, in comitatu prædicto, Militi; et Ricardo Strangwais, Militi, Filio et Hæredi ejusdem Jacobi Militis; necnon Jacobo Strangwais, armigero, filio et Hæredi ejusdem Ricardi, Militis; omnia Terras, et Tenementa, Redditus, Reversiones, et Servitia prædicta, cum omnibus suis pertinentibus, infra villam de North Alverton prædictam, et extra: Habenda et tenenda eisdem Jacobo et Ricardo, Militibus; necnon dicto Jacobo, filio et hæredi ejusdem Ricardi, militis, hæredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus Domuis feodorum illorum, per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, in perpetuum eisdem similiter Intentione et effectu quod dicti Jacobis et Ricardus Strangwais, milites, seu dictus Jacobus, filius et hæres ejusdem Ricardi, et hæredes sui in perpetuum, ordinent, nominent et constituent, temporibus opportunis, tam capellanos quam pauperes prænominatos, sic

orationes suas in forma prædicta facientes. Et quod ipsi, et Hæredes sui annuatim solvant, seu solvi faciant : Seu aliquis eorum solvat seu solvi faciat, tam præfato Thomæ Foxton, capellano durante vita sua, in forma prædicta ibidem celebraturo dictum annualem Redditum octo marcarum ; quam post decessum dicti Thomæ Foxton, dicto Cuthberto Bawnas, durante vita sua ; et cæteris capellanis post ejus decessum, in forma prædicta, ibidem celebraturis in perpetuum similiter dictum annualem redditum quatuor librarum, tresdecem solidorum, et quatuor denariorum. Et insuper quod dicti Jacobus, Ricardus, Jacobus armiger, aut unus [eorum] aut Hæredes sui in perpetuum ad sustentationem prænominatorum pauperum per eos sic nominandos [orum] et eligendos [orum], solvant, seu aliquis eorum solvat seu solvi faciat, dictis pauperibus prædictum Redditum viginti solidorum annuatim.

Et super hoc, prædicti Jacobus Strangwaies, et Ricardus, Milites ; necnon dictus Jacobus, filius et Hæres ejusdem Ricardi concedunt per præsentis pro se et Hæredibus suis in perpetuum, quod ipsi et Hæredes sui tam prædictum Redditum octo marcarum, necnon dictum Redditum Quatuor Librarum, tresdecem solidorum, et quatuor denariorum quam prædictum Redditum viginti solidorum annuatim solvi [solvant] seu solvi faciant. Et quod Ipsi et Hæredes sui dictum Tenementum, vocatum le Massendew reparabunt, et ad usum dictorum Pauperum in perpetuum sustentabunt.

Et si contingat prædictos Redditus, aut aliquem eorum, sive aliquam partem eorundem, in forma prædicta solvendorum, a retro fore in parte vel in toto post aliquem terminum infra notatum per sex menses ; tunc bene licebit tam prefatis Johanni Romondby Rectori, et Thomæ Foxton, durante vita eorum, necnon (post eorum decessum) Thomæ, nunc Priori Montis Gratiae, et ejus successoribus in perpetuum, tam in dictis Terris, Tenementis, Clausuris, et Servitiis, quam in Manerio de Halikeld in dicta comitatu Eboracensi, intrare et distringere, districtionesque sic captas asportare effugare, et penes se retinere, quousque de Reditibus prædictis ; et eorum arreragiis (si quæ fuerint) plenarie eis, aut uni

eorum ea in hac parte contingenti, fuerit satisfactum.

Et ultra hac, præfati Jacobus, Ricardus, et Jacobus Strangwais, ex mera voluntate, et eleemosynis suis propriis concedent, quod Ipsi et Hæredes sui solvent; seu aliquis eorum solvat, seu solvi faciat dicto Thomæ Foxton ibidem celebranti ultra Reditum sibi prius concessum, annuatim (durante vita sua) Reditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum: et sic cuilibet alii capellano, post ejus decessum ibidem celebraturo, in perpetuum annuatim Reditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum: Et dictis pauperibus, ultra Reditum sibi prius concessum, Reditum sex solidorum, et octo denariorum.

Ita tamen, quod dicti capellani et pauperes orabunt tam pro salubri statu eorundem Jacobi, Ricardi, et Jacobi, et Elisabeth uxoris dicti Jacobi Strangwais militis; et pro animabus suis, cum ab hac miseria decesserint; necnon pro animabus Jacobi Strangwais, Patris ejusdem Jacobi militis, et Johannæ uxoris suæ, et pro [anima] Elisabeth nuper uxoris præfati Jacobi Strangwais militis, et matris prædicti Ricardi; et pro animabus omnium parentum, antecessorum et Benefactorum suorum. Et quod singulis annis videlicet 6^{to} Martii dicti capellani et successores sui in perpetuum unum obitum sive anniversarium faciant in prædicta ecclesia de North Alverton . . . unum Placebo cum Dirige, et unam missam de requiem pro animabus prædictis.

In cujus rei Testimonium, tam nos præfati Johannes Romondby, Rector de Boldon, et Thomas Foxton, capellanus; quam nos præfati Jacobus Strangwais, et Ricardus Strangwais, milites; et Jacobus Strangwais, filius et Hæres prædicti Ricardi Strangwais militis; necnon Prior et conventus [de Mountgrace] partibus hujus Indenturæ (videlicet uni parti in custodia nostri dictorum [Johannis Romondby] et Thomæ Foxton (durante vita nostra) existente, aut in custodia unius capellanorum prædictorum qui pro tempore ibidem fuerint post decessum nostrum celebraturi, remanenti: alteri vero parti ejusdem Indenturæ in custodia dicti Prioris, aut successorum suorum remanenti: tertiæ vero parti prædicta Indenturæ in custodia nostri dictorum Jacobi Strangwais, et

Richardi Strangwais, militum, aut dieti Jacobi Strangwais, armigeri, vel hæredum nostrorum remanenti) Sigilla nostra opposuimus.

His testibus: Johanne Conyers, Christophero Conyers et Johanne Norton, militibus: Ricardo Clervaux, Edmundo Mauleverer, Thoma Mountfort, Rogero Ask, Willelmo Burgh, Thoma Surtes, et Roberto Laton de Saxhow, armigeris: Willelmo Wharham, Johanne Hoperton, Johanne Vale, Willelmo Ampulfurth et Thoma Yodson, et multis aliis.

Dat. 1^{mo} die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini Millesim CCCC septuagesimo sexto et Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ XVI.

By this indenture of feoffment, dated 1st Oct., 1476, reciting that John Romondby and Thomas Foxton had been enfeoffed by *Richard Moore*, with certain lands, messuags and tenements, therein mentioned, in North Allerton and elsewhere, to the intent to establish a chantry in the church at North Allerton, and appoint a chantry priest, with a salary of £4 13s. 4d. a-year, and also to appoint thirteen poor persons, men and women, to reside and perform hospitality in the tenements in North Allerton, called *Massendew*, according to the will and appointment of the said Richard Moore, and that such poor persons, out of the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements, should receive annually 20s. to buy sea coals, and find two beds for poor wandering travellers, for one night, and no longer, and to buy other necessities for the said poor, at proper times; the said John Romondby and Thomas Foxton enfeoffed sir James Strangwaies*

* Sir James Strangways, knt., of Harlsey Castle, near North Allerton, M.P. for the co. of York, speaker of the House of Commons, 1 Edw. IV.; chief justice of the co. palatine of Durham under bishops Langley and Neville, and justice of the court of Common Pleas. He m. Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Philip lord Darcy and Meinill, and in right of her held the manor of Whorlton of the archbishop of York, "by the tenure of serving the archbishop with the cup in which he should drink on the day of his consecration; by her he had a numerous family. Sir James was a man of great talent and ability, and he laid the foundation of that greatness in wealth and position, for which the house of Strangways was especially distinguished. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Richard Strangways, knt., who m. 1st, Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heiress of William Neville, earl of Kent, and baron Fauconberg, K.G., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. 2nly, Joan, dau. of

and Richard Strangwaies, his son, in the said lands and tenements, to hold to them and their heirs, to the intent that they might ordain and nominate such chaplain and poor persons, and pay the aforesaid sums of £4 13s. 4d., and £1 respectively; and the said sir James Strangwaies and Richard Strangwaies, and also James Strangwaies, heir of Richard, thereby covenanted, for themselves and their heirs, to make the said payment, and repair the tenements called Massendew; and they also, of their own good will and proper charity covenanted for themselves and their heirs, to pay the said chantry priest the further sum of 6s. 8d. a-year, and the like further annual sum of 6s. 8d. to the said poor men and women, for the performance of certain other religious and superstitious uses, therein directed, with power of distress for non-payment of the sums, upon any of the said lands and tenements thereby conveyed, as also upon the manor of Halikeld.

By indenture of feoffment, with declaration of trust bearing date 31st March, 1529 (20 Henry VIII.) sir

sir Richard Aston, of Aston, co. Chester, bart., by her (who survived him) he had no issue. In 1500 she made her will whilst residing in the monastery of the Friars Preachers, in Micklegate, York, directing her body to be buried "In the qwer of ye same Freires under the lettron where a the rede theyr legand, and if it happen me to decesse within X myles of York, yet I will yt my body be brought to ye said Freires," she died in 1501-2. Sir Richard died 13 April, 1488; buried in the priory of Mount Grace; succeeded by his son,

Sir James Strangways, knt., one of the commissioners in the N.R., for the aid to be assessed for knighting prince Arthur, and marrying the princess Margaret, 19 Hen. VII. He m. 1st, Alice, eldest dau. of Thomas, 5th baron Scrope, of Ma-ham and Upsal, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters; 2ndly, Margaret, dau. of sir James Danby, of Farnley and Thorpe Perrow, co. York, who died s.p. Sir James died *circa* 1514, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Strangways, knt., high sheriff of the co. of York, 1520, m. Ann, dau. of Humphrey lord Dacre, of Gilesland and sister of Thomas lord Dacre, the celebrated commander of Flodden Field; by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter. Sir Thomas died 22 Aug., 1525, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir James Strangways, knt., a commissioner for taking the ecclesiastical survey for the deanery of Cleveland, 1535; had a grant from king Henry VIII. of the site of the priory of Mount Grace; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1538; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Pigot, of Clotherholme, co. York, esq. In his will dated 16 Mar., 1540, he desired his executors to add an aisle to the south side of the choir of Osmotherley church, to the end that he should be buried there. He died 26 April, 1541, without issue, as also did his brother Thomas.

Arms.—Sa. two lions passant, paly of 6, ar. gu. armed or. *Crest.*—A lion, as in the shield.

James Strangwaies conveyed unto Robert Conyers and seven others, and their heirs, the said tenement, called *Massendew*, and also a close, called the *Moor Close*, or an oxgang of land, with the appurtenances in Romanby, a tenement, with the appurtenances in East Roughton, and a tenement in Whirshall, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns on the trust of the above indenture of 1476, reserving to the said sir James Strangwaies, and his heirs, the nomination and appointment of the priest and beadmen, the letting of the lands, and the overplus of the rents of the tenements and hereditaments after payment of the several sums before mentioned, with power of distress to the churchwardens of North Allerton for the time being, in default of payment; and it was thereby provided, that the said sir James Strangwaies, and his heirs, should be at liberty to alien and grant all and every the lands and tenements in Allerton, contained and specified in the former deed of 1476, and the manor of Halikeld should be discharged of all distress.

From the want of documentary evidence, we have not been able to trace the subsequent history of this charity; but it appears to have long subsisted as an hospital or alms-house for poor widows, whose numbers have of late years been decreased to four; and the property at present applicable to its support, consists of three closes in the township of North Allerton and Romanby, abutting on the Castle Hills, and containing together 12 acres, and a close in the township of North Allerton, containing 3a. 1r. 5p., bounded by lands belonging to the Grammar School, and by the turnpike road leading from North Allerton to Darlington, let at the annual rent of £31 10s.*

The above premises 60 years ago were in the possession of individuals named Robert Little, Thomas Masterman, and George Parkin, who occupied the land, and acted also in the trusts of the charity, but under what authority does not appear. Through the interference, however, of some of the inhabitants of the

* The rent in 1822 was £47.—*Char. Com.*

place, they were prevailed upon to give up the land to trustees, to be chosen by the parish; and by two several sets of indentures of lease and release executed in 1796 and 1798, the property was conveyed to the then vicar, (Benjamin Walker) and six other parishioners, upon the trusts, on which they are understood to have been before held; namely, on trust, after payment of £7 8s. 6d. out of the three first mentioned closes, and £3 10s. out of the close adjoining the school lands, to the four poor women resident in or entitled to the benefit of the Maison Dieu hospital, in equal shares, to pay the remainder of the rents and profits unto the twenty-four constituting the select vestry in the parish of North Allerton, in whom it was thereby declared the appointment of the poor people to the residence in the said hospital then was and thereafter should be vested, to be by them applied in such manner and proportion, either for the purpose of repairing, maintaining, and upholding the said hospital, or for erecting additional dwelling houses and conveniences, or for the benefit of poor indigent persons belonging to the township of North Allerton, as they the said twenty-four should think fit and proper.

Subsequent conveyances of the premises to new trustees have been executed on the like trusts, under indentures of lease and release, dated in 1808, 1814, 1817 and 1842.

The hospital premises are situated on the east side of the High Street of North Allerton, near the church, and consist of two buildings, separated from each other by a small garden; one of the buildings was re-built on the site of the ancient alms-house, from funds arising from archbishop Palliser's and other charities (after mentioned), and contains four apartments on the ground floor, with small chambers over them. The other was erected since 1796, out of surplus rents in the hands of the trustees, and contains four separate apartments on the ground floor.

The alms-women are appointed at meetings of the select vestry, as vacancies occur, and are chosen from poor widows belonging to North Allerton. Each of

them at present receives out of the rents an annual stipend of £8 by quarterly payments, and a ton of coals.

An account of the receipts and disbursements of the charity is kept by a treasurer, who is also one of the trustees, and audited by the other, at meetings occasionally held for that purpose.

JOHN ESHALL,

By indenture tripartite, made 28 July, in the 17 Charles II., between John Eshall and Jane his wife, of the first part, John Chapman of the second part, and William Lumley of the third part (as appears by a copy thereof inserted in an ancient book of charities belonging to the parish); The said John Eshall and his wife conveyed unto John Chapman, his heirs and assigns, all his estate at *Catto*, under a covenant, that the said John Chapman and his heirs should yearly pay to the overseers of the poor of North Allerton the sum of 40s., by even and equal portions, at Christmas and Easter, to be by them distributed amongst the poor of North Allerton, and to the schoolmaster there, the yearly sum of 20s., in like even and equal payments, which said sums of 40s. and 20s. were thereby declared to have been given by the will of John Eshall, bearing date July 28, 1612. We have not been able to discover any copy of the will referred to.

The two sums of 40s. and 20s. a-year are now paid in respect of a farm at *Catto*, the property of Basil T. Woodd, esq., M.P., and the amount is applied as directed by the deed. The 40s. is distributed by the churchwardens once a-year, amongst the poor at North Allerton, at their discretion; and the 20s. to the master of the Grammar School.

THE REV. FRANCIS KAYE,*

By will, dated 20th June, 1624, devised his land in Danby Forest, called *Sturmy Hall* and *Nook House*, with the appurtenances, to his son John Kaye, and the

* Vicar of North Allerton, 1593—1624. See p. 174.

heirs of his body, charged with and on trust to pay out of the profits of the same, the sum of £8 yearly, by half-yearly payments, on the 1st December and 20th May unto four poor widows, towards their maintenance, whereof two shall be of North Allerton, and two of Brompton; and the further sum of 40s. he directed to be bestowed, yearly, in clothes, to be equally divided between the said poor widows; and that when any of the said poor widows shall die, others shall be propounded by the overseers of North Allerton and Brompton respectively, out of which his said son, and the heirs of his body, and their assigns, or their guardians during minority, should choose one to succeed, with power of entry and distress to the overseers in case of non-payment.

The rent-charge is regularly paid by the owner of the property charged therewith; £4 being transmitted, in money, to the churchwardens of the respective townships, by half-yearly payments in May and December. Ten yards of cloth are also sent to each place at Christmas, amounting in the whole to the full value of 40s., the money and cloth are equally divided as soon as received by the respective churchwardens, between four poor widows belonging to the two townships, who are selected at a vestry meeting.

LORD WHARTON.

Philip, 4th lord Wharton,* by deed bearing date 12th July, 1692, appropriated the clear yearly rents, issues, and profits, arising from time to time out of Synithwaite and other lands in the county of York, as a perpetual fund for the purchasing yearly 1050 bibles for the use of the poor of those places, as recited in the deed. The 9th clause recites "That there be 10 catechisms

* Summoned to parl. from 3 Nov., 15 Car. I, 1639, to 19 May, 1 Jac. II., 1685; ob. 1696. His grandson Philip, 6th lord Wharton, was attainted in 1728, when all his honors became forfeited; he died s. p. in 1731. The representation of the barony was vested in the late marchioness of Cholmondeley, and her sister lady Willoughby, of Eresby, as the heirs of Elizabeth, dau. of Philip 4th lord Wharton, who mar. Robert, 3rd earl of Lindsey; and in the representatives of Mary and Philadelphia, daughters of the said Philip, 4th baron.—*Bank's Stemmata Anglicana*.

and as many bibles delivered each year to so many poor children in North Allerton, Thirsk, &c." 16th "That on the day of the delivery of the bibles, there shall be sermons at the places following—North Allerton, Bedale, Thirsk, and Boroughbridge, by turns."

The child, before it shall receive, or be entitled to receive the book, shall be taught to read, and be able to say by heart the catechism, and some of the prayers therewith sent, according to the establishment of the church of England, as well as the 1st, 15th, 25th, 37th, 101st, 113th, and 145th psalms. The name and age of the child to be written in the book.

THE REV. JOHN KETTLEWELL,

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated 9th March, 1694, between John Kettlewell* of the one part, and Leonard Smelt and five others, of the other part; the said John Kettlewell conveyed unto the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, a messuage and farm, commonly called *Low Fields*, and all his lands and hereditaments belonging thereunto, with their appurtenances, containing by estimation four oxgangs, or 80 acres, situate within the township of Brompton, and parish of North Allerton, upon trust, from time to time after the death of himself and his wife, to suffer the minister for the time being of the town and parish of North Allerton, and two good and substantial inhabitants of the town and parish of North Allerton and Brompton, one from each to be chosen from time to time as thereafter directed, to receive the rents and profits of the said premises, and to dispose of and apply the same as following:—

To lay out yearly, or as often as need should require, the sum of £2 10s., part of the said rent, in buying bibles, common prayer books, the book called the "Whole Duty of Man," or such like books of practical divinity as the minister and incumbent for the time being should think most convenient, to be distributed among such poor inhabitants of the said towns and

* See Grammar School, *post*.

townships of North Allerton and Brompton as could read, and by reason of their poverty could not buy such books for themselves; and after such of the poorest and most indigent were furnished therewith, then for providing the like for others of the said towns that might want them, and who should be thought persons likely to make a good and proper use of such books. To employ (if there should be occasion) the yearly sum of £5 in physic, and things necessary in recovery of the health of such poor persons of the said townships of North Allerton and Brompton, as by reason of their poverty were exempt from payment to the church and poor, or for such other persons of the said townships as were really poor and sick, and not able to be at the charge of physic and things necessary. To employ the yearly sum of £5 for clothes, for such poor widows or widowers, or other poor housekeepers within the said townships, as were in want, and had been industrious, and constantly frequenters of the church, and of sober and peaceable demeanor; such clothing to be provided and delivered before the 1st November yearly. To employ £4 yearly in teaching and instructing the children of such poor people as aforesaid, the girls to read English intelligibly, and to knit and sew, so as to render them capable of getting an honest livelihood, and the boys to be taught to read and to write, and cast accounts, so as to qualify them for being bailiffs, or servants to gentlemen, or to be set out to some honest trade. To employ the yearly sum of £6 for setting out yearly one boy, the son of some poor person inhabiting within one of the said townships, such as should be fatherless or motherless, if both, to have the preference, and always one who could say the church catechism, and could read, write, and cast accounts as aforesaid, and upon further trust, that in case there should be any surplus of the said rents after the several trusts aforesaid should have been performed, or in case there should not be occasion yearly to lay out so much on any one of the particular purposes aforesaid, to lay out and employ the same to such other of the purposes aforesaid as the said minister and said two inhabitants,

or any two of them, should think fit, or else in furnishing some apprentice in one of the said townships, or one who had served his apprenticeship out of the said townships, if he was set out by virtue of that trust towards setting him up in his trade, and buying him work tools, so as the sum of any one apprentice did not exceed 40s.: and upon further trust, that if it should happen, that there were any youth of either of the said townships, of piety, parts, and good improvement in school learning, whose friends were not able of themselves to maintain him at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, but who might be educated there by the help of such a sum yearly as this charity might supply, the said minister and trustees when they should see cause, should employ part, or the whole, as need should be, of the yearly rent and profits of the said premises towards the maintenance of such youth at either of the aforesaid universities, for the full space of four years and no longer.

For preserving the said trust, it was declared, that the two inhabitants to be appointed for the execution of the trust as aforesaid, should be chosen by the major part of the surviving trustees, from the substantial inhabitants of North Allerton and Brompton, one out of each township, and that upon the death of any one of the said two inhabitants, another should be elected or chosen by the said minister for the time being, and the other surviving trustee from time to time as occasion should require, or by the minister alone in case of difference, and in his absence by the curate, and that when any four of the said parties of the second part should die, the survivors should convey the said premises to themselves, and to four more good and sufficient persons, and their heirs, and so from time to time as often as the number of the trustees should be reduced to two.

The farm is let to a yearly tenant at the annual rent of £70, in addition to which the trustees receive the interest of £650 purchase money for a portion of land sold to the North Eastern railway company. The income is applied as follows :—

Forty pounds is now applied to the purposes of education, being £20 for the township of North Allerton and £20 for Brompton.

A sum varying upon an average from £22 to £25 a-year, is applied in finding clothing for poor people; the money being laid out by the trustees in the purchase of cloth for coats and gowns, which is distributed yearly, at Martinmas, between an equal number of poor persons, of both sexes, from each township.

Applications for the apprenticing fund of £6, on behalf of objects of the description pointed out by the deed, are not often made; but the trustees, in furtherance of the purpose contemplated by the donor, allow smaller sums of 40s. at a time, in favor of a poor child to be bound apprentice, and the money is paid in part of the apprentice fee.

In regard to the provision made for supplying the poor with religious books and medicine, entries occur in the account books of the trustees of sums expended on both those purposes from time to time; of late years, however, it has been the custom to give wine to the poor in time of sickness: bibles and other religious books are furnished by means of the funds, for the use of the national school, which, in the absence of application for them from the poor themselves, is considered to fulfil the purpose intended by the charity.

In applying the income as above stated, the trustees acting under the discretion given to them by the deed of 1694, of employing the surplus rents of the estate on such of the objects of the charity as they might think fit, have appropriated the greater part of the revenues to the purposes of education, and of finding clothing for the poor, which are found to be the most generally required, and in the end most beneficial; but there is no reason to believe that the other branches of the charity are neglected, or that they are not duly met and provided for from the funds as occasion may demand.

No part of the income has been appropriated to the

maintenance of a scholar at either university, for some time, nor have the trustees had any call made upon them for assistance in regard to this object of the trust. An account of the receipts and disbursements is kept by the trustees, and audited at meetings occasionally held for that purpose.*

LADY CALVERLY.

Dame Mary Calverly, widow of sir John Calverly, by will dated 10th May, 1715, gives the residue of a mortgage debt of £1500, upon sir John Husband's estate at Ipsley, Warwicks., (after payment of legacies,) to be invested at interest, or in the purchase of lands, the yearly dividends or rents to be paid amongst such poor people in any of the parishes between, and including North Allerton and Darlington.

The sum of £10 a year was duly received from Richard Thompson, esq., of Escrick Park, near York, but after the death of Mr. Thompson in 1820, the trust was in abeyance until 1851, when a new scheme was settled by an order of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, dated 30th January, 1851, by which the fund is declared to be £1933 14s. 3d., which is invested in the 3 per cent. bank annuities in the names of William Backhouse, Joseph Pease, T. W. Mercer, (vicar,) and Thomas Hamilton; the mode of appropriation is set forth in the said order as follows:—

“That after payment of the necessary and reasonable expenses attending the trust, the interest and dividends of the said bank annuities shall be distributed and applied by the said trustees towards the relief of the most deserving poor, sick, and infirm people, not receiving parochial relief, inhabitants of any of the parishes betwixt North Allerton and Darlington, including (if there should be in the judgment of the trustees special circumstances to call for it) any inhabi-

* The present acting trustees are the rev. T. W. Mercer, vicar, the rev. W. J. Middleton, incumbent of Brompton, and Mr. William Dixon of North Allerton.

tant or inhabitants of the two last-named parishes, to be applied in the discretion of the said trustees in medical attendance, provision, fuel, blankets, or clothing, but nevertheless the trustees are to be at liberty, in cases of emergency, and where it shall appear that a small pecuniary assistance would be usefully bestowed, to make donations in money, at their discretion, but in such cases the trustees shall make a special minute thereof, and of the reasons for which such relief shall be given in money."

MRS. ELIZABETH RAINE,

By indentures of lease and release, the release bearing date the 15th October, 1737, Elizabeth Raine,* widow, for the consideration therein mentioned, conveyed unto George Prissick, James Meuburn, and William Kirby, their heirs and assigns, two closes, called *Yarn Acres*, lying within the township of Romanby, containing by estimation 11 acres, with the appurtenances upon trust, out of the rents and profits thereof to distribute amongst such of the poor people of Romanby aforesaid, as the trustees, together with the overseers of the poor of Romanby for the time being should think most deserving, and in the most needful circumstances, the sum of 20s. upon Christmas-eve, every year, in such proportions as

* Mrs. Raine was interred on the 14th Aug., 1739; on her tomb stone on the south side of the church is the following inscription—

Here lies
the Body of
ELIZABETH RAINE,
late wife of William Rayne,
and daughter of Simon Taylor,
who died 12 August, 1739,
Aged 75 years.
In her life time she settled lands
in Romanby, to several charitable
uses at North Allerton and Romanby,
In which the distribution of
Bread in quantities directed in
such settlement: upon this
and her Husband's grave stone,
every Sunday, and upon the
Eves of Christmas, Easter,
and Whitsuntide, for ever.

they should think fit ; upon further trust, to pay and apply the yearly sum of 40s. to and for four poor children of the township of North Allerton, such as the trustees, together with the minister and churchwardens of North Allerton, for the time being, should think most deserving (that is to say) 10s. for each of such poor children, five thereof for teaching such to read and write, and the other five for and towards the providing of him with clothes, the same to be paid and applied as aforesaid for each of such poor children for three years together, and no longer ; and then or upon the death or removal of any such children sooner, others were to be appointed in like manner, to have the benefit of the said yearly sum of 40s. : upon further trust, to pay to the minister and churchwardens of North Allerton, at Michaelmas in each year, the yearly sum of £6 4s. 6d., to be by them laid out and applied as follows, viz. :— 30s. thereof to be laid out in loaves of bread of such a size, according to the number of poor families of North Allerton, as that a loaf might be given and distributed by the said minister and churchwardens to each poor family on Christmas-eve ; 15s. to be laid out in loaves of bread, and distributed in like manner on Easter-eve ; and 15s. more on Whitsun-eve ; and 52s., further part of the said sum of £6 4s. 6d. to be laid out in bread, and distributed by the said minister and churchwardens, twelve pennyworth thereof on every Sunday in the year, amongst such poor people of North Allerton and Romanby, as should duly attend divine service in the parish church there the same day ; and 12s. 6d. the remainder of the said sum of £6 4s. 6d., to be laid out in gloves for the minister and churchwardens, 5s. for the minister, and 2s. 6d. for each of the three churchwardens of North Allerton, for their care and trouble in the several distributions thereby directed : and upon further trust, that if at any time there should be a surplus of the rents and profits of the said premises, after payment of the said charities, to pay such surplus to the minister and churchwardens of North Allerton, who should distribute the same, in such proportions as

they should think fit, amongst such poor deserving housekeepers of the township of North Allerton, as were no way burdensome to the said town; with power of distress to the minister and churchwardens for the time being, for neglect of payment by the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns.

The closes called Yarn Closes, which by admeasurement contain only 8 acres or thereabouts, are let at the annual rent of £21, the full value. The rents, after deducting £1 6s. 6d. for a fee-farm rent, to which the land is subject, is applied as follows:—

Twenty shillings a year, as directed by the deed, is paid to the churchwardens and overseers of Romanby, and the amount is distributed by them among ten poor persons of that township, chiefly to widows, in sums of 2s. to each, at Christmas. The payments to the minister and churchwardens of the parish, amounting to 12s. 6d., are also duly paid. £4 4s. a year is applied to the support of the National School, and £1 is equally divided between the parents of poor children, to be laid out by them in articles of clothing. The children are selected by the trustees from such whose parents reside in North Allerton, and continue under instruction for three years together. The sum of £11 4s. further part of the rents, is laid out in bread every year, of which £3 worth is distributed at Christmas by the churchwardens; 30s. worth more is distributed, in like manner, at each of the festivals of Easter and Whitsuntide; and there is also a regular distribution of 2s. worth of bread on each Sunday in the year, at the church, which is given to all such poor persons of the parish as attend divine service.

The residue of the rents, after providing for incidental expenses of the trust, is disposed of in occasional distributions of money amongst poor householders of North Allerton. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the charity is kept by the trustees.

ARCHBISHOP PALLISER.

By an entry in the register book of charities, it appears that the sum of £100, being the amount of

several charitable benefactions from archbishop Palliser* and others, to the poor of this parish, after being laid out in a turnpike security, was, by a resolution of the select vestry in 1788, again called in, and expended in re-building the hospital called Maison Dieu.

* *Memorandum.*—Wee the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poore of the parish of North Allerton, in the North Riding of the county of Yorke: doe hereby acknowledge that wee have the day and yeare above mentioned, received from the hands of Mr. James Whiston, of Beedall in the said riding, the sum of Twenty pounds, being the guift of Dr. William Palliser, now the most Reverend Father in God his Grace the Lord archbishop of Cassell, in the kingdome of Ireland, to the poore of the parish of North Allerton, which had the honour to have the said archbishop instructed in his first school education in it, whose will and pleasure is that the said sune of Twenty pounds should be putt out to interest in a safe hand, and the persons who borrows the sune to finde two sufficient bondsmen for the greater security of the said money till it can be secured upon land, which the said archbishop desires may be done as soone as conveniently it can by the said minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poore, or their successors, who are also to receive the interest of the said Twenty pounds yearly, and every year; and to distribute the same every Christmas Day to the most needfull poore of the said parish, according to their discessions. The said sum of Twenty pounds to remain a fund for the use of the said poore for ever.

And we beseech Allmighty God who takes such charity as done unto himselfe to recompense it an hundred fold into the donors bosome.—*Church Books.*

Schools, Register Office, and House of Correction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS is an ancient school, endowed with a stipend from the crown of £5 1s. 8d. per annum, payable by the receiver of crown rents for the county of York, who deducts 5s. for poundage, 2s. 6d. for debenture money, and 8d. for acquittance.*

We have not been able to meet with any copy of the grant or endowment from the crown, or any deeds relating to the commencement of the charity; but it is understood to be a Free Grammar School, open to the reception of *four free-scholars*, being children of poor parents belonging to the parish of North Allerton.

The property belonging to the school, including the house and garden, consists of a small close or parcel of ground, containing 3a. 3r., situate in the township of North Allerton, of the acquisition of which nothing is known; and the land at Catto, of John Eshall, is subject by his will (dated 1612) to the payment of 20s. yearly.

The earliest document relating to this school, is in 1327, when William the third, of Cowton, prior of Durham, presented John Podsay to be master:—

* Carlisle's Endowed Schools, i. 860.

Præsentatio Joannis Podsay per Priorem Eccl. Dunelmensis ad Scholas Grammat. et Cantuales in Alverton.

Ex Libro Præsentationem et Literarum Prioris et Conventus Eccl. Dunelm. in Bibl. Cotton. Faust. a. vi. fol. 81.

Willielmus Prior Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelmensis Ordinarius Spiritualitatis Sancti Cuthberti in diocesi Ebor. dilecto nobis in Christo Domino Joannis Podsay Capellano, salutem in amplexibus salvatoris. Te ad informandos pueros tam in Cantu quam in Grammatica ex laudabili testimonio fide dignorum sufficientem et idoneum reputantes, scholas nostras de Alverton tam Cantuales quam Grammaticales, prout hactenus conferri consueverunt, tibi conferimus per præsentem, monitu charitatis, habendas et regendas, a dat. præsentium usque ad terminum trium annorum proxime sequentium, dummodo te bene et honeste habueris, et circa pueros informandos personaliter diligentiam adhibueris efficacem. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum.

Dat. v die mens. Octbr. ac Domini 1327.

The university advantages belonging to the school are five scholarships at Peter-house, Cambridge, of £10 a year each, founded by John Cosins, D.D., bishop of Durham, who gave such scholars as had been educated in this school a right to them, failing of applicants from the school of Durham; and also contingent interests in twelve exhibitions of £20 per annum, at Lincoln college, Oxford, founded by lord Crewe, of Stene, bishop of Durham, who died in 1721.

In the year 1290, prior Horton, with the aid of the convent of Durham, first instituted a house at Oxford for eight Benedictine monks, and dedicated the same to St. Cuthbert. Wood says, bishop Bury finished this college, and bishop Hatfield enlarged the endowment, and made it permanent, appointing the eight monks to be chosen out of Durham priory, by the prior and convent, the senior of them to be *custos*, where they were to study philosophy and divinity. The eight students were called *scholares seculares*, and were to study

grammar and philosophy ; to be chosen, four out of the diocese of Durham, two out of North Allertonshire, and two out of Hovedenshire.*

John Burnby, prior or warden of Durham college, Oxford, in 1445, refused to admit as a scholar a youth presented by the prior of Durham, at the request of the great Newcastle merchant, Roger Thornton, upon the plea that the vacant scholarship was appropriated to North Allertonshire ; but the prior wrote a strong letter of remonstrance, requiring him to admit Thornton's nominee "*prout nostram quietem diligitis*," a pretty strong intimation of Thornton's influence ; and there is no further mention of the matter in the register.†

The school premises being in a dilapidated condition were in 1777 re-built by subscription ; and the house adjoining was in 1785 built at the expense of the rev. James Wilkinson, then master, and in 1844 the house was again considerably improved. The master is appointed by the vicar of the parish, and licensed by the dean and chapter of Durham, as ordinary of the peculiar of North Allerton. The free scholars are admitted into the school on application to the master, with the concurrence of the vicar.

Formerly the school enjoyed great reputation, and was well attended by children from the town and neighbourhood, but during the time the rev. James Wilkinson was master, in consequence of the decline in the demand for classical education, the teaching of Latin was discontinued, and the school was conducted for some years as an English reading and writing school, under an usher appointed by the master ; the number of free-scholars was kept up nevertheless, and they had the benefit of gratuitous instruction in those branches of learning which were substituted for the classics. The change thus adopted did not give universal satisfaction, and on the appointment of the rev. John Bowness, it was determined to replace the school on the former footing of a grammar school, which the master was well qualified to conduct ; but the four free scholars, in

* Stevens's Mon. i. 341.

† Reg. ii. Parv. 193 b. Durham Obituary Roll, Sur. Soc.

addition to Latin are to receive gratuitous instruction likewise in English reading, writing, and arithmetic.* The rev. John Bowness resigned in 1844, when Mr. Jonathan Horner, the present master, was appointed.

The best master this school has had was THOMAS SMELT, who was an excellent grammarian, both of Latin and Greek, diligent in his office, and vigilant in his care and observation of the boys. Dr. George Hickes, one of his pupils, gives the following account of him :—

“I was bred under him myself, and gratitude obliges me to say something of him. He was chosen to be master of the Free School at North Alverton from a village three miles off that place, called Danby Wiske, where he had taught a private school about ten years. It was there I was first put to him, where he taught about threescore boys, the greater part of which were gentlemen’s sons, or sons of the more substantial yeomanry of that part of Yorkshire, or the south parts of the bishoprick of Durham.

“When I came first to him, he was as he had been some time before much given to drink. Sometimes he would drink two days together; but, however, he kept his school in such excellent order, and his scholars made such proficiency under him, that the country overlook’d this fault in him, and valued him as a blessing sent from God, there being then in those parts none comparable to him for the instruction of youth. After I had been about a year with him, he wholly left off his custom of intemperate drinking, not by degrees, but all at once, forsaking his drunken companions of the town and neighboring country, and became a great example of sobriety.

“Soon after God was pleased so suddenly to work this happy change in him, he was chosen master of this school. Thither all his scholars of better quality followed him, and his strict sobriety continuing, he grew more and more into reputation, insomuch that all the time I was with him, which was some years before Mr. Kettlewell became his scholar, he had seldom less than fourscore scholars, which he taught himself without any assistant.

* Report of the Charity Commissioners, 59. Geo. III. c. 81.

He had never been bred in either university, though he sent many fine youths, viz.: Dr. William Palliser, Thomas Rymer, Dr. Thomas Burnet, Dr. John Radcliffe, and John Kettlewell.

“He was alive when I published *Jovian*, an answer to *Julian* the Apostate, in the year 1683, and Mr. Kettlewell, who preserved a just esteem for his good master, twice expostulated with me for neglecting to send him copies of that, and some other books I had then printed, as tokens of my respect for him. He made me sensible of my fault, and thereupon resolve to make him amends, which, when I was going to bed I heard of his death.* The respect and gratitude which I neglected to pay to his person, I desire now to pay with interest to his memory, who was a good man in all relations, as well as a good schoolmaster, and free from all vices, but that which I have mentioned, to which he was subject in his younger days; but it redounds to his honor, who made such an effectual and lasting reformation of himself from a sin which so few reform, and remained a monument and pattern of strict temperance and sobriety to his dying day.”†

We will now proceed to sketch, in the order of their birth, the lives of those *eminent men* who were educated at this school, and who have caused this place to be honorably mentioned in the annals of literature:—

ROBERT GREY, D.D.,

Was born in the year 1610. He was a younger son of sir Ralph Grey, by his second wife, a daughter of sir Thomas Mallett, and was educated here; in 1617, the gentry of this district had assembled to pay their respects to James I., in his progress to Scotland, when young Grey was placed upon a table to deliver an address to the king on that occasion.|| He afterwards became a member of Christ’s college, Cambridge; his tutor here was the famous Joseph Mede.

The “*sylvæ academi*” were soon afterwards exchanged

* 1686, Nov. 19, Thomas Smelt, vir eruditus, schoolmr., buried.—*Par. Reg*

† Life of Kettlewell.

|| Raine’s North Durham.

for the camp, and the gown for the sword. On the commencement of the civil war, Grey loyally attached himself to the cause and fortunes of his king; and, joining the cavaliers who were in arms in Cumberland, was, in December 1644, along with his party, many of whom were gentlemen of these parts, besieged in Millum Castle, a small hold belonging to the Huddlestons. Here one of the royalists, Nathaniel Ward, vicar of Staindrop, received a mortal wound, and the first signature to his short will, made upon the spur of the moment by John Heath, of Kepyner, esq., is that of Robert Grey.

On the 15th March, 1652, he was collated to the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and on the 10th of May following to the eighth stall in Durham cathedral. After eight years had elapsed the king returned, and order was restored. Grey was created B.D. in July, 1660, and D.D. in September following, both by mandamus; and thus, in the fiftieth year of his age, he took quiet possession of the ample preferments which for nearly another half century enabled him to exercise the greatest liberality, and gain the blessings and the prayers of the poor. In king James' reign, riding on horseback from his rectory to Durham, Mr. J. Lamb, a popish justice of the peace, a busy, active, and fierce man for that party, overtook the doctor, sneered at him, and told him he wondered he would ride on so fine a palfrey when his Saviour was content to ride upon a colt, the foal of an ass; the doctor replied, "'Tis true, sir, but the king has made so many asses justices of the peace, he has not left me one to ride upon."

He lived a pious and charitable life, was learned and well read in the fathers and councils; modest and grave; temperate yet hospitable; constantly resided at his rectory or prebendal house by turns, and daily performed his office to the last week of his life. He lived a bachelor to above the age of 100 years, and was found dead at his devotions, or book, in his study at Bishopwearmouth. This venerable man was descended from the noble family of the lords Grey, of Wark, and was uncle to Ford, lord Grey, earl of Tankerville.

THOMAS BURNET, LL.D.,

A learned and ingenious writer, was born at Croft in 1635. His earlier education was at this school, where he was usually proposed by the master, as an example to the other scholars. In 1651 he was admitted at Clare Hall, Cambridge, under the tuition of John Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who honored him with his friendship. When Dr. Cudworth removed from the mastership of Clare Hall to that of Christ's College, Burnet followed him, and in 1657 was elected fellow, commenced M.A. in 1658, and in 1661 senior proctor of the university. He travelled with his pupil, the earl of Wiltshire; and had also under his care the duke of Bolton and the earl of Ossory, afterwards duke of Ormond; through the interest of the latter he obtained in 1685, the mastership of the Charter House, and soon after commenced LL.D.

With unshaken attachment to the protestant cause, he resolutely opposed the design of James II., who attempted to place one Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, as a pensioner on the foundation of the Charter House. In this opposition he was supported by all the governors except chancellor Jeffreys. The master particularly was threatened with a summons from the ecclesiastical commissioners, but the king's subsequent quarrels with the universities, and the commotions which followed, prevented any further proceedings. After the revolution he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king William, and also clerk of the closet, the latter through the influence of archbishop Tillotson. Dr. Burnet was the author of several valuable works, "*Telluris Theoria Sacra*," "*Archeologia Philosophica*," "*De Fide et Officiis Christianorum*," "*De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium*," "*De futura Judæorum Restauratione*," &c.

With the exception of Roger Ascham, there are few of our modern writers who surpass Dr. Burnet in the elegance of Latin composition. Addison from his "*Spectator*," No. 146, and an ode in the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*," appears to be an enthusiastic admirer of

the writings of the doctor. Dr. Warton, in his "Essay on Pope," ranks Dr. Burnet with the very few in whom the three great faculties of the understanding, judgment, imagination, and memory, have been found united. Dr. Jortin applies to Burnet what Quintilian says of Seneca, "Multæ in eo claræque Sententiæ: sed in eloquendo corrupta pleraque, atque eo perniciosissima, quod abundant dulcibus vitiis."

He died in a good old age, September 27th, 1715, and was interred in the Charter House chapel. In the gallery of portraits, in the British Museum, is that of Dr. Thomas Burnet, with the inscription "Ad vivum pinxit Romæ Ferdinand, 1675," bequeathed by Matthew Waters, esq., 1788; another is in the master's lodge, Charter House, which is one of Kneller's finest works.

THOMAS RYMER, F.S.A.,

Son of Ralph Rymer,* was born at Appleton-upon-Wiske,† near North Allerton, in 1638, and educated

* Trepanned into the Yorkshire plot in 1663, and upon very slight evidence, it is said, executed. But though he was cut short, his children lived long. This Thomas is seventy-two years of age, yet is the youngest of four now living, in health and perfect memory, whose ages amount to 316: as I noted from his brother's son, the 18th July, 1710.—*Note to Thoresby's Diary, by Hunter.*

† 18 Jan., 1709. Visited our countryman, good old Mr. Rymer, her Majesty's Historiographer royal, who was born at Yafforth Hall, near North Allerton; has published seven or eight volumes in folio of the Public Leagues and Treatises of Foreign States, &c.—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 24.

It is the opinion of the northern antiquaries that Rymer was born at Appleton Wiske. The Yafforth parish registers commence in 1675, and no family of Rymer appears in them, and though the registers at Appleton are in a very dilapidated state at the period of his birth, the name of Rymer does occur. The following extracts from the muniments regarding the manor of Appleton Wiske, in the possession of Robert Henry Allan, esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell Hall, lord of the manor, somewhat strengthens the opinion:—

3 Ap. 36 Eliz. Mr. John Graunge to Wm. Rymer in con'son of £30, a farm at Appleton for 1900 years.—Reserved rent 11s. 11d.

1658, Mar. 5. Lease from Thos. Rymer to Wm. Rymer. All that one close called High Park Hill, sit. within the lordship of Appleton. To hold for 1800 years, under rent of 6s. This lease now in Jeffrey Garnett by assignment, 8th May, 1745, from James Smith. (In the handwriting of Geo. Allan, esq., F.S.A.)

A rental of the Ld. pp. of Appleton, as it was collected ye 2d of Feby., 1662.

Thomas Rimer	0	16	3
William Rimer	0	1	8 (cum multis aliis.)

Wm. Rymer occurs as a juror at a court leet and court baron, held 9th May, 1723, and the name of Rymer occasionally appears down to the present time.

here, in the same class as Dr. George Hickes, whence he was admitted at Sidney College, Cambridge, upon quitting which he entered Gray's Inn.

In 1692, he was made historiographer royal to king William III., a post which had been held by Shadwell and Dryden. The first warrant (signed "Marie R.," the king being then in Flanders,) empowering Thomas Rymer, esq., to search the public offices for the execution of his work entitled "*Fœdera*," is dated August 26, 1693; was renewed by king William, April 12, 1694; and again by queen Anne, May 3, 1707, when Robert Sanderson, esq., was joined to him in the undertaking. He also wrote "*Edgar*," "*The Tragedies of the Last Age*," "*A short view of Tragedy*," "*Translation of the Life of Nicias*," "*Rapins' Reflections on Aristotle's Treatise of Poesie*," &c. He is also supposed to be the author of "*A life of Thomas Hobbes*."

Peter Le Neve, esq., in a letter to the earl of Oxford, says, "I am desired by Mr. Rymer, historiographer, to lay before your lordship the circumstances of his affairs. He was forced some years back to part with all his choice printed books, to subsist himself; and now, he says, he must be forced for subsistence to sell all his MS. collections to the best bidder, without your lordship will be pleased to buy them for the queen's library. There are fifty volumes in folio, of public affairs, which he has collected but not printed. The price he asks is £500." These MSS. have since been placed in the British Museum, and form no inconsiderable addition to that invaluable repository of legal and antiquarian knowledge. Some of his writings relating to our constitution are good; and his valuable collections of public records, will be a lasting monument of his industry and abilities.

He died in 1713, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand.

GEORGE HICKES, D.D.

Justly celebrated for his superior knowledge of the northern languages, son of William Hickes, by his wife Elizabeth Kaye; was born 26th June, 1642, at Newsham,

in the parish of Kirkby Wiske. In 1659 he was admitted a servitor of St. John's College, Oxford, and soon after was translated to that of Magdalen, thence to Magdalen Hall, and on the 23rd May, 1664, he was elected fellow of Lincoln College.

In 1673, being in a bad state of health, he was induced to accompany sir George Wheler,* one of his pupils, in his travels to France and Switzerland. At Paris he became acquainted with Henry Justel, who sent by him, when he was about to return to his country, the original MSS. in Greek of the "*Canones Ecclesiæ Universalis*" (then lately put forth by his father Christopher) to the university of Oxford, as a present for the Bodleian library, where they now are.†

Soon after his return in 1675, he was presented to the rectory of St Ebb's, Oxford, and in the following year he became domestic chaplain to John, duke of Lauderdale, then high commissioner of Scotland, with whom he continued till 1680. In April, 1677, being despatched to the English court along with Dr. Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, in order to communicate to the king the state of public affairs in that realm, he acquitted himself so well, that on his return, Dr. Sharpe, archbishop of St. Andrew's, requested him to accept the degree of D.D., and presented him with the 18 volumes of Labbe's Councils.

In June, 1680, he was installed prebendary of Worcester, and also to the vicarage of Allhallows, Barking, in London. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II., and two years afterwards dean of Worcester. He resigned the vicarage of Barking in 1686, and took up his residence at Worcester. In the latter end of 1690 he was deprived of his deanery for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and

* Collated prebendary of the second stall in the cathedral church of Durham, 9 Dec., 1684; rector of Winston, and afterwards of Houghton-le-Spring; died in Jan., 1723-4, aged 74. He was author of "*An account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians*," "*Journey into Greece*," "*The Protestant Monastery*," &c.

† For this valuable present Henry Justel was presented with LL.D. by the university. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. Born, 1620; died, 1693.

supremacy to William and Mary, and retired to London. Subsequently he espoused the cause of the Chevalier, and was actively engaged in the service of that unfortunate prince. He wrote "Thesaurus,"* "Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Moeso-Gothicæ," "Ravillac Redivivus," "Jovian," "Sermons," &c.

He died on the 15th December, 1715, and was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster. He was a man of universal learning, deeply read in the primitive fathers of the church, whom he considered as the best expositors of Scripture; particularly skilful in the old northern languages and antiquities; and has given us some writings in this way, which will be valued when all his other works are forgotten.†

* The following letter contains Dr. Hickes's instructions to Humphrey Wanley, going to Cambridge to examine Anglo-Saxon MSS., A.D. 1699. [*Harl. MS. 3781. art. 52. Orig.*]

MR. WANLEY,

I pray you, when you are at Cambridge, to let inquirers know that my Book is advanced to the lv. sheet. That its prime cost will at least be a guiney in the lesser paper, that its title will be *Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-criticus et Archæologicus*, and that you do not doubt but that it will answer the expectation of those learned men who have been pleased to encourage it.

I hope you'll carry your Book of Specimens with you, and shew it to those gentlemen I have written to, about you and your businesse.

I advise you to keep company with none but men of learning and reputation; to let your conversation be with an air of respect and modesty to them; to behave yourself upon the place with candor, caution, and temperance; to avoid computations; to go to bed in good time, and rise in good time; to let them see you are a man that observes houres and discipline; to make much of yourself; and want nothing that is fit for you; and dayly to pray to God, without whome nothing can be successfull and prosperous, to blesse you with health, to prosper your handywork, and to give you favor and acceptance with worthy men: and I pray you to take care that your conversation with them be civill and obliging, both for their satisfaction and your honor.

In taking the catalogue pray put the beginning and ending of every Tract and Homily, the first and last entire sentence, and the whole period, when they are not too long.

I pray God to send you a good journey, and happy return to London, where we shall, God willing, meet; and, after you have been some time at Cambridge, send me a short account how all things succeed with you. Direct for Dr. Hickes, at the next house beyond the furthest lamp towards the fields in King's Street, Bloomsbury.

I am, your most affect. humble servant.

GEO. HICKES.

Mr. Brown, who is a very learned worthy man, will direct you to good lodgings.

† On the feast of St. Matthias, Feb. 24, 1693, the consecration of Dr. George Hickes and Thomas Wagstaffe was solemnly performed according to the rites of the Church of England, by Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Francis Turner, bishop of Ely; and Dr. Thomas White,

JOHN HICKES, M.A.,

A younger brother of the preceding, was born at Newsham; educated here and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was first minister of Stoke Damerell, Devonshire, which living being in the gift of the crown, he was obliged to quit at the restoration; when he removed to Saltash, in Cornwall, where he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

In 1675, having published a pamphlet complaining of the conventicle act, and of the oppression of many honest men in Devonshire, two king's messengers were sent to apprehend him as a state criminal. "It happened," says Dr. Calamy, in his *Nonconformists Memorial*, "That upon the road John Hickes fell into the company of these messengers, having no suspicion of them. He travelled all the morning and dined with them, when they talked with great freedom against one John Hickes, as an ill man and a great enemy to the government. He bore with their scurrility till dinner was over, and then going to the stable to his horse, of which he was always tender, he there gave them to understand he was the person that they had so vilified, and to teach them to govern their tongues better in time to come took his cane and corrected them till they begged his pardon. He then mounted his horse and rode to London." Upon his arrival he procured an introduction to the king, (Charles II.) with whom he so successfully pleaded, that he not only obtained indemnity for himself, but for all the Devonshire Nonconformists.

In the ensuing reign he unhappily joined the duke of Monmouth's army, and escaping from Sedgemoor,

bishop of Peterborough, at the bishop of Peterborough's lodgings, at the rev. William Giffard's house at Southgate in Middlesex: Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, giving his consent.—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S. vol. ii. p. 355.

Thoresby, in his diary, May 18, 1714, says, "I visited Mr. Nelson (author of the *Pasts and Festivals*), and the learned Dr. George Hickes, who not being at liberty for half an hour, I had the benefit of the prayers in the adjoining church, and when the Nonjuring Conventicle was over, I visited the said dean Hickes, who is said to be bishop of —" [Thetford.] Both Nelson and Hickes resided at this time in Ormond Street; probably the conventicle was at one of their houses.

sought refuge at the house of lady Alice Lisle.* On account of this kindness in receiving him, her ladyship was accused of comforting and assisting rebels, and was tried at Winchester, 27 August, 1685. Oldmixon† informs us the jury brought her in twice "Not guilty;" Rapin says "That this happened three times; and further, that Jeffreys threatened an attaind of jury:" Macaulay says, "Jeffreys expostulated with them vehemently, and, after another consultation, they gave a reluctant verdict of guilty."

Jeffreys sentenced her ladyship to be burnt alive the next day. This excess of cruelty moved the pity and indignation even of devotees of the crown. The clergy of Winchester cathedral remonstrated with the chief justice, who, brutal as he was, was not mad enough to risk a quarrel with them; he consented to put off the execution five days, during which time many applications for pardon for her were made to the king, who said, "He had given Jeffreys a promise not to pardon her;" the utmost that could be obtained was commutation from burning to beheading. Her ladyship was executed in the market place of Winchester, in her seventieth year, declaring, with her dying breath, that the judge omitted to recount her defence to the jury.

Hickes was soon afterwards convicted, and in a letter written just before his death he says "His brother the dean was gone up to London to see what could be done for him." He was, however, hung shortly after at Glastonbury. He drew up an interesting narrative of his whole conduct respecting the affair which proved so fatal to him; which, with a speech which he delivered at the time of his execution, may be seen at length in Turner's "History of Remarkable Providences."

WILLIAM PALLISER, D.D.,

Son of John Palliser, was born at Kirkby Wiske, 28th

* Widow of John Lisle, lord president of the High Court of Justice in the time of Oliver Cromwell, one of the lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, and one of king Charles I. judges. He was basely murdered at Lausanne, as he was going to church, by three Irish assassins, who fled to France.

† Hist. House of Stuart. See State Trials, iv. 106.

July, 1644, educated at this school, and Trinity College, Dublin, which latter place he entered when 15 years of age, according to the entry in the college books. In 1668 he was elected fellow, and coopted a senior fellow, 9 Sep., 1671. He appears at this time to have been elected medical fellow of Trinity College, 19 Oct., 1670, although he had previously taken orders, having been ordained deacon by the bishop of Ferns, at Wexford, in Nov., 1669, and priest on the 28 Jan. following, in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; elected regius professor of divinity, 27 Feb., 1678, on which day the degree of D.D. was previously conferred upon him. Upon being presented to the living of Clonfeacle, in 1681, he resigned his fellowship, as the statutes required, but changing his mind he resigned Clonfeacle, and procured a royal mandate, dated 18 July, 1681, at Windsor, authorizing the college to restore to him his fellowship. By letters patent, dated 14 Feb., 1692, he was promoted to the see of Cloyne, with the rectory of Templeshambo in the diocese of Ferns, in commendam; consecrated in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, 5 March following, by Francis Marsh, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Elphin and Limerick. Translated to the archbishopric of Cashel, 26 June, 1694. He died in Dublin, 1st Jan., 1726, aged 85, after a few days indisposition from a cold (*Boulter's Letters*), and was buried in the parish church of St. Andrew.

The archbishop was a great benefactor to Trinity College, he gave £1500 to erect buildings for students, in consequence of which, his representatives still have the privilege of nominating a student to free chambers, and bequeathed his library of more than 4000 volumes, which is still preserved and distinguished by the name of "Bibliotheca Palliseriana." He also gave £20 to the poor of the parish of North Allerton (see charities p. 279); and in 1715, a communion plate to the cathedral of Cashel, consisting of a flagon, two patens, and two chalices, which are still in use.

He published whilst fellow of the college, a funeral oration in Latin, delivered by him at the funeral of James Margetson, archbishop of Armagh, and vice-

chancellor of the university, 30th Aug., 1678. In the primatial registers of Armagh, is preserved a visitation book of the diocese of Cloyne, of about the year 1693-4, in which are remarks, and a letter to the lords justices of Ireland on the state of the diocese, in the handwriting of bishop Palliser.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D.,

Born at Wakefield in 1650, received part of his education at the school of that place and part here. In Hilary term, 1665, he was admitted at University College, Oxford; he took the degree of B.A. in 1669, and that of M.A. in 1672, and then proceeded in the medical faculty. It is remarkable, that he recommended himself more by ready wit and vivacity, than by any extraordinary acquisition in learning. He had few books of any kind, so few, that when Dr. Bathurst, president of Trinity College, asked him where his library was, he, pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and an herbal, replied, "Sir, that is Radcliffe's library."

In 1675 he resigned the fellowship of Lincoln College, (and was succeeded by his school-fellow John Kettlewell); proceeded M.B., and in 1682, M.D. Two years after he went to London, and settled in Bow-street, Covent Garden, and soon obtained extensive practice. In 1686 he was appointed physician to the princess Anne of Denmark, and after the revolution he was sent for by William III. He attended queen Mary in her last illness.

King William after his return from Holland, in 1699, sent for him, and showing him his swollen ancles, said "What think you of these?" "Why truly," replied Radcliffe, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms;" this freedom lost the king's favor, and no intercessions could ever recover it. Soon after he lost the favor of the princess Anne; when she came to the throne the earl of Godolphin used all his endeavors to restore him to favor again, but without success, the queen said he would send her word again

* For the materials of the above account I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin.

"That her ailments were nothing but the vapors." In her Majesty's last illness he was sent for to Carshalton about noon, by order of council; but said, "He had taken physic and could not come." "In all probability," says Ford, "He would have saved her life; for I am told the late lord Gower had been often in the same condition with the gout in his head, and Radcliffe kept him alive many years afterwards." Dr. Radcliffe in a letter to a friend dated Carshalton, Aug. 7, 1714, writes; "Ill as I was, I would have went to the queen in a horse-litter, had either her Majesty or those in commission next to her commanded me so to do."

He died 1st November, 1714, at the age of sixty-four, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford.

The following epigram upon this distinguished physician, was written by Samuel Wesley:—

When Radcliffe fell, afflicted Physic cried,
 "How vain my power!" and languish'd at his side:
 When Friend expired, deep-struck her hair she tore,
 And speechless fainted, and revived no more.
 Her flowing grief no further could extend;
 She mourns with Radcliffe, but she dies with Friend.

Besides the generous provision made for all his relations and servants, he bequeathed by will five thousand pounds to the college where he was first educated, forty thousand to the university of Oxford, for building that noble library that bears his name, one hundred and fifty pounds per annum to the keeper thereof, and one hundred pounds for buying books into it perpetually; six hundred pounds per annum for maintaining two travelling fellowships in the profession of physic, and as much left to St. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield, for mending their diet, and for buying of linen, with other considerable benefactions.* His trustees appropriated part of the funds bequeathed for scientific purposes, for building the Radcliffe observatory at Oxford, which was begun about the year 1771, but from some delay was not completed till 1794. The whole expense of its equipment and management is defrayed by the funds at their disposal.

* Life of Kettlewell.

JOHN KETTLEWELL, A.M.,

Second son of John Kettlewell, by his wife Elizabeth Ogle, was born at Low Fields, in the township of Brompton, and parish of North Allerton, March 10, 1653. At the age of sixteen he became a student of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. On the 28th July, 1675, he was elected fellow of Lincoln College, and undertaking the office of tutor, gained universal esteem and veneration by his singular attention to the moral, religious, and literary improvement of his pupils. Dr. Marshall, rector of the society, would often say, "God hath sent us a blessing in this young man."

After entering into holy orders, he became chaplain to the countess of Bedford,* and in July, 1682, he was presented by Simon, lord Digby, to the vicarage of Coleshill, in Warwickshire. Refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to king William III and queen Mary, he was deprived of his vicarage, and retired to London, where he wrote several tracts on the times. Dr. Frampton, bishop of Gloucester, though against reading controversial writings, had great satisfaction in perusing those set forth by him, and expressed admiration at so "worthy and pious an hero," as he designated him.

His principal works are "Measures of Christian Obedience," "Help and Exhortation to worthy Communicating," "Discourse explaining the Nature of Edification," "Practical Believer," "Christian Prudence," "Christianity a Doctrine of the Cross," "Companion for the Persecuted," "Companion for the Penitent," "Christian Communion," "Sermons," &c. Wood† says, "His books show him to be a very pious, as well as a learned person, and will outlast any monument his friends can bestow upon him."

He died of consumption, at his lodgings in Gray's Inn, Holborn, on Friday, 12th April, 1695, at the age

* Her son lord William Russell, who was beheaded in 1683, had a high esteem for him, which he did not fail to express, even in his last moments, by sending a message to him from the scaffold in token of his kind remembrance of him.

† Athenæ Oxonienses.

of 42, and was interred in the parish church of Allhallows, Barking, near the Tower;* in the same grave where archbishop Laud was before interred, within the rails of the altar, near which is a neat marble monument, with this inscription—

Quod Mori potuit
 JOANNIS KETTLEWELL, A.M.
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri
 Integerrimi, Instructissimiq;
 Viri Pietatis, Modestiæ singularis;
 Ut verbo omnia, ver^e Christiani.
 Qualem fateare par est
 Qui totius Officii nostri Rationes
 (Annum adhuc agens Vigesium quartum)
 Fæliciter adeo, atq; ex animo explicuit,
 Ut dictu haud sit facile, mores alienos
 Ad Virtutem Evangelicam efformaverit magis,
 An ad vivum depinxerit suos.
 Ecclesiæ Paroch. de COLES-HILL in Agro Warwic.
 Per annos Septem invigilavit,
 Pastor fidissimus Prudentissimusq;
 Fortunæ tandem utriusq; Victor
 Animam Deo reddidit Apri. 12^{mo}. A.D. 1695, Æta. 42.
 Morte tali vit^a digna.

Besides the charity left to this parish, which bears his name, (p. 272) he left five pounds to the poor of the parish of Coleshill. Dr. Hickes says, "His great piety, useful learning, and solid judgment rendered him a public blessing, and a peculiar ornament of the church and age wherein he lived." "In short," says Nelson, "he was learned without pride; wise and judicious without cunning; he served at the altar without either covetousness or ambition; he was devout without affectation; sincerely religious without moroseness; courteous and affable without flattery or mean compliances; just without rigor; charitable without vanity; and heartily zealous for the interest of religion without faction."

* Bishop Ken, out of particular respect to his memory, read the burial service, in his episcopal habits.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM LAMBTON,

Was born of humble parents at Crosby Grange, near North Allerton, in 1756. His early rudiments of learning he received at Borrowby and at this school, (when the rev. William Dawson was master); and finished under the celebrated Dr. Charles Hutton. Among those who became his patrons, and who interested themselves in his education, were the rev. Mr. Heber, of Thornton-le-Beans, Leonard Smelt, esq., of Langton Lodge, and the rev. John Wind, of Thirkleby, to whose libraries he had access.

He was twenty years a lieutenant-colonel in India, where he distinguished himself by conducting the grand trigonometrical survey, and died while proceeding on his duty from Hyderabad towards Nagpoor and Hingin Ghaunt, 50 miles south of the latter, on the 20th January, 1823, in the 67th year of his age.

The annals of the Royal and Asiatic Societies bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labors of col. Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian, extending from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8. 23. 10., to lat. 21. 6., 15 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor, a distance exceeding that measured by the English and French geometers, between the parallels of Greenwich and Formentera. It is, however, in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned societies, that an account of the labors of this veteran philosopher must be looked for; who for twenty-two years carried on his operations in that ungenial climate, with unabated zeal and perseverance.

SIR JOHN SCOTT BYERLEY, F.R.S.L.,

Was born at Brompton, near North Allerton, on the 16th October, 1780, having sat and "conned his book" at the same black oak table, then in use, at which sat the above worthies.

At about the age of 18, young Byerley went as clerk into the office of Francis Walker, esq., (son of the rev. B. Walker, vicar of North Allerton) solicitor, Ripon; and about two years afterwards he removed to a similar

situation at Stockton-on-Tees, where he addressed himself so sedulously and successfully to mathematical studies, that the well-known Mr. Frend invited him to London. In 1803 appeared "Bonaparte," a drama, under the name of "John Scott, Ripon;" and in 1807 "Loves Lyrics." He published various prose works on ethical, political, and chemical subjects; and wrote the following lines on viewing the ruins of the priory of Mount Grace, near North Allerton:—

Ye gloomy vaults, ye hoary cells,
Ye cloister'd domes, in ruins great,
Where sad and mournful silence dwells,
How well instruct ye by your fate!

Thus every human pride and boast
Shall soon or later meet decay;
In dark oblivion sunk and lost,
The idle pageant of a day.

Ah! what is life! a passing hour!
A fleeting dream of fancied joy!
No constant blessing in our power,
But dullest repetitions cloy.

How frail, how weak, is human art,
By works like these to raise a name!
What empty vapors swell the heart!
On what strange plans we build for fame!

'Tis virtue only laughs at age,
And soars beyond the reach of time,
Mocks at the tyrant's fiercest rage,
For ever awfully sublime.

He was made a knight of the Russian order of St. Vladimir, by the emperor Alexander, when at Paris in 1814; and received an annual pension of £200, from the prince Regent, (afterwards George IV). Sir John was best known as the patentee of Oleagine, a composition of importance to the woollen manufacturers; and as the advertiser of a moving power as a substitute for that of Steam. Sir John died suddenly at Farm Hill, near Stroud, 3rd January, 1837, æt. 57. It is said, "Those loved him most, who knew him best."

THOMAS BYERLEY,

Brother to the above sir John, was born at Brompton, on the 11th November, 1788, and educated here. At

an early age he evinced a great aptitude for knowledge ; and going to London soon found employment for his talents, and became editor of the " Literary Chronicle ;" " Percy Anecdotes ;" " Evening Star ;" " Mirror," &c. He compiled a genealogical chart of the reigning royal family, which was beautifully executed for his royal highness the duke of Kent, K.G.

He died at the early age of 38, on the 28th July, 1826, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of literary friends. Henry Byerley, of Brompton, brother to the above, is the present representative of the family.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

In 1812 a subscription was entered into by the inhabitants of this place, for the purpose of purchasing a school room, and other necessary buildings for the reception of a master and mistress. The school, which was situated at the north end of the town, and conducted on Dr. Bell's system, was opened the same year, when 111 boys and girls were entered upon this laudable establishment. An institution better calculated to arrest the progress of vice and promote the practice of virtue, which alone can give dignity to the character of man, and raise him to a higher degree in the scale of rationality, than any thing that could be devised ; for " virtue, which is nothing but a more enlarged and more cultivated reason, never flourishes to any degree of perfection, nor is founded upon steady principles of honor, but where a good education becomes general, and men are taught the pernicious consequences of vice, treachery, and immorality."

In 1843, the school-room being considered inadequate, the present school was built in the Vicars-croft on the east side of the town, the site being given by the bishop

* The Percy anecdotes were published during the years 1820-3, and according to the title page were compiled by " Sholto and Reuben Percy, brothers of the Benedictine monastery of Mont Bengier ;" both names and locality were fictitious. Reuben Percy was the above Thomas Byerley ; and Sholto Percy was Joseph Clinton Robertson, projector of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. The designation " Percy" was adopted from the Percy coffee-house, Rathbone Place, which the two editors used to frequent, and not, as generally supposed, from the " Percy Reliques."

of Ripon. The building, which contains three rooms, for boys, girls, and infants respectively, cost about £650; after the grant from the National Society and the Privy Council, and the sale of the old school premises, above £200 was raised by subscriptions, towards which the dean and chapter of Durham gave £32; W. B. Wrightson, esq., M.P., £30; Mrs. Redfearn, £10; Miss Peirse £10; Miss Perigal £10; rev. T. B. Stuart, (vicar,) £5; William Rutson, esq., £5, &c.

For some years the expense had exceeded the receipts, and in 1856 the debt amounted to £117, to liquidate which W. B. Wrightson, esq., M.P., gave £15, and John Hutton, esq., £5; and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July, a ladies-bazaar was held, when upwards of £200 was taken. The school is maintained by voluntary contributions, £20 from Kettlewell's charity, and £4 4s. from Raine's, and a small weekly payment from the children.

THE REGISTER OFFICE.

An act of Parliament of the 8 George II., cap. 6., was passed for the public registering of all deeds, conveyances, wills, and other incumbrances, that shall be made of, or that may affect, any honors, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the North Riding of the county of York, after the 29th September, 1736.

In pursuance of the 2nd section of the above act, the magistrates assembled at the general quarter sessions for the said Riding, on the 17th July, 1735, adjudged North Allerton to be the market town nearest to the centre of the Riding, for establishing an office for the public registering of all deeds, &c.*

At the following Easter sessions it was ordered, that a committee then appointed, should have power to lay

* It appears from the following advertisement in the Newcastle Courant of 14 May, 1726, that there was a local registering of deeds, &c., at Thirsk, previous to the above act.

"The office for registering of deeds, or conveyances for the North Riding of the county of York, will be kept at Mrs. Lowrey's, in Thirsk: where attendance will be given every Monday, from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, by Mr. John Close, of Oulston, near Easingwold."

out any sum not exceeding £200 in the purchase of a convenient piece of ground in North Allerton for building the Register office; taking care that the ground should be spacious enough, so that it should stand apart from, and not be liable to injury by any other building. It was afterwards ordered, that the committee should draw upon the treasurer of the Riding for £140; the purchase money for the ground; and for a further sum, not exceeding £200, on account of the building and other necessary expenses of the office.

The building, which was first used as the office and dwelling-house, and continued as such up to the year 1782, is in Zetland-street, and has a good garden and yard thereto. In or about the year 1782, the present office was erected in the same yard, for the sole purpose of transacting the register business therein; and additional buildings were added to the first office and dwelling-house, so as to render the same a residence for the registrar, and separate from the office.

There are only four Register offices in England; three of which are in the county of York, and one in Middlesex; one of which in Yorkshire is established at Wakefield; another at Beverley; and the third at North Allerton.

LIST OF THE REGISTRARS, WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THEIR ELECTIONS.

William Turner,* *esq.*, was elected registrar at the Midsummer sessions, 1736. During the time of Mr. Turner's holding the office, Henry Wilkinson and John Brown were successively deputies.

The first three register books, according to the order of that sessions, were signed by Robert Raikes Fulthorpe and William Peirse, *esqrs.*, and the first deed was registered on the 15th day of October, 1736. Mr. Turner, at the Midsummer sessions, 1757, declared his intention of resigning his office before next

* Second son of Charles Turner, *esq.*, of Kirkleatham; mar. Jane, dau. of Charles Bathurst, *esq.*, of York, by whom he had an only son, Charles, created a baronet 8th May, 1782.

Michaelmas sessions; at the following sessions the office was accordingly declared vacant.

Thomas Robinson, esq., of Welburn, was elected on the 31st October, 1757. *William Walker, esq.*, deputy. At the Easter sessions, 1771, it was declared that the office was vacant by the death of Thos. Robinson, esq.

Simon Butterwick, esq., of Thirsk, being the only candidate, was duly elected on the 2nd May, 1771. *William Wailes, esq.*, deputy. At the Midsummer sessions, 1774, it was declared that the office was vacant by the death of Simon Butterwick, esq.

George Crowe, esq. The 10th August, 1774, being appointed for electing a registrar; *George Crowe*, of Scruton, esq., and *William Wanley*, of Stokesley, esq., were candidates for the office; but after the ballot had been some time proceeded in, Mr. Wanley declined the contest, whereupon Mr. Crowe was declared to be duly elected. *Thomas Walton, esq.*, deputy. At the Christmas sessions, 1783, it was declared that the office was again vacant, by the death of *George Crowe*, esq.

Matthew Butterwick, esq.* The 12th February was appointed the time for electing another registrar; *Matthew Butterwick*, of Thirsk, esq., *Richard William Peirse, esq.*, and *Henry Pulleine, esq.*, became candidates for the office. The polling commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the conclusion of the day, the final result of the poll was, Mr. Butterwick, 209; Mr. Peirse, 103; Mr. Pulleine, 62; whereupon Mr. Butterwick was declared duly elected. The scrutators were sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, bart., *Sheldon Cradock, esq.*, *Peter Consett, esq.*, *William Comber*, and *Thomas Preston*, clerks. *Thomas Walton, esq.*, was deputy until 1806; and then *John Sanders Walton, esq.*

Mr. Butterwick, in December, 1828, became so seriously ill that it appeared to his friends he could not enjoy the office much longer, an active canvass was

* Son of Simon Butterwick, esq., (registrar from 1771-4); a deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding; in 1828 a portrait of Mr. Butterwick was engraved, dedicated to the duke of Leeds; he died 17 Jan., 1829, unmarried.

commenced by Richard William Christopher Peirse, of Thimbleby Lodge, esq.; John Sanders Walton, of North Allerton, esq.; and Henry Hewgill, of Hornby Grange, esq. At the Easter sessions, held on Monday, the 27th day of April, the office was declared vacant by the death of Matthew Butterwick, esq., and the 26th day of May was appointed the day of election.

R. W. C. Peirse, esq. The proceedings of the election had for some time engrossed a considerable amount of public attention. On Tuesday, 26 May, the determination of Mr. Peirse and Mr. Walton (Mr. Hewgill having resigned some days previous) to carry on the contest with spirit, was apparent, in the extent and completeness of the preparations; both in the remoter towns of the Riding and at the head quarters; nearly every solicitor in the Riding was retained for either one party or the other, all wore the aspect of bustle and excitement, and North Allerton became literally crowded with chaises, gigs, and other vehicles, freeholders having been brought from the extremities of the Riding, and several from distant parts of the kingdom.

The preliminary business commenced at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, and on the doors being opened, every part was filled with magistrates and freeholders.

The following magistrates were appointed scrutators, the venerable archdeacon Headlam, (president,) the rev. William Dent, Arthur Aylmer, esq., Thomas Mitchelson, esq., and William R. Crompton, esq.

Lupton Topham, esq., clerk of the peace, was appointed secretary, and Mr. William Wait, poll clerk to the scrutators.

Counsel. For *Mr. Peirse*, Francis Maude, esq., Charles H. Elsley, esq.—For *Mr. Walton*, James Losh, esq., Gabriel Fielding, esq.

Managers. R. Smithson, esq., of York;—Robert B. Walton, esq., of North Allerton.

Poll Clerks. Wm. D. Walker, esq., of Leeds;—Robert Davison, esq., of North Allerton.

Check Clerks. Mr. Smithson, of North Allerton ;—
Mr. Fairbank, of Richmond.

The scrutators having taken their seats upon the bench, on the right of the president, sat Mr. Walton and his friends, on the left Mr. Peirse and his friends.

Lord viscount Normanby proposed, and the hon. and rev. Thomas Monson seconded, the nomination of Mr. Peirse.

The earl of Tyrconnel proposed, and colonel Coore seconded, the nomination of Mr. Walton.

First day, Tuesday.

The state of the poll this day, was—

Mr. Peirse	186
Mr. Walton	154
<hr/>	
Majority	32

Second day, Wednesday.

The voting commenced at nine o'clock, and the returns showed a gradually increasing majority on the day's poll in favor of Mr. Walton. At six o'clock the numbers were—

Mr. Walton	135
Mr. Peirse	118
<hr/>	
Majority	17

Third day, Thursday.

At nine o'clock the polling commenced ; the majority was again obtained by Mr. Peirse, who kept it to the close, when the numbers were stated to be—

Mr. Peirse	141
Mr. Walton	106
<hr/>	
Majority	35

Fourth and last day, Friday.

The polling commenced this day as usual, and from

the languid state of the polling, it was perceptible that both candidates had nearly exhausted their strength. At four o'clock the committee and agents of the parties polled, the numbers were—

Mr. Peirse	101
Mr. Walton	75
<hr/>	
Majority	26

Mr. Peirse was declared duly elected. Deputies, T. C. Atkinson, esq., appointed 30 May, 1829. John Walker, esq., 11 July, 1829. Mr. Stephen Vasey, 28 Nov., 1832. R. W. Peirse, esq., (son of the registrar,) 12 July, 1833; and William Fowle, esq., June, 1839. Mr. Peirse died on the 24th December, 1844, when his son

Richard William Peirse, esq., the present registrar, was elected without opposition, 28 Jan., 1845. The late William Fowle, esq., and Mr. Stephen Vasey, were appointed his deputies.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

For the North Riding, is situated at the east end of Zetland Street, on a piece of ground formerly waste. The site, containing about 1a. 2r., was granted by John Egerton,* bishop of Durham, to the justices of the North Riding, conditionally, that the bishops' courts should be held in the Court House to be erected thereon in perpetuity. The land was low and swampy, and was, up to the time of being built upon, the receptacle for the rubbish of the town; about the middle was a pond used for the washing of posting and coaching horses, called the Horse Pond, and at the south-east corner was the pinfold.

The House of Correction and Court House were erected about 1783, and are thus described by Dr. Neild, in 1802—"This prison for the North Riding is

* Son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford; born in London in 1721, studied at Eton and Oxford; made dean of Hereford in 1750, bishop of Bangor, in 1756, translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1768, and to Durham in 1771; ob. 1787. He was an eloquent preacher, and a liberal contributor to several important works in his diocese.

removed from Thirsk, and has been built about 20 years. The Sessions House, under which are the gaoler's apartments, adjoins; the whole is nearly enclosed by a boundary wall. The building has a double front, and each has a very spacious and airy court, so that the sexes are completely separate; there is likewise sufficient room for the growth of vegetables. At one end of the prison is a small court-yard with a wash-house and bath, with a door for men and women alternately. On the ground floor there are 12 cells about 4 yards square, two of which are solitary, with a cylinder in each door; they are divided from each other by a passage of two yards wide, which has a window at one end: at the other end is a large work room, used on Sundays as a chapel, where the rules and orders for the government of the prison are conspicuously hung up. There is likewise another work room, 8 yards square; a German stove in the lobby conveys warmth to this part of the prison. On the upper story are two spacious rooms, one to work in, and the other called the Bell-room, for the turnkey; here the women have five sleeping cells, and a work room, the same size as the men's, and divided by a passage two yards wide."

Considerable alterations and enlargements have taken place. The exterior of the Court House is as it was originally built, but the interior has been altogether altered. A large open space at the entrance of the court has been fitted up for the various requirements of the court, which has added greatly to the convenience of discharging public business. The apartments occupied by the governor were converted into magistrates' and jury rooms, &c. At the east end is a room where the petty sessions are held every Wednesday, and which is used as a second court at the quarter sessions. Here also is the clerk of the peace's offices, where all the documents of the Riding are deposited. Thomas Lawrence Yeoman, esq., barrister-at law, is at present clerk of the peace, and Thomas Tudor Trevor, esq., of Guisborough, deputy.

The quarter sessions were held formerly alternately at North Allerton, Richmond, Thirsk, &c. The sessions

were held here from 1558, at the Guild Hall (now the workhouse); at the Vine House, (Miss Peacock's) from 1720; and in the Toll Booth, from 1770 until the erection of the present Court House, when they were discontinued at the other towns. Lord Greenock is the present chairman.

About 1818 a separate prison for the females was erected on the east side, containing nine sleeping cells, and two day rooms, and the departments vacated by the females were added to the men's. In 1821 a treadmill for grinding grain was erected, in order to give employment to both male and female prisoners; this labor is still continued by the men. There was also built about this time, on the west side, a chapel and cook-house. Subsequently were added to the old buildings which ran from north to south, two wings, two stories high, east and west from the extremity of the south end, each containing 18 cells, and at the extremity of the wings on the ground floor a day room. A hospital was also made on the top of the south end of the old building. At this period the governor's house was erected, which stands in an open court yard fronting the Court House, with its back to the prison, being surrounded on all sides by buildings and airing yards, affording a complete supervision over the whole. A new boundary wall was built 23 feet high, embracing the old one, between which was an open space of garden ground from ten to twenty feet wide. A vagrants' ward was also made, with 7 bed cells, one day room and yard on the west side, detached from the main buildings.

In 1848 it was found necessary to make considerable enlargements, every cell being filled, and the chapel and passages turned into dormitories; indeed every place was crowded almost to suffocation, there being only 68 cells to accommodate 296 prisoners. Infectious diseases soon began to be alarming, dysentery attacked almost every officer and prisoner. The justices at once determined to enlarge the prison, and selected the model prison plans.

In the first place a drain was made which runs into the North Beck, an outer wall was built 14 feet high,

enclosing a paddock containing about 4r., and the old outer wall being taken down, the new prison, as it is called, was built. The building is plain but neat, three stories high, with an open corridore 16 feet wide. The 2nd and 3rd stories are approached by balconies $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, winding round the whole of the interior, so that the whole is under the supervision of any person at one glance. There are 40 cells on each story, which with the 53 old ones, make 173 separate cells for the men. Each cell measures 12 feet by 9, is well ventilated, and has a bell, water closet, gas light, table, stool, hammock, and cupboard. The whole building is lofty, airy, and light, and presents an imposing appearance. The old hospital was removed, and a new one built, containing 4 spacious rooms at the end of the east wing: a new chapel was erected capable of accommodating nearly 300, and the seats are arranged in rows one above another, so that every one can see and be seen. A new cook-house was built at the end of the west wing, containing a store-room, three kitchens, a bakehouse, and boiler house. The old tread mill has been gutted and converted into the matron's dwelling, and a new mill erected in the garden, and detached from other buildings, which will hold 94 men. An under gaoler's house has been made out of the 2nd floor of the old prison; the whole being completed in 1852.

The females' department was also enlarged, by adding a wing from the south end of the old part, running easterly, containing 48 separate sleeping cells, fitted up in the same way as the men's; the whole capable of holding 60 females; 56 being the greatest number of females confined here at the same time. Since the alterations there cannot be found a public establishment enjoying a better sanitary condition. Mr. William Shepherd, governor; Mr. William Shepherd, jun., deputy-governor (to whom I am indebted for many particulars); the rev. John Bowness, chaplain; Christopher Dighton, esq., surgeon.

DOMESTIC.

Families, Wills and Inventories, Sanctuary Roll,
Fairs and Market,
Transit, Folk Lore, Miscellaneous.

LASCELLES.



THE family of Lascelles has long been of considerable importance in the county of York. Roger de

Lascells was summoned to parliament 23 June, 30 Sept., and 2 Nov., 23 Edw. I. (1295,) and 26 Aug. 24 Edward I. (1296). He

was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. (1294); but it is doubtful if that writ was a regular summons to parliament.*

* See sir H. Nicolas' Synopsis of the Peerage, under "Clyvedon."

He died *circa* 1297, *sine prole mascula*, leaving his four daughters his co-heirs;* among whose descendants and representatives this barony is probably in abeyance. Thomas Lascelles, esq., was high sheriff of Yorkshire, 39th Eliz., and sir Thomas Lascelles, knt., was one of the council to the presidency at York, 41st Eliz.

JOHN DE LASCELLES, esq., of Hinderskelf,† (now Castle Howard) was living 8 Edw. II. (1315), and from him descended

FRANCIS LASCELLES, esq., of Stank Hall, and North Allerton, jure uxoris, son of Robert Lascelles, of Ganthorpe, and Eryholme Grange, esq., by his wife Dorothy. He died in 1628, seised of Stank, alias Winton Stank, and of the manor or Grange of Thormanby, (Francis his grandson being his next heir, ut per Inq.) He mar. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John Charter, of North Allerton, esq., by whom (who was bur. at N.A., 28 Oct., 1638) he had issue—

I. WILLIAM.

II. Cuthbert, of N.A. and Sowerby (see pedigree *post*)

III. Philip.

IV. Francis, bap. at North Allerton, 21 Jan., 1593.

V. Thomas, bap. at N.A., 24 Sept., 1598.

1. Helen, mar. at N.A., 18 Dec., 1604, to Lawrence Menill, of Thormanby and East Layton, esq.

2. Margaret, m. to William Constable of Dromonby, esq.

3. Jane, bap. at N.A., 25 April, 1595; m. at Sigston, 13 Sep., 1614, to Thomas Savile, of Welburne, esq.

WILLIAM LASCELLES, esq., living at Stank, 1612, but died in his father's life time, bur. at Sigston, 10 Nov., 1624. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Wadeson, of Yafforth, esq., and had issue—

I. Robert, bap. at Sigston, 26 Nov., 1617.

II. FRANCIS.

III. Peregrine, bap. at S., 2 April, 1619.

IV. Thomas, bap. at S., 5 Aug., 1624; M. P. for North Allerton in 1688, 1690-5; died in 1697.

1. Helen, bap. at S., 11 Sep., 1615.

2. Elizabeth, bap. at S., 24 March, 1621.

* Matilda or Maud, one of the daughters of Roger de Lascells, lord of Kirby Knowle, who claimed, 7 Edw. I., free warren in his manors of Scruton, Eskrick, and Kirby Knowle; mar. 1st to sir Wm. de Hilton, son of Robert de Hilton, lord of Hilton, who on his marriage 16 Edw. I., had from his father a grant of Swine and Winestead, in Holderness. He died in the 19 Edw. I., leaving a son, sir Robert de Hilton, of Swine. She m. 2ndly sir Robert de Tilliol, of Hayton, co. Cumberland, circa 21 Edw. I., and by him, who died 14 Edw. II., she had a son, sir Peter de Tilliol, who died 23 Edw. III.

Avicia, mar. to sir Robert le Conestable, who succeeded his father sir Simon le Conestable, of Halsham, in Holderness, 22 Edw. I., and died 10 Edw. III. (Inq. post mort. 10 Edw. III.)

Joan, mar. to Thomas de Culewenne, of Workington.

Theofania, mar. to Robert Fitz-Randolph, of Spennithorne.

† Hinderskelf was given to sir Humfrey Lascelles, knt., by king William Rufus, in 1087.

FRANCIS LASCELLES, esq., of Stank and North Allerton, called a child of two weeks old at the visitation in 1612, heir to his grandfather, 4 Car. I., then aged 15 years 4 months (ut per Inq.) He was a J.P., and col. in the Parliament army; M.P. for the North Riding, in the parl. sum. to meet 1633, 1654, and 1656, and elected for North Allerton in 1660 (see p. 136); bap. at Sigston, 23 Aug., 1612; bur. there, 28 Nov., 1667. He m. Frances, 2nd dau. of sir Wm. St. Quintin, of Harpham, bart., by whom (who was bur. at Sigston, 20 Sep., 1658,) he had issue—

- I. William, bap. at Sigston, 5 Sep., 1634.
- II. Henry, bap. at S., 3 May, 1637.
- III. Francis, bap. at S., 19 March, 1639.
- IV. Lacy, bap. at S., 9 Oct., 1653.
- V. DANIEL.
 1. Mary, bap. at S., 7 Feb., 1635; m. there, 25 Jan., 1658, to Richard Shipton, of Lythe, esq.
 2. Katharine, bap. at S., 7 June, 1640.
 3. Elizabeth, bap. at S., 9 Jan., 1641.
 4. Margaret, bur. at S., 4 April, 1667.
 5. Lucy, bap. at S., 9 Oct., 1651; m. to Cuthbert Wytham, a merchant in Virginia, 2nd son of Wm. Wytham, of Garforth, esq.
 6. Helen, bap. at S., 19 July, 1650.
 7. Dorothy, died young.
 8. Elizabeth.
 9. Dorothy.
 10. Hannah.
 11. Katherine.

DANIEL LASCELLES, esq., of Stank and North Allerton, born 6 Nov., 1655; bap. at Sigston. He was J.P., and high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1719; M.P. for N.A. in 1702; died 5 Sep., 1734, æt. 78, bur. at N.A. He m. 1st, 22 Aug., 1672, Margaret, dau. of William Metcalfe, esq., of North Allerton, by Anne his wife, dau. of sir George Marwood, of Little Busby, bart., by whom (who was bur. at N.A., 20 December., 1690) he had issue—

- I. George Lascelles, esq of Stank, and of St. Michael's, in Barbadoes; bap. at N.A., 2 March, 1681; will dated at Barbadoes, 30 Aug., 1726, proved in London, where he died *vita patris*, 12 Feb., 1728-9. He m. Mary, dau. of William Doldren, esq., and by her (who died in the island of Barbadoes) had issue—

- I. William, of Stank, who succeeded his grandfather in his estates, died *circa* 1750; bur. at Bermondsey, in Surrey.
- II. George, of N.A., born in the island of Barbadoes in 1722; died at N.A., 1800.
 1. Elizabeth, m. 24 Dec., 1741, at Isleworth, co. Middlesex, to Edmund Davis, of Highworth and Ramsbury, co. Wilts, esq., who subsequently took the name of Thomas Bateson.

2. Susanna, m. to James Maxwell, esq., M.D., in Feb., 1748, sometime physician-general to the army in Germany. She died in 1771, leaving issue—
Henry Maxwell, of Ewshot House. co. Hants, esq., sole issue.

II. Henry Lascelles,* esq., of Stank and North Allerton, bap. at N.A., 20 Dec., 1690; collector of customs at Barbadoes; director of the F.I.C., and M.P. for N.A. 1745-52; died in London, and bur. at N.A., 19 Oct., 1753. He m. 1st, Mary, dau. of Edwin Carter, of the island of Barbadoes, esq., 8 April. 1711-2, by whom (who was bur. at N.A., 19 May, 1721) he had issue—

I. Edwin, of Harewood, Stank and North Allerton, esq., born in 1712-3. M.P. for Scarbro'; and N.A. in 1754, again from 1780-90. Created baron Harewood, of Harewood, co. York, 9 July, 1790; died 25 Jan., 1795, s.p. when the dignity became *extinct*. He m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of sir Darcy Dawes, bart., 5 Jan., 1746; she died 31 Aug., 1764. 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Wm. Coleman, of Gorney, co. Devon, esq., 29 March, 1770; she died, 11 April, 1813, bur. in Westminster Abbey.

II. Daniel,† of Goldsbrough and Plumpton, co. York, esq., bap. 20 May, 1414. He m. Elizabeth Southwick, from whom he was divorced by act of parl., Dec., 1751. M.P. for N.A. from 1752 to 1780; died s.p. 26 May, 1784; will dated 24 June, 1773, proved 3 June, 1784.

III. Henry, born 18 Aug., 1716; capt. E.I.C. died s.p. 14 July, 1786. He m. Jane, dau. of John Raine, of Scarbro', who died in 1784.

IV. Thomas, died young.

V. George, died young; bur. at N.A. 20 March, 1723.

He mar. 2ndly, Jennet, dau. of John Whetsone, esq., of the island of Barbadoes; she died 22 April, 1754, s.p.

* He purchased the Harewood estate in 1739, from the trustees of John Boulter, esq., the spendthrift relative of the parsimonious sir John Cutler.

Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall;

For very want he could not build a wall.

His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;

For very want he could not pay a dow'r.

A few grey hairs his reverend temples crown'd;

'Twas very want that sold them for two pound.—*Pope*.

In March, 1759, the foundation of the princely Corinthian edifice, named Harewood House, was laid by Edwin, 1st lord Harewood, which has since been the residence of the successive earls. (See *Archæologia*, vol. vi.)

† He purchased the Goldsbrough estate from the Byerleys, about the year 1756; bur. in the church there, where a neat monument of white marble is erected to his memory. The hall is a large and noble structure, in the Elizabethan style, and is generally the residence of some member of the family.

About the year 1760, he purchased the two manors of Plumpton and Rofarlington, for the sum of £28,000, formerly the residence of the Plumptons; (see Plumpton correspondence. *Camd. Soc.*) The former is much resorted to during the summer months, on account of its beautiful pleasure-grounds, which for singularity of situation, and diversity of pleasing objects, can scarcely be equalled in the kingdom.

- III. Francis, bap. at Sigston, 18 June, 1664, died young.
- IV. Daniel, obt. æt. dim. anni. bur. at S. 11 June, 1677.
- V. Thomas, bap. at S. 11 Sep., 1688, died young.
- 1. Frances, bap. at N.A., 27 Nov., 1680; bur. 2 Oct., 1683.
- 2. Mary, bap. at N.A., 13 Sep., 1683; m. there, 27 Aug., 1706 to Cuthbert Mitford, of North Allerton, esq. She died 25 April, 1727, bur. at N.A., (see p. 161).
- 3. Elizabeth, mar. at N.A., 10 Sep., 1713 to George Ord, of Longridge, co. Northumberland, esq.
- 4. Anne, bap. at S., 5 Dec., 1676; bur. 20 June, following.
- 5. Hannah, a twin with Henry, bap. at N.A., 20 Dec., 1690; bur. there 20 July, 1694.

Daniel m. 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Edward Lascelles, esq., of London, by whom (who died 28 Oct., 1734, æt. 72; bur. at N.A. 30 Oct.) he had issue—

- I. Edward, born at N.A., 25 Feb., 1702; died at Barbadoes 31 Oct., 1747; bur. in St. Michael's church 1 November following; his tomb was destroyed by the falling of the church tower, in the great hurricane of 1780. He m. 1 Jan., 1732, Frances, dau. of Guy Ball, esq., of the island of Barbadoes, by whom (who survived him) he had issue—

- I. Henry, born 1 Nov., 1737, in Barbadoes; died 12 May, 1775, unmar.; bur. at Richmond, in Surrey.

- II. EDWARD, 1st earl, of whom presently.

- III. Daniel, born 8 Dec., 1742, died young.

- IV. Francis, born in Barbadoes, 1 Nov., 1744; major-general in the army; groom of his Majesty's bedchamber in 1779; ob. unmar. 2 Sep., 1799; bur. at Richmond, Surrey.

- 1. Mary, born 19 Mar., 1735; bur. 11 Feb., 1773.

- 2. Frances, born 6 Dec., 1738; m. to Gedney Clarke, esq., of Barbadoes, she died 16 Dec., 1777, leaving one son.

- II. Francis, born at N.A., 8 Nov., 1705; died young.

EDWARD LASCELLES, esq., of Harewood, born 7 Jan., 1740; M.P. for North Allerton, 1790-6. Created baron Harewood, of Harewood, co. York, 18 June, 1796; viscount Lascelles and earl of Harewood, co. York, 7 Sept., 1812; died 3 April, 1820. He m. 12 May, 1761, Anne, dau. of William Chaloner, esq., of Guisborough, by whom (who died 22 Feb., 1805) he had issue—HENRY, 2nd earl, lord-lieutenant and custos rotularum of the West Riding, high steward of Allerton, and grandfather of HENRY THYNNE, 4th and present earl.

LASCELLES OF NORTH ALLERTON AND SOWERBY.

CUTHBERT LASCELLES, esq., of North Allerton and Sowerby,* near Thirsk, second son of Francis Lascelles, esq., of Stank Hall and N.A. by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Charter, of N.A.

* A branch of the family of Lascelles resided at Sowerby and Breck-enbrough for several generations.—See *Glover's Visitation*.

He m. Frances, dau. of Robert Knowsley, of North Burton and Wighton, esq., by whom he had issue—

I. Robert, of Sowerby; bap. at Sigston, near N.A., 11 March, 1629; died in 1689.

II. THOMAS.

1. Elizabeth, bap. at Sigston, 17 Mar., 1630; mar. to Robert Metcalfe, of Sowerby.

2. Anne, bap. at Sigston, 21 May, 1633, mar. to Christopher Hubbuck.

THOMAS LASCELLES, esq., of Sowerby; bap. at Sigston, 13 April, 1634; died in 1706. He mar. Maria, widow of John Chapman, and dau. of Henry Moorwood, co. Derby, esq., by whom he had issue—

I. Thomas, of Hunton and Scotton, esq., who died unmarried in 1729.

II. FRANCIS.

III. Robert, }
IV. Robert, } died young.
V. John, }

VI. William, occisus in obsidione montis Hannoniæ, anno 1709.

1. Elizabeth, mar. to Michael Richardson of Knaresbrough.

2. Maria, mar. to David Shipton.

3. Sarah, mar. to John Foss, of Catterick.

FRANCIS LASCELLES, clerk, living in 1727. He m. Hannah, dau. of the rev. Francis Drake, of Pontefract, by whom he had issue—

EDWIN LASCELLES, who died at Bath. He m. a Miss Sturdy, of Pontefract, by whom he had issue—

LASCELLES STURDY LASCELLES, clerk, of North Allerton and Hunton; obtained letters patent to omit the name of "Sturdy," and assume that of Lascelles Lascelles; bur. at N.A., 21 April, 1792, æt. 35. He m. Jane, eldest dau. of Simon Butterwick, esq., of Thirsk, by whom (who died 7 Dec., 1798, bur. at N.A., 14 Dec.) he had issue—

I. Robert, clerk, perpetual curate of Thirsk; died at Cambridge, 31 July, 1839, s.p. He mar. 19 Jan., 1812, Hannah Isabel, dau. of William Barker, of Cambridge, who (1857) survives.

II. Francis, born at N.A., 11 March, 1784; bur. on the 22nd.

III. JOHN FRANCIS.

IV. Thomas, born at N.A., 20 May, 1790; an officer in the royal engineers, killed during the siege of Badajoz.

1. Hannah Frances, m. to Lamplugh Hird, clerk, prebendary of Botevant, in York cathedral.

2. Ann, died at Thirsk, 12 July, 1802; bur. at N.A. on the 15th.

3. Jane, born at N.A., 27 June, 1785, died at Thirsk; bur. at N.A., 22 Nov., 1820.
4. Mary, born at N.A., 16 June, 1788; died unmarried; bur. at Mary's, Amersham, Bucks.

JOHN FRANCIS LASCELLES, captain in the R.N.; born at N.A., 22 March, 1787. He m. Henrietta, dau. of Samuel Higham, esq., of London, by whom he has issue—

Mabel Emma, born 22 July, 1833; died 9 Dec., 1852; bur. at North Allerton.

METCALFE AND MARWOOD.

The family of Metcalfe* is of great antiquity in Yorkshire, and so numerous, that there is scarcely a town or village in the North Riding which cannot own an inhabitant of that name, and in 1607 it was counted the most numerous family in England. Even in 1555 it is recorded, that sir Christopher Metcalfe, knt., of Nappa Hall, near Askrigg, being High Sheriff of Yorkshire, was attended by 300 horsemen, all of his own family and name, and all in the same habit, to meet the Judges of assize, and conduct them to York.

THOMAS METCALFE, esq., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, had

I. OSWELL.

II. James Metcalfe, knt.

OSWELL METCALFE, who had

JAMES METCALFE, who had

GEORGE METCALFE, second son, he had

RICHARD METCALFE, esq., of North Allerton, 3rd son, who mar. Margaret, dau. of Roger Wilson, gent., of Danby Wiske, and had issue—

I. GEORGE.

II. Richard, of N.A., ancestor of Metcalfe, of Thornbrough Hall, in Romanby. He died about 1640, and his son

* Dr. Whitaker resolves the name, which is locally pronounced *Mecca*, into *Mechalgh*, from *Mec*, a Saxon personal name, and *halgh*, a low and watery flat. The family arms, however, being *three red calves*, favor tradition, which says, that two men being in the woods together at evening, seeing a four-footed animal coming towards them, one said "Have you not heard of lions being in these woods?" The other replied "He had, but had never seen any such thing." The animal coming nearer, one ran away, whilst the other resolved to meet it; which proving to be a *red calf*, he that met it got the name of *Metcalfe*, and he that ran away *Lightfoot*.

George (by his wife Anne, d. of John Palliser, of Newby Wiske) certified the pedigree in 1666.

1. Cecilia, m. to Marmaduke Bell, of Ellmer.

GEORGE METCALFE, esq., of N.A., barrister-at-law, of Gray's Inn, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the North Riding; died 1642. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Talbot, of Knayton, gent., and had issue—

I. WILLIAM.

II. Richard.

1. Elizabeth, m. to Timothy Mauleverer, of Arncliffe Hall, esq.
2. Catharine, m. to Henry Crosland, of Helmsley, gent.
3. Mary, m. to Lancelot Pinkney, of Silton and Ingleby Arncliffe, gent.

WILLIAM METCALFE, esq., of N.A., (aged 30, Sep. 13, 1665.) resided several years at York. He m. Anna, dau. of sir George Marwood, bart., of Little Busby, co. York, and had issue—

I. THOMAS.

1. Elizabeth, bur. Oct. 26, 1684, in St. Olave church, Mary-gate, York.
2. Margaret. (Other children.)

THOMAS METCALFE, esq., (aged 4, 13 Sep., 1665) of N.A. and Sand Hutton, afterwards of York, where he died; bur. April 8, 1716, in the church of St. Olave, York. Administration of his goods, &c., granted to his widow, April 11, 1717, at York. He m. Anne, dau. of — Green, and left issue—

- I. William, of the city of York, esq., a legatee in the will of his aunt Smith, 1740; died without issue. He m. Katherine, daughter of — Darby, gent.

II. THOMAS.

III. John.

1. Anne, m. to Waring Ashley, esq., of Quensey, Leicestershire.
2. Henrietta.

THOMAS METCALFE, M.A., of Narborough, co. Leicester; bapt. at Bossall, 28th March, 1706; rector of Kirkby Overblows, co. York; died 19 Feb., 1774, and bur. at Stokesley. He m. in 1741 Anne, dau. of William Smelt, esq., of Kirkby Fleetham and Leases, co. York; she died 10 Feb., 1804, aged 87, having issue—

- I. William, of N.A. esq., afterwards of Little Busby Hall, which estate of Little Busby he took under the will of his cousin Jane Turner, widow, and in compliance therewith took the surname and arms* of Marwood,

* Gules a chevron ermine between three goat's heads, erased argent.
Crest.—A goat's head erased argent.

by act of parl. 5 Geo. III.; died without issue 3 Feb., 1809. He m. Mary, daughter of Christopher Goulton, esq., of Beverley, who died 8 April, 1807, aged 63; bur. in the east end of York minster.

II. GEORGE.

III. Cornelius.

IV. Francis, in holy orders; m. Harriet, dau. of John Clough York, esq., of Rudston, co. York, and had seven sons and three daughters.

V., VI., VII., Thomas, John, Leonard, died young.

1. Henrietta, died young.

2. Dorothy, died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, died young.

GEORGE METCALFE, M.A., canon residentiary of Chichester, succeeded his brother William in the estates of Little Busby, and took the surname and arms of *Marwood*; died 1 Dec., 1827; bur. in Stokesley church. He m. in 1780, 1st, Mary, dau. of Francis Pearson, of Beverley, esq., and by her had issue—

I. GEORGE.

II. William, died young.

III. Thomas, in holy orders; died unmarried in 1832, at English Bicknor, co. Gloucester.

IV., V., Henry, Charles, died young.

VI. Frederick, barrister-at-law, d. unmar. in 1824, at Amport.

1., 2., 3., Mary Anne, Louisa, Henrietta, died young.

4. Margaret, m. the rev. Charles Hutchinson, of Firle, co. Sussex, and had issue—

I. Charles Henry H.

He mar. 2ndly, Miss Lucy Dodgson, and by her had issue—

I. Mary Anne, m. to W. Wilcox, esq

GEORGE MARWOOD, M.A., vicar of Amport, co. Southampton, born 29 June, 1781; died 9 Jan., 1842, bur. in Stokesley church. He m. 1 Aug., 1804, Mary, dau. of John Quantock, esq. of Chichester, who died 23 May, 1838, leaving issue—

I. GEORGE.

1. Mary, living 1857.

2. Emily, died young.

3. Margaret, m. to capt. Colson Festing, R.N.

4. Fanny, died young.

5. Anne Frederica, m. the rev. Henry Bowick Scougall.

GEORGE MARWOOD, esq., J.P., of Busby Hall, co. York; born 31 Dec., 1808. He m. Frances Anne, dau. of the rev. Frederic Peel, M.A., canon of Lincoln, and cousin to the late right hon. sir Robert Peel, bart., M.P., by whom he has issue—

I. Frances Mary.

2. Emily Caroline.

Besides the numerous eminent persons connected with North Allerton, already noticed, she claims the honor of

being the birth place of bishop Gheast, and sir Hugh Smithson, bart., afterwards duke of Northumberland.

EDMUND GHEAST,

Son of Thomas Gheast, was born at North Allerton in 1513-4, received his education at York School, and became eventually a fellow of King's College, Cambridge. There is some confusion as to the dates of his degrees; Baker in 1551 calls him "S.T.B. tunc vice Præpositus coll. Regal," while the university register makes him only A.M. in 1554. It is also doubtful whether he ever proceeded to S.T.P., although he is so styled in the monumental inscription; he was certainly only S.T.B. when consecrated bishop of Rochester.

Gheast was nominated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, 13 Oct., 1559; was elected as the first protestant bishop to the see of Rochester, 29 Jan., 1559-60; received the royal assent 21 March; the archbishop's confirmation on the 23rd; was consecrated at Lambeth the next day by archbishop Parker, bishop Jewell, &c., and obtained restitution of the temporalities on the 3rd May. He held the archdeaconry, as well as the valuable rectory of Cliff, near Rochester, to which he had been preferred in 1558, in commendam with the bishopric. He was also lord Almoner to queen Elizabeth; Fuller says, "He must be both a wise and a good man whom she would trust with her purse." Upon the death of John Jewell, bishop of Salisbury, on the 23 Sep., 1571, the *cong'e d' elire* for his successor was dated 5 Dec., 1571, on the 15th bishop Gheast was translated to that see; obtained the royal assent on the 22nd, and received the temporalities and spiritualities on the 24th of the same month. He exchanged the manor of Sonning, in Berkshire, belonging to the see, for estates in Dorsetshire. He died 28 Feb., 1576-7, and was interred in the choir of his cathedral, where the annexed monumental inscription, on a brass plate, with the figure of bishop Gheast, was placed.

The date "1578" on the annexed inscription is incorrect; it should have been 1576 according to the old style. The bishops' will is dated 28 Feb., 1576-7, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,

Edmundus Geste Sacre Theologie Professor Cantabrigiensis, Episcopus Roffensis, munere laudabiliter summi Elemosinarii Regum nummorum liberaliter annos plusquam duodecim perfunctus est, postea vero quum a serenissima Regina Elizabetha translatus quinquennium huic Episcopatu Sarum ad Dei gloriam honorifice, ad Ecclesie edificationem fructuose, ad suam commendationem egregie, perfuisset; agnoscens suo commodo et maiore luctu suorum vitam laudabilem cum meliore morte commutabit, bonorum (quæ habuit neque nulla neque nimia) magnam partem cognatis et amicis, maiorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domesticis legabit; et ingentem optimorum librorum vim, quantam viæ una capere bibliotheca potest, perpetuo studiosorum usui in hac Ecclesia conservandam destinabit; huic igitur ornatissimo et doctissimo et seni et Presuli ultimo die Februarii, Anno Dni 1578, etatis vere sue 63, vita pie defuncto, Egidius Estcourte, Armiger, alter illius testamenti Executor hoc monumentum ad tanti viri memoriam retinendam, ad suam in illum observantiam testificandum posuit.

10 April, 1577. His successor (John Piers) in the see was nominated by the queen, 11th Oct., 1577, and at Salisbury the institution register of this bishop is entitled "Registrum Edmundi Geaste;" at the end are these words "Finit Registrum Edmundi Ghest, 8 Feb., 1576."

The gravestone, to which the inscription is affixed, was removed, together with the stones covering the remains of bishops Wyvill and Jewell, into the smaller north transept, where the following notice of the removal is inscribed on a black marble tablet: "The three gravestones underneath this place, of Jo. Jewell, Robert Wyvill, and Edmund Ghest, bishops of this Church of Sarum, were removed out of the Choir, upon the paving thereof with white marble; which was done at the charges of the rev. Dr. Robert Townson, the sonne of Robert Townson, formerly bishop of this church, Anno Dom., 1684."

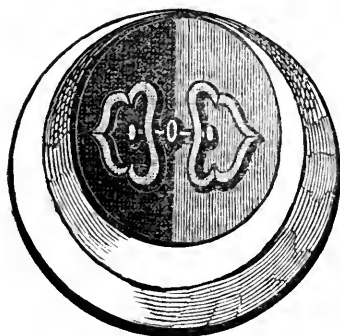
Bishop Gheast did not publish any works, although bishop Godwin, incorrectly quoting Bale, speaks of him as an author; "Multa ab hoc Epo. edita sunt opuscula, quæ Balaeus sigillatim recenset." (*Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. ix. num. 61.*) Bale does not so much as name bishop Gheast, Geste or Guest, and No. 61 is Miles Coverdale. Gheast, however, furnished the cathedral library, which his predecessor Dr. Jewell had built, with books, whose name is perpetuated, together with the memory of his predecessor with this inscription:—
 "HÆC BIBLIOTHECA EXTRUCTA EST SUMPTIBUS. R.P. ac D.D. JOHANNIS JEWELLI, QUONDAM SARUM EPISCOPI; INSTRUCTA VERO LIBRIS A R. IN CHRISTO P.D. EDMUNDO GHEAST, OLIM EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE EPISCOPO; QUORUM MEMORIA IN BENEDICTIONE ERIT. A.D. 1578."

HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

Sir Hugh Smithson,* bart., only son of Langdale

* The family of Smithson have held considerable estates in Yorkshire since the conquest. Robert and Thomas de Smythton, were summoned to appear on a jury, in an inquisition taken on Thursday the feast of St. Catharine, A.D. 1333; and about this period the family removed from Smithton (Smeaton?) to Yafforth, near North Allerton, which latter estate John Smythson exchanged in 1441 with Robert Danby, for lands in Newsome, &c.

Smithson, esq., by his wife Philadelphia, daughter of William Revely, esq., of Newby Wiske; was born at North Allerton,* in 1712, baptized at Kirkby Wiske, 10 Dec., 1712. Langdale Smithson dying before his father, the 3rd bart., his son inherited the baronetcy in 1729, upon the death of his grandfather, and served the office of high sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1738. He married lady Elizabeth,† only surviving child of Algernon, duke of Somerset, (who was created baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland, 2 Oct., 1749, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his son-in-law sir Hugh Smithson, bart., and to the heirs male of his body by lady Elizabeth his wife; in default of which the dignities of baroness Warkworth and countess of Northumberland to the said lady Elizabeth, and of baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland to her heirs male); succeeded to those honors upon the death of the duke, in 1750; obtained in the same year an act of parliament to allow himself and his countess to assume the surname and arms of *Percy*. His lordship



PERCY BADGE.

was installed a Knight of the Garter, in 1757; and created earl Percy and duke of Northumberland, 18 Oct., 1766, with remainder to his issue male by Elizabeth his wife. His Grace obtained the barony of Louvaine, of Alnwick, with remainder to his 2nd son lord Algernon Percy, by patent, dated 28 Jan., 1784.

* Mrs. Smithson being on a visit to her relative Robert Mitford, esq., then residing at North Allerton, she was unexpectedly taken in labor, and safely delivered of a son, the subject of this account. Elizabeth Mansfield, of N.A., was appointed his nurse, from whom the late Mr. Todd, my informant, ascertained the place of his birth.

† Sir Hugh Smithson was considered the most handsome man of his day. A female friend happened to mention to the lady Elizabeth Percy, that sir Hugh had been rejected by a friend of hers; whereupon the heiress observed, that the lady in question was "The only woman in England who would have refused sir Hugh Smithson." The expression soon reached the ear of sir Hugh, he wooed and won lady Elizabeth, and was the only duke created by George III.—*Morning Post*.

His Grace died in 1786, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, 2nd duke, K.G., father of Hugh, 3rd., and Algernon, 4th and present duke, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES.

The following Wills and Inventories* of the fifteenth century, throw some light on the manners and language of the people at that period :—

TESTAMENTUM BONORUM JOHANNIS DANBY.

In Dei nomine, Amen. xxiiij die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini Millesimo cccxli quarto, Ego Johannes Danby, de Alverton, compos mentis et sanæ memoriæ condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti et Beatæ Mariæ et omnibus sanctis; corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia omnium Sanctorum de Northalverton. Item lego, pro mortuario meo, meum optimum animal cum optimo meo panno pertinenti; ut moris est. Item lego iiij lb' ceræ comburendas circa corpus meum ad exequias meas et in die sepulturæ meæ. Item lego cuilibet capellano istius villæ existenti ad exequias meas viij^d. Item lego cuilibet clerico de majoribus, suppelici utenti, ij^d. et cuilibet de secundariis j^d. Item lego summo altari pro decimis oblitis ij^s. Item lego gildis, videlicet Sanctæ Trinitatis et Sanctæ Mariæ, cuilibet xl^d. Item lego ad faturam novæ campanæ vj^s. viij^d. et si velit perficere tunc volo quod sit in toto xx^s. Item lego fabricæ Ecclesiæ de Dighton vj^s. viij^d. Item novæ fabricæ Ecclesiæ de Siggeston iij^s. iiij^d. et si velit perficere post legationem meam tunc volo quod sit vj^s. viij^d. Item lego fabricæ Ecclesiæ Ebor. ij^s. Item lego fabricæ Ecclesiæ de Estcharlesay, si velit perficere post legationem meam vj^s. viij^d. Item lego ad emendacionem viæ circa sive pontem de Warleby vj^s. viij^d. Item lego fabricæ pontis de Yaford xl^d. si velit extendere. Item lego unum messuagium cum pertinentibus ut pars mea illius vendatur ac pretium illius tradatur Capellano celebranti pro me et uxoribus

* Published by the Surtees Society.

meis quamdiu duraverit. Item lego Willielmo Danby consanguineo meo unum gestrum deargentatum, ij cocliaria de argento et j togam de murray. Item lego uxori ejusdem Willielmi xl^d. Item lego Thomæ fratri meo ij cocliaria de argento et j equam. Item lego Aliciæ filiæ meæ j par precarum de la gete et unam zonam de argento, videlicet pejorem de ij zonis. Item lego Willielmo Ampilford ij cocliaria de argento et vj^s. viij^d. Item lego Johanni xl^d. et j capucium. Item lego Stephano Lame xl^d. Item lego cuilibet xij^d. Item lego uxori Thomæ Dese, uxori Johannis Kirkby et Johannis Lange cuilibet earum xij^d. Item lego Domui Montis Graciæ xl^d. Residuum vero omnium bonorum non legatorum do et lego Willielmo Danby et Johanni Forcett, et ipsos ordino et constituo executores meos ut ipsi ordinent et disponant pro anima mea secundum dispositionem et consilium supervisorum meorum, videlicet Willielmi Ampilford et Stephani Lame. Testibus Johanne Lessham capellano parochiali, Johanne Rudd clerico, Roberto Godsan et aliis. [Prob. 1444.]

Inventarium Omnium Bonorum Johannis Danby nuper Defuncti.

In primis xijj Ollæ de la brace pretium xxj^s. iiij^d. iiij pelves et ij Ewars v^s. iiij candelevra viij^d. v patellæ vj^s. iiij cacab' v^s. ix pece led & pewd' vessall ij^s. iiij^d. In vtencil' ferri pertinentibus aulæ ij^s. In culsidr', j dos' et j bankor' iiij^d. In camera. In primis x coopertoria xj^s. j fed' bed & iiij materes vij^s. iiij lodices ij^s. v linthiamina ij^s. iiij^d. j web de sac xx^d. v bowsturs xx^d. v ulni de russet ij^s. ix^d. In mappis et manutergiis xv^d. j magna cista xl^d. Alia prava cista xij^d. Alia duæ cistæ ij^s. In clavis xx^d. j Lavatorium vj^d. iiij quart' brasii xij^s. iiij^d. In carnibus porcorum & in vitulis salsis iiij^s. In iiij archis iiij^s. In j trow viij^d. xijj libræ lanæ albæ ij^s. j maskfat & j worstan iiij^s. ij tobbis viij^d. j brew led v^s. Alt' led ij^s. j tob et saa xij^d. ij swynstaning viij^d. ij windelathis iiij^d. ij mensis cum formulis & stellis ij^s. viij^d. ij Jug' iiij^d. ij basins ij^d. j stepled xl^s. j murr' xx^s. Item j zona de argento xl^s.

TESTAMENTUM WILLIELMI AMPULFURTH.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Septimo die Februarii, Anno Domini m.cccc.lxxxix. Ego Willielmus Ampulfurth de Northalverton, compos mentis et sanæ memoriæ, nullo modo coactus, sed propria voluntate, coram Vicario meo Willielmo Halyman, animæ meæ curam gerente, Willielmo Stephynson Vicario de Northottryngton, Thoma Hobson capellano de Northalverton, et Thoma Robynson Senescallo Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi juxta Northalverton, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo Patri omnipotenti, Beatæ Mariæ ac omnibus sanctis ejus; corpusque meum humandum fore in navi Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de Northalverton. Item lego in nomine mortuarii mei optimum animal cum panno meo meliori meo corpori pertinenti ut moris est. Item lego in cera comburenda in exequiis meis in die sepulturæ meæ duas libras. Item lego cuilibet capellano meæ parochiæ existenti ad exequias meas viij^d et cuilibet capellano extraneo iij^d et cuilibet clerico de minori gradu j^d. Item lego Elizabethæ uxori meæ omnia terris et tenementa mea cum pertinentiis suis ut jacent in civitate Eboraci et in villa de Northalverton pro termino vitæ suæ. Item volo quod si Henricus Causon velit emere omnia illa terras (&c.) in Northalverton ad valorem appreciatum per consciencias Roberti Symson Magistri Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi juxta Northalverton (&c.) quod tunc ille valor, sic appreciatus per prænominatos, recipiatur et restituatur Ecclesiæ omnium Sanctorum de Northalverton, pro sustentacione servicii divini pro anima mea et parentum meorum animabus. Et si prædictus Henricus nolit—tunc volo (&c.) Item volo quod prædicti, scilicet Vicarius (&c.) sicut me amant, quod retribuant Thomæ Ampulfurth meo consanguineo de bonis meis per discrecionem eorum sicut eis melius videbitur expedire—Residuum vero (&c.)

* One of the witnesses to the original deed of the Maison Dieu Hospital, see p. 266.

TESTAMENTUM THOMÆ ARKYNDAL.

In dei nomine, Amen. Anno Domini 1499. 2^o die mensis Maii, Ego Thomas Arkyndal compos mentis—corpusque meum sepeliendum in cimiterio Omnium Sanctorum do Northalverton cum mortuariis—do et lego summo Altari et duobus Gildys ejusdem Ecclesiæ xxij^d.—Agneti filiæ meæ meam equam optimam et unam urceam—duobus pueris meis duo agnos—Elizabetham meam uxorem meam executricem—Hiis testibus Domino Roberto Clay vicario de Alverton—cum aliis.

DEBITA quæ debet. Pro ferma xv^s. Johanni Johnson viij^s. Roberto Foster viij Bushell kolls et j lade of wod. Jacobo Tomson iiij^d. Willielmo Calstane ij^d. Pro ferma terræ v^s. ij^d. q. *Gods of Thom's Arykndale*. Two trowys xij^d. A kyst xij^d. A spyning qwheel x^d. A lytyll twbe ij^d. A stevynd clath vj^d. A wyndaw clath iiij^d. A box j^d. A payr of tangs, a speet & a cobyne v^d. A pek, a stole, a hekyll j^d. A ryppyll came iiij^d. Seven lb of woole viij^d. Two qwyshyns & a bankar iiij^d. A mort^r stane iiij^d. A payr of wool comes v^d. A leed & y^e tane x^d. A hoppyng tre vj^d. In wod ij^d. Two q^rter wheet and rye iiij^s. viij^d. iiij bushel ber xij^d. A lade of hay xx^d. An ox vj^s. A qwy ij^s. viij^d. iiij sheep iiij^s. iiij^d.

JOAN SMYTH.

Johanna Smyth de Northalverton—6 Ap., 1499.—a towel to the High Altar—a brass pot to the Church—to Elesabeth Scrube my daughter tway dublers & a dyssh of pewt^r, a mat^o ij scheets, a gowne & a ketyll—to Robert Scroby a brass pot.—

EDWARD BADESON.

In Dei nomine, Amen. 10 Oct., 1503. Ego Edwardus Badeson de Northalverton—optimum meum animal pro mortuario meo nec non optimam meam togam, ut moris est.—Alicię uxori meæ meam domum pro termino vitæ suæ—et post decessum—pueris meis.

SANCTUARY ROLL.

Certain privileges of sanctuary have been recognized from the earliest ages. Moses was directed to appoint three cities of refuge, "That the slayer might flee thither, which should kill his neighbor unawares, and hated him not in times past; and that fleeing into one of these cities he might live." (Deut. iv., 41-43.) In heathen countries, the temples and sacred inclosures offered an asylum to those who fled to them. There is ample proof that the custom of taking sanctuary in christian churches existed in the fourth century, but the privilege does not appear to have received the papal sanction until the time of pope Boniface V., about the year 620. Some* authors think the rule was introduced into Britain by king Lucius, who is supposed to have reigned over the greater part of the island towards the end of the second century; it is unquestionably recognized in the code of laws promulgated by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 693; and again by the laws of Alfred the Great, in 887. It was also formally noticed and established by William the Conqueror, in the fourth year of his reign. The privileges of sanctuary were greatly curtailed at different intervals by Henry VIII.; they were further abridged by an act 1 James I., c. 25, and were finally taken away in 1624, by the statute of 21 James I., c. 28.†

The privilege of sanctuary was granted to many churches in England; amongst others to St. Cuthbert of Durham, and St. John of Beverley. The method of claiming sanctuary, and the ceremonies observed, seem to have varied according to the custom of different churches.

At Durham, persons who took refuge fled to the north door, and knocked for admission; the knocker remains. Men slept in two chambers over the door for the purpose of admitting such fugitives at any hour of the night. As soon as any one was so admitted,

* Spelman. Concilia, i. 33., on the authority of Matthew of Westminster.

† See Gibson's Codex, c. L.

the Galilee bell was immediately tolled, to give notice that some one had taken sanctuary. The offender was required to declare, before certain credible witnesses, the nature of his offence, and to toll a bell in token of his demanding the privileges of sanctuary. This last custom is not noticed in the registers after 1503. Every one who had the privileges of sanctuary was provided with a gown of black cloth, with a yellow cross, called St. Cuthbert's cross, upon the left shoulder; a grate was expressly provided near the south door of the Galilee, for such offenders to sleep upon, and they had a sufficient quantity of provision and bedding at the expense of the house for thirty-seven days, when they were required to abjure the realm.

At Beverley offenders were treated with still greater kindness.* They had their food provided in the refectory during thirty days, and, if they were persons of any distinction, had a lodging in the dormitory, or in a house within the precincts. At the end of that time, their privilege protected them to the borders of the country: and they could claim the same security a second time, under the like circumstances. But if any one's life was saved a third time by the privilege of sanctuary, he became permanently a servant to the church. The oath imposed upon each person on admission to the sanctuary at Beverley, is as follows:—

“Sir, take hede on your oth. Ye shalbe trew and feythfull to my Lord Archbishop of York, Lord off this towne, to the Provest of the same, to the Chanons of this Chirch, and all othir ministers thereof.

“Also ye shall bere gude hert to th Baillie and xij governars of this town, to all burges and comyners of the same.

“Also ye shall bere no poynted wepen, dagger, knyfe, ne none other wapen, ayenst the kynges pece.

“Also ye shalbe redy at all your power, if ther be any debate or stryf, or oder sothan case of fyre within the towne, to help to surcess it.

“Also ye shalbe redy at the obite of Kyng Adelstan, at the dirige, and the messe, at such time as it is done,

* See *Libertates Ecclesiæ*, &c. Tit. vii. 100.

at the warnyng of the belman of the towne, and doe your dewte in ryngyng, and for to offer at the messe on the morne. So help you God and thies holy Evangelistes. And then gar hym kysse the book."

The general privilege of sanctuary was intended to be only temporary. Within forty days after a felon or murderer had taken refuge, he was to appear before the coroner, clothed in sackcloth, and there confess his crime, and abjure the realm.

The following form of confession and abjuration, is preserved by sir Wm. Rastall, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, temp. Queen Mary:—

"This hear thou, Sir Coroner, that I, M., of H., am a robber of sheep, or of any other beast, or a murderer of one or of mo, and a felon of our Lord the King of England, and because I have done many such evils or robberies in his land, I do abjure the land of our Lord Edward, King of England, and I shall haste me towards the port of such a place which thou hast given me: and that I shall not go out of the highway, and if I do, I will that I be taken as a robber and a felon of our Lord the King: and that at such a place I will diligently seek for passage, and that I will tarry there but one flood and ebb, if I can have passage; and unless I can have it in such a place, I will go every day into the sea up to my knees, assaying to pass over: and unless I can do this within forty days, I will put myself again into the church as a robber and a felon of our Lord the King, so God me help and his holy judgment."

This abjuration of the realm lasted only during the lifetime of the reigning sovereign, after whose death they had, if not previously pardoned, free right to return unquestioned to their homes.* The privilege of sanctuary was liable to be greatly abused; yet it was a custom not unfitted to the age in which it existed.

From the sanctuary register of St. John's, at Beverley, is extracted the following entry, concerning a delinquent

* Rastall's Coll. of Statutes. Art. Abjuration, sec. 3. See Stat. 12 Edw. I.—Barrington's observations thereon, 95.

from North Allerton, who claimed and obtained the privilege of sanctuary.

JOHANNES HENISLE, Tailour.—xviii die Julii, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi primo, Johannes Henisle, nuper de North Alerton in Comitatu Ebor., tailour, venit ad pacem Sancti Johannis Beverlacensis pro securitate corporis sui, videlicet pro debito, et aliis sanitatem corporis sui [tangentibus] et admissus est ad libertatem predictam, et juratus est, &c.*

None are recorded in the register of St. Cuthbert's, at Durham, as having received sanctuary from this place: but Johanne Staynforth de Alverton, et Thoma Milner de Brompton juxta Northalverton, were witnesses of Franciscus Warde, apud West Raynes, infra territorium de Nappey, in Com. Richemund, Ebor Dioc., ij Junii, MDXV.

FAIRS AND MARKET.

A fair† is a greater kind of market, granted to any town by privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such things as the place stands in need of. Bailey tells us, that in ancient times amongst christians, upon any extraordinary solemnity, particularly the anniversary dedication of a church, tradesmen used to bring and sell their wares even in the churchyards, especially upon the festival of the dedication; but riots and disturbances often happening, by reason of the numbers assembled together, privileges were by royal charter granted, for various causes, to particular places, towns, and places of strength, where magistrates presided to keep the people in order.

Fairs were the principal marts for purchasing necessities in large quantities, as appears from an interesting record containing the establishment and expences of the household of Henry Percy, the fifth earl of Northumberland, and printed by bishop Percy, that the stores of his lordship's house at Wresille, for the whole year, were laid in from fairs: "He that stands

* Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlacense; Sur. Soc.

† Bishop Kennett, in the glossary to his "Parochial Antiquities," tells us, v. Feriæ, that from the solemn feasting at wakes and fairs came the word fare, provision, good fare, to fare well.

charged with my Lordes House for the houll yeir, if he maye possible, shall be boughte for the House for the houll yeir, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Muttons, Wheite and Malt.*

There are *four fairs* held here during the year. Leland says, "That the fairs were granted by king John to Philip de Poicteu, bishop of Durham, in the year 1200," which must be understood those of Candlemas and St. Bartholomew's day, the only fairs then held here. The former is noted for horses and cattle, and is frequented by horse dealers from all parts of Great Britain and the Continent; it formerly continued a month, but for the last few years the show of horses in the town has not been longer than a week, as the dealers go round the neighborhood and buy most of the horses before the fair: the latter is held on the 5th of September for horned cattle and leather, and the following day for sheep. St. George's fair is held on the 5th and 6th of May for horses, cattle, and sheep, and was granted to Cuthbert Tunstall,† bishop of Durham, by queen Mary; it continues about the same length of time as Candlemas, indeed, these are two of the most noted fairs in the north of England. This fair is a great resort for the fair sex. Gay gives the following account of the different articles exposed at fairs:—

"How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid,
Long silken laces hang upon the twine,
And rows of pins and amber bracelets shine.
Here the tight lass, knives, combs, and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
The mountebank now treads the stage and sells
His pills, his balsams, and his ague spells;
Now o'er and o'er the nimble tumbler springs,
And on the rope the vent'rous maiden swings;
Jack-pudding, in his party-coloured jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet;
Here raree-shows are seen, and punch's feasts,
And pockets pick'd in crowds, and various cheats."

St. Matthew's fair held on the 3rd October for cattle, and the day following for sheep, was granted to William

* Northumberland Household Book.

† Was born about the year 1474, according to Leland, at Hackforth, in Richmondshire, he was admitted first of Baliol Coll., Oxford, in 1491,

James,* bishop of Durham, by king James I. There is also a fair for cheeses on the second Wednesday in October.

Richard Braithwaite, esq., the proven author of "Drunken Barnaby," was no stranger to these fairs, which appear to have afforded him equal satisfaction both as a good liver and a thrifty dealer.—

Veni Alerton, ubi oves,
Tauri, vaccæ, vituli, boves,
Aliaque campi pecora
Oppidana erant decora :
Forum fuit jumentorum,
Mihî autem cella forum.

Veni Alerton, lætam, latam,
Mercatori perquam gratam,
In utiliorem actum
Eligo locum pecori aptum.

Thence to Alerton, rank't in battle,
Sheep, kine, oxen, other cattle,
As I fortun'd to pass by there
Were the town's best beautifier :
Fair for beasts at that time fell there,
But I made my fare the cellar.

Thence to Alerton chearful, fruitful,
To the seller very grateful :
There to choose a place, I'am chariest,
Where my beasts may show the fairest.

Mr. Braithwaite was a native of Warcop, in Westmoreland; he married 1st, Frances Lawson,† whose mother was a Conyers; and 2ndly a daughter of the ancient and cavalier family of Croft, of East Appleton, near Catterick. His only son by this marriage, according to his epitaph in Catterick church, was sir Strafford

afterwards a student of King's Hall, Cambridge, from whence he went to the university of Padua, where he took the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1511, being ordained priest, he was made chancellor of Canterbury, and successively prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Chester, rector of Harrow, master of the rolls, prebendary of York, and was sent by the king to the Diet of Worms. In 1522 he was consecrated bishop of London, keeper of the privy seal, and in 1525 was sent on an embassy into Spain, with sir R. Wingfield, to the emperor Charles V., as mediators for the freedom of Francis I. of France, taken at Pavia. He attended Wolsey in 1527, in his splendid embassy into France; Erasmus after mentioning him in that capacity, breaks out into this exclamation "Quid Cuthbertum Tunstallum cum quovis primorum confedendum, quorum non ita multa paria celebravit antiquitas." In March, 1530, he was translated to the see of Durham; deprived in 1552, and the bishopric dissolved. When Mary came to the throne she restored Tunstall to his see, but upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to queen Elizabeth, he was again deprived, and died a few months afterwards, 18th Nov., 1559, æt. 85.

Wharton says, "He crowned the greatest gifts of natural and acquired knowledge with eminent piety, virtue, and strictness of morals." "He was," says Pitt, "a man meek and mild, chaste and temperate, prudent and industrious."

* Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and elected master of University Coll. in 1572. He was appointed archdeacon of Coventry in 1577; dean of Christ church 1584; dean of Durham 1596; and bishop of Durham 5 Aug., 1606. He died 11 May, 1617, æt. 75, and was interred near the entrance into the choir of the cathedral of Durham, his tomb-stone being ornamented with his effigy in brass, holding a bible in his hand.

† "Near Darlington was my dear darling borne,
Of noble house which yet bears honor's forme,
Teese-seated Sockburn, where by long descent
Conyers was lord."

Braithwaite, knt., who was killed in action with the Moors, and was buried at Tangier.

Fortnight fairs were formerly held here every other Wednesday, for all kinds of cattle, but after having long been discontinued, were revived on the 25th February, 1835, when a good supply of cattle was brought, and no want of purchasers. In the same year notice was given for a fair to be held on the 8th August for horses, which only continued about two years. In 1841 the fortnight fair was discontinued, the adjoining market town of Bedale having for some time had a similar fair, which entirely destroyed the one here.

THE MARKET is on Wednesday, and is well supplied with the various descriptions of produce. Near the centre of the market-place is the *Cross*, erected on an ascent of four steps. A correspondent in the "Architectural Antiquities" says, "Crosses were frequently fixed at the entrance of the church, to inspire recollection in those persons who approached, and reverence towards the mysteries at which they were about to be present. On the high road the cross was placed for the purpose of calling the thoughts of the passengers to a sense of religion, and restraining the predatory incursions of robbers. In the market place it was a signal for upright intention and fair dealing, and was in every place designed as a check on a worldly spirit."

On the north of the cross are two double rows of shambles. Hutton in his "Trip to Coatham," says, "North Allerton is a handsome town, consisting of one very wide street perhaps fifty yards in breadth, but injured in the centre by a shabby set of butcher's shambles: nor would a handsome set be an ornament, but spoil a spacious street." On the south side the *Toll Booth*, an old unsightly building. The ground floor is divided into shops, over which is a large room, where formerly the quarter sessions were held. The migratory habits of rats are well known, and it is said that in several instances large numbers have been seen to proceed from this building to drink at the Sun-beck when swollen. On the south side of the Toll-booth stood the stocks, now done away with. The Tolls

belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the annual value being about £100.

TRANSIT.

This town being situated on the great northern road, an immense number of post-horses were maintained for the accommodation of the great northern families travelling to London; those days of prosperity were palmy times for "Mine host;" besides eight stage-coaches which dashed through daily, a great number of carriages and stage-waggon, with their high-piled loads, almost like moving mountains, slowly lumbering along, with their four or six horses, were continually arriving, and had either to stay all night, or bait, necessarily causing a great consumption of oats, hay, and other provisions. The rejoicing landlords might well exclaim—

"O what a glorious thing's a turnpike road!"

In 1274, prior Richard of Durham conveyed Robert de Insula, prior of Finchale, to London. The latter had just been elected bishop of Durham, and the train in attendance, upon so important an occasion as journeying to seek confirmation of the appointment by the king, must have been very considerable. Their rate of motion cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the ordinary speed of travelling, as every convenience and aid would be specially supplied. They reached London on the 15th day after leaving Durham. Two kinds of carriages are mentioned, *carectæ* and *bigæ*. The former were four-wheeled carriages, the latter two-wheeled. The road pursued was by North Allerton, Boroughbridge, and Pomfret, to Doncaster; the first night was passed at Ketton, where the monastery possessed a grange. The party appears not to have paid by the meal, but by what they actually consumed, for they had prepared a stock of provisions to be carried in their carts, and a stock of herrings was despatched from North Allerton to Doncaster against their arrival at that town. At Ketton they paid for kitchen stuff, drink and bread, all

other accommodation being ready and gratis. Further on, charges occur for forerunners, oats, hay, and litter for their horses, beer and wine. There must have been an inn at Ketton where the beer and wine were purchased, the expression being "In taberna ibidem." The whole journey up cost £75 15s. 5d. The return was more rapid, the party reached Ketton by a ten days travel.*

On the 13th April, 1291, king *Edward I.* visited this town on his way to the north—again on the 15th and 16th August, 1292—20th January, 1293—9th and 10th October, 1296—7th March, 1302—27th and 28th April, 1303—and lastly 1st October, 1304. *Edward II.* was here on the 6th and 8th April, 1312. *Edward III.* in July, 1327. *James I.* in 1617. *Charles I.* on the 29th August, 1641, and in Feb., 1647.

In 1304, £4,000 was transmitted from York to Scotland; five carters were engaged for the transit, twelve archers accompanied them, six men to watch the carriage; besides, John le Convers and Walter de Gilling, who had the general oversight of the transaction. The money was packed in eight barrels, made out of three empty casks. The first day they reached Easingwold, the next passed through North Allerton, to Darlington. In 1339, £200 was carried from York to Durham in three days, laid in panniers on a horse's back, and two men-at-arms and four archers guarded it.

In 1577, the comfort to be prepared for travellers had become a science. Harrison speaks in ecstasy of the linen used at table being washed daily; and each new comer having clean sheets. The constables appear to have received fees, I suppose for taking care of the strangers' luggage, as appears from the following posting charges of William Davison, esq., who was sent by Elizabeth on a special message to James of Scotland, in December, 1582. "For 10 post horses from Allerton to Derlington [16 miles] 20s.: to two guides 12d.: to the constables at Allerton 12d."†

* Longstaffe's Darlington.

† Gent. Magazine, 1840.

1658. The *Mercurius Politicus* contains the following advertisement, showing not only the slow pace at which our ancestors were content to travel, but also the cost of the tardy infliction.

"From the 26th day of April, 1658, there will continue to go stage coaches from the George Inn, without Aldersgate, London, unto the several cities and towns, for the rates, and at the times hereafter mentioned and declared :—

"Every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, to Salisbury in two days for xxs. To Blandford and Dorchester in two days and a-half for xxxs. To Burput in three days for xxxs. To Exmaster, Hunnington, and Exeter, in four days for xls. To Stamford in two days for xxs. To Newark in two days and a-half for xxvs. To Bawtrey in three days for xxxs. To Doncaster and Ferribridge for xxxvs. To York in four days for xls.

"*Mondays and Wednesdays*, to Ockinton and Pli-mouth for ls. Every *Monday* to Helperby and North Allerton for xlvs. To Darneton, Ferryhil for ls. To Durham for lvs. To Newcastle for iii£. Once every fortnight to Edinburgh for iv£ a piece, *Mondays*. Every *Friday* to Wakefield in four days for xls."

1762. Miss Ann Allan's expenses of a journey to and from London, extracted from her household book, will give some idea of the great cost of travelling in those days, in a post chaise. The journey up was performed in nine days. "Jan. 29. Paid bill at Darlington for chaises and horses, £1 2s. 7d. : at North Allerton, £2 1 0½d. : Boroughbridge, all night £2 3s. 5d. : Wetherby, breakfast, 10s. 7d. : Aberforth, dinner, £1 5s. 0d. : Ferrybridge, all night, £3 1s. 1d. : Doncaster, dinner, £1 13s. 5d. : Barnbymore, all night, £2 14s. 1½d. : Tuxford, breakfast, 6s. : Carleton, dinner, £1 9s. 8d. : Newark, all night; £2 18s. 7½d. : Grantham, dinner, £1 13s. 5½d. : Cotesworth, all night, £2 14s. 0½d. : Stamford, dinner, £2 10s. 8d. : Stilton, all night, £2 16s. 1d. : Bugden, dinner, £2 6s. 5½d. : Biggles-wade, all night, £3 2s. 4d. : Stevenage, breakfast, £1 1s. 9d. : Hatfield, dinner, £1 18s. 5d. : Barnett, all night, £3 4s. 9d. : fifteen days hire of six coach-

horses, coachman, and postillion, from York to Darlington and from thence to London, and return to York, at £1 15s. 0d. a-day, £26 5s. 0d.: paid coachman extra present, £2 2s. 0d.: paid postillion, do., £1 1s. 0d.: May 17, coach and six horses from London to Grange, £28 14s. 0d.: road expenses from London to Grange, £51 6s. 3½d. Total cost of journey, £150 1s. 9½d.

The rev. Sydney Smith, in a letter to the countess Grey, thus writes, "I shall be glad to hear that you are safely landed in Portman-square, with all your young ones; but do not set off too soon, or you will be laid up at the Black Swan, North Allerton, or the Elephant and Castle, Boroughbridge, and your bill will come to a thousand pounds, besides the waiter, who will most probably apply for a place under Government."*

1785. The old London and Edinbro' mail-coach was established, and commenced running on the 2nd Monday in November of that year, and came by way of Leeds to Newcastle, it was worked by Mr. North, of the King's Arms, Inn Briggate, Leeds; Messrs. Goodlad and Thackway, Harrogate; Mrs. Alice Haddon, Unicorn Inn, Ripon; Mr. William Smith, Black Bull Inn, North Allerton; Mr. Jas. Trenholme, Darlington; Mr. Thos. Wrangham, Rusheyford; and Mr. Matthew Hall, Cock Inn, Head of the Side, Newcastle. After running by that route for two or three months, it was changed to go by way of York instead of Leeds (being much nearer to London), and continued until 1841; except from May 6th, 1825, to May 6th, 1827, it ran by way of Boroughbridge.

In 1800, a journey from here to London (223 miles) was accomplished in forty-three hours, and cost from £4 to £5; in 1840 in twenty-four hours, which was thought very quick; yet notwithstanding these great improvements, on the opening of the Great North of England Railway, from London to Darlington, in March, 1841, the stage-coach was compelled to give place to

* Lady Holland's Memoir and Letters of Sydney Smith.

"The fierce engine with outrageous speed,
Swifter tenfold than hoof of Arab steed,"

and the huge waggons disappeared from the roads; whither they are gone, no one knows, and in another generation (unless specimens be preserved) it will not be known what they were like. The passenger trains at the opening went the distance of 45 miles in little more than three hours, including rather long stoppages.

In 1844 the line was completed, and a train arrived in Gateshead from London (303 miles) in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In 1849 a branch was made from here to Bedale, joining the Great North of England at the Castle Hills; and in 1856 this line was extended to Leyburn. In 1852 the line from Leeds to Stockton-on-Tees (Leeds Northern Railway) was completed. The Great North of England Railway being sold to the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Company, the name was changed to the York and Newcastle Railway; after another annexation, to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company; and upon its amalgamation with the Leeds Northern Railway, to the North Eastern Railway Company.

The most scientific work connected with railways in this neighborhood, was the construction of the TUNNEL under the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, which I believe is the only instance in engineering where an arch has been invested beneath an existing railway at so acute an angle without stopping the traffic.

Among the numerous railway schemes for which parliamentary powers were obtained in 1845, was the Leeds and Thirsk Railway "Extension Act," for opening a more direct route from the populous district of the West Riding to the agricultural neighborhood of the North Riding, and the sea ports and coal fields of the north generally. This was succeeded by the Hartlepool extension bill, obtained in 1846, promoted by the same company, and by which they obtained powers to construct a line forming a junction with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway at North Allerton, running due north to Stockton-on-Tees, and the increasing port of Hartlepool. Being unable to come to an agreement

with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick company to run on their line from Thirsk to North Allerton, another act was obtained in 1848, to form a railway from Melmerby to North Allerton, and thus complete the necessary connecting link in the chain of the new northern line.

This act gave the new company power to pass under the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, by piercing their embankment near the Willow-beck, in the township of North Allerton. The mode of crossing under was by a tunnel to be constructed at an oblique angle of 23° . From the difficulties experienced in constructing works of this peculiar nature in other railways, it was by some anticipated that the objects of this latter act would not be carried out, from the difficulties of doing so, without stopping the immense traffic then existing on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway—a condition contrary to the power of the act. In September, 1850, the works required to be executed in the formation of the Melmerby and North Allerton Branch, and which embraced the tunnel, were let by contract to Messrs. Faville and Maxfield, and the works were commenced in January following.

Owing to the difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this tunnel, no progress was made until the latter part of 1851, when a plan and system designed and proposed by Joshua T. Naylor, esq., the able resident engineer appointed to superintend the works, was submitted to the consideration of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick company, and met with the approval of their engineers. Operations were commenced on the 24th November, by driving 79 piles, ranging in length from 28 to 38 feet, into the embankment, upon which piles were afterwards constructed a timber platform carrying the rails of the existing railway free from and independent of the embankment for support. To construct this temporary bridge, great diligence, care, and forethought were necessary; the weight passing over it daily amounting to above 7,000 tons in carriages and merchandise. The whole of the traffic was temporarily divested to one line of rails,

whilst the piles beneath the other line were being driven, which was accomplished in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days, without causing any accident or stoppage to the immense traffic. On the 14th December the excavation of the embankment was commenced by removing sections of 10 feet in length, being the distance the piles stood apart, and immediately walling up the spaces so excavated with brickwork built in cement; thus the whole of the abutments were built in pieces of 10 feet at one time, keeping the embankment and piles quite immovable. The arch was then introduced in lengths of 24 feet at once, and built round the piles, which had been so arranged as to pierce the arch at equal and uniform distances, the brickwork forming the arch reaching within 2 feet of the rails above; this being completed, the piles were cut away, and the tunnel at once received the weight of the railway and its traffic above; the whole being completed in the short space of 5 months without accident, and the new line was opened for traffic on the 15th May, 1852.

The tunnel is plain in appearance, being chiefly of brickwork; the width of the arch is 26 feet, the form semi-elliptical, having a rise of 8 feet. The following materials were used in the construction, 7,260 cubic feet of timber forming the piles, bearing timbers, and boarding necessary to keep the embankment immovable; 5,375 cubic yards of earthwork were removed; 1,000,000 bricks were used, and 7,260 cubic feet of ashlar stonework. The length of the arch is 160 feet from face to face, and the whole is built truly to a curve of half-a-mile in radius.

FOLK LORE.

The old customs of our forefathers are partly worn out, nor can the origin of many of them be with any accuracy explained. Some are still retained, and the following remarks may afford amusement.

Christmas is entitled to take the lead, both from its connexion with the new year, and from the intention of its numerous ceremonies. For some time previous to

its arrival, many poor females stroll about from door to door, carrying a circular box or basket, in which is placed a small waxen doll, as an image of the Infant Saviour, surrounded by sprigs of holly, with a few apples and flowers. These boxes or baskets are called *vessel cups*, a name generally given to those who carry them; who take their station at every door, and, unless forbidden, begin to sing a hymn, in commemoration of the "Merry time of Christmas, which brings tidings of comfort and joy." The common superstition is, that to turn away the first vessel cup singer, without reward, is to forfeit the good luck of the ensuing year.

Christmas-eve is celebrated in almost every family by a supper of frumenty, made of steeped wheat boiled with milk, apple-pie, cheese, and yule-cake. It is accounted very unlucky to cut into the cheese before supper. At the commencement of supper a large fire is made, on which is placed the yule-log, and a tall mould-candle, called the yule-candle, which is not to be snuffed, is lighted and placed on the table; a piece of the log is preserved until the following Christmas by each prudent housewife, to secure the house from fire during the year.

Christmas-day is ushered in by boys sallying forth, and going from house to house, bawling out, "I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year; please will you give me a christmas box:" which words are vociferated again and again, till the family awake and admit the clamorous visitor, who, if he be the first, is taken into the house, and treated with money, cheese, and cake, and is called the lucky bird. No person must presume to go out of doors till the threshold has been consecrated by his entrance. Some attach more importance to the lucky bird of New Year's day.

The Sword dance is an old custom practised here during Christmas week, by young men dressed in white, and bedecked with ribbons folded into roses, attended by a fiddler, and a youth curiously dressed, who generally has the name of "Bessy," and also by one who personates a fool. They begin to travel from village to village, performing a rude dance, which is thus described

by Olaus Magnus in his *History of the Northern Nations* :—"First, with their swords sheathed, and erect in their hands, they dance in a triple round ; then with their drawn swords held erect as before ; afterwards extending them from hand to hand, they lay hold of each others hilt and point, while they are wheeling more moderately round ; and changing their order, throw themselves into the figure of a hexagon, which they call a rose ; but presently raising and drawing back their swords, they undo that figure, to form with them a four square rose that may rebound over the head of each. At last they dance rapidly backwards, and loudly rattling the sides of the swords together, conclude the sport." These frolics they continue till New Year's day, when they spend their gains at the ale-house with the greatest mirth, having invited their friends and acquaintance.

New Year's day is welcomed by the early salutations of the boys in wishing their neighbors a happy new year. The Romans in the earliest times were accustomed to carry as New Year's gifts small presents to the senators, under whose protection they were placed ; and in the reigns of the emperors, they flocked in such numbers with valuable ones, that various imperial decrees were enacted to abolish the custom. The Romans in Britain introduced these customs among our forefathers, who got into the habit of making presents to the magistrates ; some of the fathers of the church, however, writing against them, as fraught with the greatest abuses committed under such protection, the magistrates were forced to relinquish them. Sir Thomas More, when lord chancellor, labored under this suspicion, from having received a pair of gloves containing a sum of money as a present from a lady who had obtained a decree in chancery : he thinking it would be a breach of good manners to refuse from a gentlewoman a New Year's gift, politely accepted the gloves, but desired the lining might be bestowed elsewhere.

The custom in some degree is still kept up, and New Year's gifts are given by all ranks ; friends present each other with some token of esteem, husband the wife,

brother the sister, and parents the children. This cheerful and friendly intercourse among acquaintance keep up that good humour and mirth so acceptable at this dreary season of the year.

Another strange superstition also prevails: that those who have not the common materials for making a fire, generally sit without one, on New Year's day, for none of their neighbors, although hospitable at other times, will suffer them to light a candle at their fires; nay not even to throw out the ashes or sweep out the dust. If they do they say some one of the family will die within the year.

The Barber's shops used to keep up the custom of putting a thrift-box against the wall, and their customers according to their inclination put something in. Gay in his *Trivia* alludes to it:

“Some Boys are rich by birth beyond all wants,
Beloved by Uncles and kind good old Aunts;
When time comes round, a Christmas-box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.”

This custom is now confined to poor and infirm persons, who beg at the door of their more fortunate fellow creatures that small pittance, which though collected in small sums, yet when added up, forms to them a little treasure.

The first new moon in the year is looked upon by the fair sex with great adoration. The wishful maiden holds up a new black silk handkerchief between her face and the moon, which she must not have seen before, and looking towards the regent of night thus pours out her petition:—

New moon! new moon! I hail thee,
This night my true love for to see:
Not in his best nor worst array,
But in his apparel for every day;
That I to-morrow may him ken,
From among all other men.

Having finished this petition, she retires to bed backwards, without speaking a word to any one, and if she can fall asleep before 12 o'clock, her future partner will appear in her dreams.

St. Agnes's fast, (feast,) performed on her day, (Jan. 21,) is similar to the preceding. The person fasts all day, tasting neither meat nor drink; and before going to bed offers this prayer to the saint:—

Fair St. Agnes! play thy part,
And send to me my own sweetheart,
Not in his best, &c.

This done, they go to bed backwards, and the sequel is the same as above.

St. Valentine's day is so generally known that it is unnecessary to notice more than that there is a tradition, that on this day every bird chooses its mate; from this idea perhaps, the youthful part of the world first brought this custom into fashion.

Collop Monday, (Shrove Monday,) and *Pancake Tuesday*, (Shrove Tuesday,) are named from the food which is generally eaten on those days. The latter is a noted holiday: the pancake bell, which is rung in the forenoon, not only announces the hour when the frying of pancakes ought to begin, but proclaims a general jubilee for children, apprentices, and servants.

Palm Sunday, so called from the branches and green boughs of the palm tree having been strewed by the children of Israel in the way of our Saviour as he rode to Jerusalem. Both young and old amuse themselves with manufacturing sprigs of willow into so called palm crosses, which are stuck up or suspended in their houses.

Easter Sunday from time immemorial has been a day upon which great abuses have been committed by boys and young men, seizing females and taking off their shoes, which they have to redeem by money. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning women snatch off the youths' caps, which have to be redeemed in like manner. The juveniles amuse themselves on those days by throwing hard boiled eggs, which are called paste eggs.

All Fool's day, says the Spectator, prevails every where among us on the first of April, when every body strives to make as many fools as he can. The wit

chiefly consists in sending persons on what are called sleeveless errands.

The first of April some do say,
Is set apart for All-Fools' day ;
But why the people call it so,
Nor I, nor they themselves do know ;
But on this day are people sent
On purpose for pure merriment ;
And though the day is known before,
Yet frequently there is great store
Of these forgetfuls to be found,
Who's sent to dance Moll Dixon's round ;
And having tried each shop and stall,
And disappointed at them all,
At last some tells them of the cheat ;
Then they return from their pursuit,
And straightway home with shame they run,
And others laugh at what is done.
But 'tis a thing to be disputed,
Which is the greatest *fool* reputed,
The man that innocently went,
Or he that him design'dly sent.*

St. Mark's Eve is a time when a strange ceremony is performed. It is alleged, that if a person watches that night in the church porch, they will see passing in review before them the images of all persons who are to be buried in the church yard throughout the year. A person kept watch at North Allerton church, who predicted the death of an inhabitant, which took place within the expiration of the year. Should the watcher fall asleep it portends his own death.

May Games are now laid aside in the country, but kept up in London, though a very imperfect shadow of the original. The young men of the town no more go forth with the lark "A-maying," singing the while—

"Come, lads, with your bills
To the wood we'll away,
We'll gather the boughs,
And we'll celebrate May ;
We'll bring our load home,
As we've oft done before,
And leave a green bough
At each pretty maid's door."

Royal Oak day, on the 29th May, the anniversary of the restoration of Charles II. It is still customary for the boys to wear the leaves of the oak in their caps ; if not, they run the risk of being pelted with bird's-eggs.

* Poor Robin's Almanack for 1760.

St. Swithin's day, 15th July, continues to be noticed by the agriculturists, who say, that if it rains on this day there will be rains more or less for forty days. The following is said to be the origin: St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, was buried by his desire in the open church-yard; but the monks considering it disgraceful, resolved to remove his body into the choir, on the 15th July. It rained, however, so violently on that day, and for forty days succeeding, that they abandoned their design.

Better it is to rise betime,
And to make hay while sun doth shine,
Than to believe in tales or lies
Which idle monks and friars devise.

Gunpowder Plot, the fifth of November, is to commemorate the discovery of a dreadful conspiracy in 1605, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—at one blow. Brand was certainly mistaken in supposing the celebration of the 5th Nov. to have been confined to London and its neighborhood. The observance of it is general, and perhaps few join more heartily than the inhabitants of this town.

"Now boys with
Squibs and crackers play,
And bonfires' blaze
Turns night to day."

About the year 1804, general Hewgill* being stationed here with his regiment (the 31st) endeavored to suppress the bonfire, an interference which highly enraged the populace. Being unable to read the Riot Act, on account of the stones and mire which were thrown at him, he was glad to abandon the attempt. "God grant that we nor ours ever live to see November the fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it silenced."†

Riding the Stang is intended to expose and ridicule any violent quarrel between man and wife. Formerly

* Eldest son of the rev. Henry Hewgill, A.M., of Hornby Grange; lord of the manor, patron and rector of Great Smeaton, near North Allerton.

† Bishop Sanderson.

the culprit was fastened to the stang or pole, and carried about the street; latterly, he or she has been represented by a straw effigy, which is afterwards burnt before the offender's house. Dr. Jamieson in his "Etymological Dictionary" says "the person who has been thus treated seldom recovers his honor in the opinion of his neighbors." Many are the rhymes used on these occasions, the following are subjoined.

Hey Derry ! Hey Derry ! Hey Derry Dan !
 It's neither for your cause nor my cause that I ride the stang ;
 But it is for Tom — for banging his deary,
 If you'll stay a few minutes I'll tell you all clearly.
 One night he came home with a very red face,
 I suppose he was drunk as is often the case :
 Be that as it may ; but when he got in,
 He knocked down his wife with a new rolling pin.
 She jumped up again, and knocked of his hat,
 And he up with the pestle, and felled her quite flat.
 She ran out to the yard and shouted for life,
 And he swore he would kill her with a great gully knife.
 So all you good people that live in this row,
 I'd have you take warning, for this is our law ;
 And if any of your husbands you wives do bang,
 Come to me and my congregation, and we'll Ride the Stang.

Or, according to another version :

With a ran, tan, tan,
 On my old tin can,
 Mrs. — and her good man.
 She bang'd him, she bang'd him,
 For spending a penny when he stood in need.
 She up with a three-footed stool ;
 She struck him so hard, and she cut so deep,
 Till the blood run down like a new stuck sheep !

MISCELLANEOUS.

1697. This town appears to have enjoyed about this time the reputation of manufacturing strong ale, as appears from the poem in "Praise of Yorkshire Ale," by Giles Morrington of North Allerton, for the brewing of which potent liquor

" North Allerton in Yorkshire does excel
 All England, nay all Europe for strong ale."

Of Mr. Morrington little is known, and as the name does not occur here, we may suppose he was a visitor or temporary resident in the town. His poem was

published at York in 12mo., and is given in appendix No. V., as illustrative of a curiosity unknown to most readers. He also wrote a poem entitled the "Arncliffe Worm," printed in 1697, &c.

The weaving trade was carried on to some extent in this town before the later improvements in machinery, but it is now nearly extinct, though carried on to a considerable extent at Brompton. Malting, tanning, and brickmaking are at present the staple commodities.

The following are a few bell-ringing charges.—

1701. Paid to ringers when the quene was proclaimed, 5s.—1702. To ringers on coronation day, 5s. : oyle for the bells, 3d.—1704. Paid for a tarr barrell when Tallard* was taken, 1s. 2d. : paid to ye ringers at ye said time, 10s., in ale, 3s. : paid for a tarr barrell ye 5th of Nov., 1s. 4d. : paid for ringing on gunpowder treason, 13s.—1705. Paid to ringers when the news came that Ld. Marleborough had obtained the victory over the French in Brabant, 5s.—1710. Of king Charles restoration, for ringing, 6s.—1722. Paid ye ringers for ringing on king Geo. birth-day, and K. C. birth and return, 1l. : spent king Geo. cor., 5s.—1728. To ringers king George proclaimed, 5s. : do. coronation, 7s. 6d. : do. birth-day, 7s. 6d.—1768. For wine and ale to ringers, 15s. : for oil for bells, 3s. 2d.—1770. For ringing king's birth-day, 7s. 6d. : Nov. 5, ringers, 11s., barrells and candles, 5s. 10d.—1780. To ringers on news of surrender of Charlestown, 5s. : on Lord Cornwallis's† success over the rebels in South Carolina, 5s.—1781. Paid ringers on news of taking of St. Eustatia, till 9 at night, 7s. 6d.—1789. Paid for his Majesties recovery, 7s. 6d.—1793. Ringers at taking

* Marshal Tallard was defeated at the battle of Hochstadt and taken prisoner by the duke of Marlborough, on which occasion he said to the duke, "Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe." The duke answered, "You will except, I hope, those who defeated them." Tallard was brought to England, with 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colors, and remained till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke; he died in 1728.

† He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestown; in 1786 he was made governor-general and commander-in-chief in India; created marquis Cornwallis in 1792; lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1799, K.G.; in 1804 he was again made governor-general of India, and died at Ghazepore in 1805.

of Valinçons, [Valenciennes] 5s., ale, 2s.—1797. Ringing twice on duke of York's passing the town, 8s. 10d.: ringing on Adml. Duncan's* victory over the Dutch fleet, 7s. 6d.—1798. Ringing for beating the French in Ireland, 7s. 6d.: do. for Adml. Nelson's† victory, 7s. 6d.: do. Sr. J. B. Warren's victory, 10s.—1799. Ringing for taking the Dutch fleet, 10s.—1801. Oct. 4, paid ringers when the preliminaries of peace was signed, 10s. 6d.—1802. Paid ringing for the definitive treaty being signed, 10s. 6d.—1805. Ringing Lord Nelson's victory, § 15s.: ringing on acct. of Sir Robert Strachan taking 4 sail of the line, || 15s.—1806. Ringing on acct. of the victory of Martinico, 15s.—1809. Aug. 17, ringers paid for Sir A. Wesley, ‡ 15s.; ringers for good news, 12s.—1812. Paid the ringers for the victory of Sallenancoo, [Salamanca] 15s.: do. at Madrid, 15s.—1814. Paid ringers on acct. of Lord Wellington's victory, 15s.: pd. do. of news from Holland, 15s.—1815. Paid do. of Blucher's victory, 15s.: pd. do. of Allied army's entering Paris, 15s.: June, ringers on proclamation, 15s.: ringers illumination by order 1l. 1s., candles for church, 1s. 7½d.—1815. Ringing on peace with America, 15s.: do. ratifn. America, 15s.: 25 June do. on good news, 15s., 28th do. on more good news, 15s.—1817. Ringing [tolling] for Princess

* Admiral Duncan totally defeated the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, and captured 8 sail of the line, for which service he was created visct. Duncan of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie, co. Perth, Oct. 30. 1797, with a pension of £3,000 per ann. to himself and the next two heirs of the peerage; died 1804.

† At the battle of Aboukir, Nelson gained a glorious victory; all the French vessels, with the exception of two men-of-war and two frigates, were taken or destroyed. He was rewarded with the title of baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1798, and an additional pension of £2,000, besides the estate and dukedom of Bronte, in Sicily.

§ The ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, in which the undaunted hero lord Nelson was slain. The last signal he hoisted was "England expects that every man will do his duty," and the last words he spoke, upon being informed of the victory, were "Thank God I have done my duty."

|| Sir R. Strachan captured after the battle of Trafalgar, the Formidable, 80 guns; Mont Blanc, 74 guns; Scipion, 74 guns; and Duguay Trouin, 74 guns.—*Nelson's Despatches*.

‡ Sir Arthur Wellesley gained on the 28th July, the victory at Talavera, when the British troops were opposed by double their number of picked French veterans. This was the first great engagement during the Peninsular war; and for this victory he was created visct. Wellington of Talavera, &c., with a pension of £2,000 a-year for two generations.

Charlott, 16s. 6d.—1818. Ringers death of the Queen, 19s.—1819. Ringing for Prince Coberg, 10s. 6d.—1821. Tolling for the Queen, 2s. 6d.

The following is a list of persons who have been buried here aged 90 and upwards,* exclusive of Romanby, and those who are described as paupers :—

1721.	Sep.	14	Ann Stringer, widow.....	aged 108
1761.	Feb.	13	John Williams	„ 96
1776.	Sep.	8	John Smithson	„ 92
1778.	Nov.	12	William Atkinson.....	„ 90
		24	Thomasin Atkinson, widow of Wm.	„ 95
1781.	June	4	Ann Greenside, spinster	„ 90
1787.	Aug.	8	Dorothy Richardson, widow	„ 90
1789.	Jan.	9	Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Peacock ..	„ 95
1790.	May	11	Robert Young	„ 91
1792.	Dec.	19	Ellen Dodds, widow	„ 90
1793.	Jan.	26	Elizabeth Unthank, widow	„ 90
1794.	April	7	Christopher Thompson, weaver	„ 95
	Oct.	9	Ann Kaye, widow	„ 90
1796.	Feb.	14	Ann Brown, widow	„ 96
	Oct.	28	James Greaves, horse-breaker	„ 94
1797.	April	26	Frances Charlton, widow	„ 92
1800.	Feb.	22	Thomasin, widow of Chrst. Thompson ..	„ 94
	June	19	Deborah, widow of Benjamin Wood ..	„ 94
1803.	Sep.	8	Margaret Pearson, widow	„ 92
1808.	Sep.	22	John Westland, Shoemaker	„ 95
1809.	Oct.	1	Elizabeth Ward, widow	„ 93
	Dec.	10	Elizabeth Miller, widow	„ 93
1816.	Aug.	21	Johanna Bowman	„ 90
1817.	June	4	Hannah Flower.....	„ 90
1818.	April	11	Richard Hamilton	„ 92
1821.	Jan.	22	John Peacock	„ 91
1824.	May	21	Thomas Robinson	„ 90
	June	3	John Hogg	„ 93
1825.	Oct.	6	Simeon Carver	„ 90
1826.	Jan.	14	Mary Busby	„ 90
	Sep.	14	Mary Marrow.....	„ 96
1827.	May	3	Hannah Ramshaw.....	„ 90
	Oct.	11	Jane Gamble.....	„ 92
1828.	Mar.	29	George Young	„ 90
1829.	April	21	Josiah Walker	„ 90
1830.	Jan.	9	Catherine Spence	„ 91
1831.	Feb.	18	Jane Hogg.....	„ 93
1835.	Jan.	12	Jonathan Peacock	„ 95

* From 1807 to 1856, 38 persons have been buried here aged 80; 19, 81; 17, 82; 28, 83; 34, 84; 21, 85; 26, 86; 16, 87; 21, 88; and 14, 89; total 234.—*Par. Reg.*

1835.	Mar.	23	William Sturdy, of Romanby	aged 100
	April	7	James Smith	95
	June	14	John Richardson	91
1836.	Feb.	21	Enos Metcalfe	96
1838.	Nov.	15	Mary Smith	90
1839.	Jan.	21	Elizabeth Coverdale	90
	May	21	Eleanor Bell	96
1841.	Dec.	31	Mary Nevison	91
1842.	Aug.	22	Jane Metcalfe	90
	Nov.	4	Jane Watson	91
1843.	April	13	William Gamble	98
	May	4	Jane Stroughair	98
	Nov.	2	Ann Emmerson	95
1846.	May	1	Ann Hogg	99
	July	30	Mary Langdale	98
1849.	June	14	William Harland	96
1850.	July	22	Ann Harland	97
1851.	April	27	Constant Venus Pickering Squince...	93
1852.	Jan.	25	Catherine Wilson	90
	Mar.	30	Isabella Wright	99
1853.	Mar.	22	John Close	91
1854.	Jan.	28	Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Bowman	91
	Sep.	15	Jane, widow of John Barwick	94
1856.	May	12	Edward Raper	91
1857.	Mar.	22	Ann Hannah	92

1727. In the parish register of Hartlepool, is an entry relating that "Mary Farding, a stranger, who by the coroner's inquest was found to be murdered by William Stephenson, merchant, in North Allerton, to whom she was pregnant, was buried, June 7, 1727. In the churchwarden's accounts dated June 7, 1727, is a charge of 1s. 10d., "Formaking Mary Farthing's grave."

The following ballad on the confession and dying words of William Stevenson, merchant, late of North Allerton, in the county of York, aged 27 years, who was executed at Durham, on Saturday the 26th of August, 1727, for the barbarous murder of Mary Fawden, near Hartlepool, in the bishopric of Durham; taken from his own mouth the night before his execution, by a person that went to visit him while in gaol; is called the "Hartlepool Tragedy," and is still remembered and sung by the older inhabitants.

Good Lord! I'm undone, thy face I would shun,
I've anger'd my God, and displeased his Son;
I dare not come nigh thy great Majesty,
Oh! where shall I hide my poor soul when I die?

Thy vengeance I dread on my guilty head,
 All hopes of thy mercy from me now are fled ;
 My poor sinful soul is filthy and foul,
 And terror and horror in my conscience roll.

The shame of my race, and mankind's disgrace,
 My actions all over were wicked and base ;
 No devil in hell, that from glory fell,
 Can now with my blood-guilty soul parallel.

Her affections I drew ; how could I embrue
 My hands in her blood ? Oh ! my God, I do rue
 The curst hellish deed, I made her to bleed,
 That never did wrong in thought, word, or deed.

I used my whole art, 'till I stole her heart ;
 I swore to befriend her, and still take her part ;
 Thus by my treachery she was beguil'd,
 Which made her weep sorely, but I only smil'd.

With sighs and with groans, with tears and with moans,
 She uttered such complaints as would soften flint stones ;
 Oh ! where shall I hide my shame, oft she cry'd,
 Dear Sir, take some pity, and for me provide.

I fear'd she'd breed strife 'twixt me and my wife,
 And that all my friends would lead me a sad life ;
 Then Satan likewise did join each surmise,
 And made me an hellish contrivance devise.

I promised her fair that I would take care
 Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
 At Hartlepool town, where she should lie down ;
 Poor soul she believ'd me, as always she'd done.

Thus wickedly bent, with her then I went,
 She little expecting my bloody intent ;
 We then drank some ale, and I did prevail
 With her to walk out, which she did without fail.

We then took our way to the brink of the sea,
 And there like a fury to her I did say ;
 You impudent wretch that covets my store,
 I'm fully resolved you shall plague me no more.

She dreading her fate, alas ! when too late,
 Did call out for mercy, whilst I did her beat,
 With the whip in my hand ; she not able to stand,
 Ran backwards and fell from the rock to the strand.

In hopes that the sea would wash her away,
 I hastened homewards without more delay,
 But was taken soon, to have my sad doom,
 And must perish shamefully just in my bloom.

Which makes my heart ache, and ready to break,
 I pray, my dear Saviour, some pity now take
 On sinners the worst, lewd, bloody, and curst,
 Who owns his damnation both righteous and just.

But oh ! my God, why should my Saviour die,
 If not to save sinners as heinous as I?
 Then come cart and rope, both strangle and choak,
 For in my Redeemer I still trust and hope.

Let all men beware, when married they are,
 Lewd women are surely a dangerous snare ;
 Then love your own wives ; those men only thrive
 That are the most pious and chaste in their lives.

1735. July 20. Being Sunday, Ann Flower, of a very creditable family in North Allerton, perverted by her husband, Francis Flower, formerly a supervisor, of Sunderland, but upon his turning quaker, discharged ; went in the time of divine service, to the great consternation and confusion of the congregation, or, as she termed it, assembly, into the church, at the latter place, and though cautioned, nay positively forbid by the rector to dare to talk, or, as they call it, speak in the church, did, however, upon the conclusion of the church service, begin to hold forth. The rector, without further remonstrance, than that it was the Apostles' command that a woman should not be suffered to teach in the church, directly led her out, thereby preventing a mob from cooling her frenzy in a neighboring brick-pond, which they began to threaten, though she said she was sent by the spirit.*

1742. Feb. 27. Mr. Hayes, one of the free-porters of Newcastle, set out on a journey to London, and on the next day at night, arrived at North Allerton ; after supper he went to his bed in seeming good spirits, but when the servant went to bring away the candle, he was shocked to find him with his belly ripped open, and several parts cut away. On asking him the reason of so rash an act, he replied, *if your hand offend you, cut it off*, and immediately expired.

1761. Died at North Allerton, in Trinity vacation, 1 Geo. III., the hon. sir Richard Lloyd, knt., baron of the exchequer, on his return from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he had been to try some rebels against the militia. Sir Richard was made a sergeant-at-law, and baron in 1759, upon the death of the hon. Mr. baron Legge. (*Wilson's Reports.*)

* Sykes's Local Records.

1763. Margaret Middleton, alias Coulson, was executed at Durham. She had been employed by a township in Durham to take a pauper child, called Lucy Elliott, alias Curry, to North Allerton, its place of settlement. She received the wages of her journey beforehand, and carried the child only as far as the river Browney, not two miles from Durham, where she drowned it on the 24th June. She was hanged on Monday the 1st of August, and dissected by Mr. Richard Hopper, surgeon. (*Sykes.*)

1765. March 22. Died at North Allerton, aged 42, Miss Anne Crosfield, only daughter of Thomas Crosfield, esq., solicitor, of N.A., by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Raikes, esq., (see monument p. 161). Miss Crosfield composed the poetical description of the Castle Hills, (given in appendix IV): the following epistle to Allan Ramsay, written in 1751, &c.

Fain wad I join the blithsome lay,
 And pou a sprig of Scottish bay;
 For Scotland has sic rowth of wit,
 She weel can spare a friend a bit.
 Sing then my muse in lilting strains,
 The glory of the British plains,
 Wha fra auld Thames, to silver Spey,
 Excels and bears the gree away:
 When on his Forth, as flowery braes,
 He warbles fast his tuneful lays.
 See! how the lads and lasses thrang
 To listen to his blithsome sang:
 When dorty Bell begins to mane,
 What wooer wad na turn agane?
 Or wha but hings his lugs to hear,
 Of scornfu' Nancy's biting jeer?
 While Bessy Bell and Mary Grey
 Split a' the laddies hearts in twa;
 And bra Locharber, warlike swain,
 Mak's ilka listning lass his ain.
 But ah! what heavenly concert springs,
 Whene'er the Gentle Shepherd sings.
 The pastoral muse ower lang mistain
 Now shows us how she ought to reign;
 And busk'd in natur's sweetest flowers,
 Fra cowslip glens and hawthorn bowers,
 O'er all the glaring tinsil flowers.
 Oh Ramsay! lang may ye be found
 The ferlie of the nations round!
 Lang may ye shine (alas from far!)
 The rising poet's northern star!
 And when ye break the mortal chain,
 Ascend to music like your ain.

1765. The *Races* were established in this year, and are generally held in October, and continue two days, (formerly three). The race-course is a short distance south-west of the town, near the railway station, upon which is a grand stand.

1765. There lived at North Allerton one Robin Horton, a chimney-sweeper, who had two club feet, and what was more remarkable, his wife had also a club foot, and he had an old grey horse, who likewise had one club foot. Robin Horton was a man who was held in no great repute by his neighbors; for his manners were revolting, his person tall and ruffianly, and his countenance extremely unprepossessing. His wife was also a woman of the most disgusting appearance and depraved habits, and he had three sons and two daughters, whose characters were dishonest and dissipated. Yet, singular as it may appear, Robin Horton did business for all the nobility for miles around his dwelling. His horse and he were seldom seen apart, and it had been often noticed, that every night after dark they went out together, no one knew whither, though they had often been met returning home long after midnight, and by the most unfrequented paths. This excited considerable suspicion of the actions of Robin, but as no proof of crime could be substantiated against him, every one wisely kept their surmises locked within their own breasts, fearful of a sound drubbing from the father or the sons.

Things went on in this way for several years, when, one morning, the mansion of a wealthy gentleman in the neighborhood was discovered to have been broken into during the night, and plate and other property to a considerable amount had been carried away. This happened in the depth of winter, when the snow was lying thick upon the ground, and in the hope of discovering the road the burglars had taken, the officers examined the ground minutely around the mansion. There, in the snow, they distinctly traced the impression of three club feet, and suspicion immediately falling upon Robin, from this circumstance, the officers proceeded to track the footmarks, and actually tracked

them right to the residence of Robin. The property was all discovered in a cellar underneath his abode, and in consequence, the father and his two sons were apprehended, and finally committed to York Castle to take their trial for the same. One of the sons turned king's evidence against his father and brother, and they were convicted, and transported for life. The horse had been employed by them to convey the stolen property to their residence.

After this affair, Robin Horton's wife and the son continued to follow the sweeping profession, though now that their characters were so well known, it was very little business they could get to do. Still they seemed more prosperous than ever, and never appeared in want of money. At last they were discovered in breaking into the residence of Lady Fag. The mother, son, and two daughters, were all apprehended together in the act, while the old grey horse was found at a distance, waiting to carry home the fruits of their plunder. For this, the whole of this infamous and singular family were transported for life, and the horse was shot.

1773. About one o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the inhabitants of North Allerton were alarmed by the appearance of a large ball of fire, that passed with great velocity from the west to the east; several houses were greatly agitated, and many doors and windows forced open.

1789. On the east side of the town, against the side of the house called *Vine House*, formerly the property of Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, esq., now in the possession of William Dixon, esq., grew the largest vine in the kingdom, and which in 1789 contained 137 square yards, and had it been permitted, when in its greatest vigor, would have extended over three or four times that area. The circumference of the trunk a little above the surface of the ground was 3 feet 11 inches, but from its then great age, and from an injudicious management, it has long since gone to decay. It was supposed to have been planted upwards of 180 years.

1799. The following letter from the *Gentleman's Magazine* is interesting:—

North Allerton, Sept. 24, 1799.

MR. URBAN,

About the latter end of the year 1796, a gold wedding ring was found in the inside of a turnip, which was grown in a garden tenanted by George Wood, a gardener, of this place. An account of the above appeared in many provincial newspapers about that time; which account (from various circumstances) I am inclined to think, was by many people thought to be spurious.

If you think the following account of it, which I know to be a fact, will afford any amusement to your readers, it is at your service:—A few pennyworth of turnips were bought of the above named gardener by a worthy old lady of this place, and, in cutting through one of them, the knife grazed against something hard in the middle, or heart of the turnip, a gold ring was found in it. The gardener's wife was sent for, and was asked if she had, during the time they had rented the garden in which the turnips were grown, ever lost, or knew of any person having lost, a gold ring. Upon which she replied that, being one day weeding, or doing some other work in the garden, she remembered having lost her wedding-ring from off her finger, which was then about 14 years ago. From the description she gave of the ring, the old lady was certain that this was the same ring. Upon its being shown to her, and the question asked, if she had ever seen that ring? the poor woman immediately knew it to be the identical one which had dropt from her finger about 14 years ago, which was then about a year after she was married to her husband George Wood. It appears that the turnip must have grown through the ring, and at last enclosed it. The above is the truth of the affair, which is known to be a fact by most of the inhabitants of this place and neighborhood.

Yours, &c.

EBOR.

1800. A *Theatre* was established under the management of Messrs. Butler, Jefferson, & Co., but was discontinued about 1832, when the premises were converted into the Primitive Methodist chapel.

1801. The population of North Allerton from 1801 to 1851, according to the census—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	1009	1129	2138
1811	1030	1204	2234
1821	1303	1323	2626
1831	1463	1541	3004
1841	1511	1581	3092
1851	1555	1531	3086

1804. A match for 100 guineas a-side, was decided between Mr. Tennant's chesnut galloway, and Mr. Hawman's black poney, rode by the owners, 100 miles, on the road between North Allerton and York, which was won by the former. They set off from North Allerton at eight o'clock in the morning, and the winner returned, after completing the 100 miles, at half-past eleven at night. The poney kept the lead eighty-two miles, was then passed by the galloway, which won easily, beating the poney six miles. They were to ride once to York and back, and twice to Thirsk and back, round North Allerton cross every time. In going back to Thirsk, the poney gave up at Thornton-le-street, when about a quarter of a mile behind the galloway. Before starting, 6 to 4 on the poney; but after they had gone eighty-two miles, 5 to 1 on the galloway. Mr. Tennant is about sixty years of age, was quite in liquor when he went off, and had been all the night before; notwithstanding, he rose the next morning at five o'clock, and appeared to be not in the least fatigued. The galloway is about fourteen hands, and the poney between eleven and twelve hands high.

1811. A *Savings Bank* was established at North Allerton, and a great number of persons avail themselves of that mode of investment. At the annual meeting of this institution, in Nov., 1856, it appeared

that there were 1034 depositors; whole deposits in the bank £30,548 11s. 0d.; surplus fund, £928 13s. 8d. The bank is open every Wednesday from 12 to 1 o'clock to receive deposits and pay claims. President, earl of Harewood. Vice-presidents, lord Alvanley, lord Greenock, John Hutton, esq., and William Rutson, esq.

1812. Dec. 28. Died at North Allerton; aged 87, Mr. William Smith, late of the Black Bull Inn; one of the oldest and original proprietors of the London and Edinburgh mail coach.

1813. The parish registers show the following number of baptisms, marriages, and burials at North Allerton from 1813 to 1856:—

Year.	BAPTISMS.			MAR- RIAGES.	BURIALS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
1813	47	40	87	15	24	14	38
1814	35	41	76	20	26	21	47
1815	55	38	93	19	34	25	59
1816	48	48	96	26	24	34	58
1817	45	38	83	18	25	24	49
1818	41	37	78	22	27	34	61
1819	53	48	101	27	27	36	63
1820	49	42	91	22	29	33	62
1821	55	39	94	22	26	30	56
1822	41	45	86	21	30	29	59
1823	45	49	94	15	18	19	37
1824	56	46	102	14	30	23	53
1825	46	39	85	24	30	31	61
1826	56	41	97	25	24	28	52
1827	42	52	94	23	33	20	53
1828	57	64	121	19	30	27	57
1829	45	44	89	19	27	40	67
1830	47	44	91	21	22	32	54
1831	43	44	87	25	27	24	51
1832	49	50	99	20	32	37	69
1833	52	48	100	20	36	33	69
1834	42	42	84	14	24	33	57
1835	46	54	100	16	40	31	71
1836	59	43	102	16	33	33	66
1837	43	48	91	22	29	32	61
1838	45	48	93	18	37	28	65
1839	45	47	92	21	52	45	97
1840	53	53	86	26	30	38	68
1841	56	52	108	16	45	33	78
1842	54	42	96	29	43	38	81
1843	44	36	80	26	27	27	54
1844	32	53	85	23	22	20	42
1845	33	45	78	20	25	29	54
1846	42	45	87	28	31	40	71
1847	40	38	78	15	57	49	106

Year.	BAPTISMS.			MAR- RIAGES.	BURIALS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
1848	35	39	74	13	41	33	74
1849	55	49	104	28	33	37	70
1850	33	38	71	22	29	24	53
1851	36	44	80	15	38	36	74
1852	37	50	87	19	43	37	80
1853	49	29	78	19	41	25	66
1854	34	28	62	11	37	45	82
1855	48	26	74	9	33	42	75
1856	32	32	64	21	27	22	49

1816. Dec. 12. The grand dukes Nicholas and Constantine, of Russia, accompanied by sir William Congreve, and a numerous suite, in four carriages and four, and two out-riders, arrived at Mr. Francis Hirst's, Golden Lion Hotel, North Allerton, from York, and staid all night, and proceeded the next morning at 11 o'clock, on their tour to the north. Mr. Hirst set the whole off, with first rate horses, and eight post-boys, all dressed alike in scarlet and jockey caps, the morning, though December, being fine. "Ringing on the arrival of duke Nicholas and suite, 10s."—*Ch. Ac.*

1817. Aug. A few days since, five felons, though heavily ironed, made their escape out of the House of Correction at North Allerton. *West*, one of the prisoners, by taking up some of the flags adjoining to his cell, made a hole sufficient to admit him into the adjoining passage; he then wrenched off the handle of the pump, with which he forced off the locks of the cells of several others, by whose assistance the doors leading into an adjoining area were forced, and by blankets and rugs tied together, and attached at one end to a large stool, which they threw over the outer wall, made their escape.

1823. Died, in his 72nd year, Mr. James Langdale, of North Allerton, bookseller, one of the chief constables for the division of Allertonshire. His death was occasioned by a cart, in which the driver was asleep, running against his gig, which produced so severe a shock, as to rupture a vessel in the region of the heart. He wrote a small history of North Allerton, and

printed T. Langdale's Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, &c.

1831. The census of the parish :—

	North Allerton.	Brompton.	Deighton.	Romanby.	High Worsal.
HOUSES.					
Inhabited	628	301	29	69	21
By how many families occupied	637	321	29	69	21
Building .....	..	....	....	....	....
Uninhabited	28	11	1	12	2
OCCUPATIONS.					
Families employed in agriculture	111	63	21	42	11
Families employed in trade and manufactures	261	213	4	14	6
Families not occupied in the two preceding classes	265	45	4	13	4
PERSONS.					
Males	1463	786	73	154	61
Females	1541	724	73	171	72
Total number of persons* ..	3004	1510	146	325	133

1832. About this time was established at North Allerton an *Agricultural Society*, which continued to hold its annual meetings until about 1842. In 1840 the Yorkshire Agricultural Society held its meeting here, when the above was merged into it ; the number of entries of stock was 308. The Yorkshire show will again hold its meeting at North Allerton in August, 1858.

Horticultural Shows flourished here for some time, but were discontinued about the year 1842.

1837. March. The North Allerton Poor Law Union was formed under the provisions of the Act (4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 76) passed 14th August, 1834, comprises an area of 68,342 acres, and comprehends 40 parishes and places, with a population of 12,460. A Union Workhouse is at present (1857) in course of erection on the east side of the town.

The old workhouse is situated on the west side of the town, near the Sunbeck, and was formerly the Guildhall. Here sir George Bowes, and others, sat to

* The entire parish of North Allerton contains 5,118 inhabitants, and 13,100 acres. The return of N.A. borough includes 45 persons confined in the House of Correction, and the inhabitants of Lazenby extra parochial, contains 12 persons.

receive the submission of offenders, who had been concerned in the rising of the north. (see p. 54. *et seq.*)

1837. July. The Act of 6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 86, for registering births, deaths, and marriages, came into operation.* The following is the number of births and deaths at North Allerton from that period to 1857.

Year.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1837	13	20	33	13	10	23
1838	50	46	96	30	24	54
1839	55	40	95	55	41	96
1840	51	48	99	31	38	69
1841	47	47	94	44	32	76
1842	51	44	95	41	41	82
1843	36	29	65	29	28	57
1844	38	54	92	22	23	45
1845	32	38	70	24	28	52
1846	38	52	90	36	38	74
1847	37	33	70	51	51	102
1848	40	45	85	41	36	77
1849	54	43	97	38	40	78
1850	45	35	80	32	27	59
1851	50	55	105	37	37	74
1852	48	54	102	40	38	78
1853	53	39	92	42	24	66
1854	52	33	85	37	46	83
1855	47	47	94	38	42	80
1856	43	38	81	35	26	61
1857	43	32	75	31	33	64

1841. The census of this year of the parish is:—

	North Allerton.	Bromp-ton.	Deigh-ton.	Roman-by.	High Worsal.
HOUSES.					
Inhabited	637	314	26	83	24
Building	5	2	....	2	....
Uninhabited	63	25	....	5	....
PERSONS.					
Males	1511	780	66	183	81
Females	1581	755	66	183	62
Total number of persons† ..	3092	1535	132	371	143

* John Stamford Walton, esq., is registrar, and Mr. Edward Handy Reed, superintendent registrar. For the above return I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Walton, jun.

† The entire parish of North Allerton contains 5,273 inhabitants. The return of N.A. includes Lazenby, ext. par. containing 13 inhabitants; also 100 persons in the House of Correction, and 37 in the Workhouse. The return for the township of Romanby includes 6 persons in tents.

1843. May. The rev. T. B. Stuart, vicar of North Allerton, has granted to the industrious poor persons of this town a large field, which is now divided into allotments, at a moderate rent, for the encouragement of spade husbandry, and for the benefit of the industrious poor. He has also laid out a part of the large field called the "Vicar's Croft," adjoining to the town, on part of which a new National School, in connection with the York Diocesan School, is about to be erected; and another large tract of the same field is now about being made into neat gardens, to accommodate tradespeople and other industrious inhabitants of the town. The first year no rent will be asked.

1844. The *Porch House*, though much modernised, bears evident signs of antiquity; here in 1647 Charles I. rested when a prisoner, and where he was previously entertained. When making alterations in 1844, an oak beam was exposed, bearing the following—R M 1584 M M, being the initials of Richard Metcalfe, esq., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Wilson, then owners of the property, in whose family it is at present vested. The porch bears the following date and initials W M 1674 A M, for William Metcalfe, esq. and Anna his wife, daughter of sir George Marwood, bart., of Little Busby.*

1846. Aug. 24. Died at Brompton, Ann Harris, widow, formerly Hedley, a native of North Allerton. She was married to a private of the 51st regiment of foot, during their stay at this town (from Nov. 1805 to June 1806). When the regiment left she accompanied her husband, who was soon afterwards sent abroad, and served in the army under the duke of Wellington and sir John Moore. At the battle of Corunna, where sir John lost his life, she also lost her husband, and notwithstanding, she was one of those females who gave their assistance in paying the last sad office to the remains of that gallant and much lamented officer.

" No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

* See pedigree of Metcalfe and Marwood, p. 317.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
 And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
 But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
 And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hollow'd his narrow bed,
 And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
 That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
 And we far away on the billow."

1849. Oct. 4. A *Mechanics' Institute* was established here, in which, at the close of the year 1856, there were 138 members. Volumes in the library, 930. During the winter, lectures are delivered fortnightly. The institute is in union with the Society of Arts, and the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes.

1850. Nov. 16. Died at North Allerton, Mr. George Wombwell, aged 73, the celebrated menagerie proprietor. It is somewhat singular that whilst zoological gardens have been formed in many provincial towns, under the wealthiest patronage and most favorable auspices, they have proved failures, yet Wombwell, single handed, by dint of extraordinary tact, has ever maintained the distinguished position he so long acquired, of being the largest proprietor of wild animals in the world. Mr. Wombwell was a native of Essex, and the strict integrity which ever marked his conduct through a long and arduous career, gained him the sincere respect of all who knew him.

1851. The census of this year gives the following:—

NAMES.	AREA.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	English Statute Acres.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Allerton	3321	644	69	..	1555	1531	3086
Brompton	3801	333	12	..	791	700	1491
Deighton ...	2052	24	1	..	65	60	125
Romanby	2027	85	9	..	206	200	406

The above return for North Allerton includes 220 persons in the House of Correction, and 44 in the Workhouse; also Lazenby extra parochial containing 12 inhabitants.

1851. May 3. The *Illustrated London News* contains an account of a silver coin of king Stephen, in good preservation, found by a man when working in a field adjoining the Standard Hill grounds. The head appears in profile, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the name oddly spelt, viz. "STEIFNE, R." On the reverse is the name of the supposed moneyer of that day, and a cross, with the year 1137. A similar coin was found near the same place about twelve years ago, and near it also the silver hilt of a sword.

1856. The sanitary condition of this town underwent considerable improvement, and a system of drainage was carried out, under the direction of the Local Board of Health. One main drain was carried down the centre of the street, and one behind the houses on the east and west side, the whole being taken into the North-beck, near the Cemetery.

1857. June 30. A handsome piece of plate was presented to James Pulleine, esq., of Crakehall, valued at £480. The subject is taken from the Battle of the Standard—

" The Scotts they fled ; but still their kyng,
With hys brave sonne, foughte full welle,
Till o'er the moore an arrowe yflew—
And brave prynce Henrye felle."*

The principal figure is David, king of Scotland, mounted on a magnificent war horse, and engaged in mortal combat with two warriors on foot, the king wielding a battle-axe, and his assailants attacking him with spears. On the right of the king there are two other figures representing prince Henry wounded and supported by a courtier. The king and his son are represented wearing coats of mail, and the former is warding off the blows of his assailants with a massive shield. On the battle ground are some pieces of broken swords and several arrows, which appear to have recently pierced the ground, which is composed of bronze work, with an undulating surface.

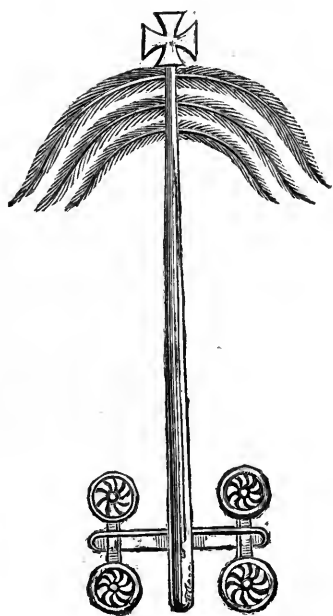
This beautiful group is mounted on a large circular block or pedestal of wood, upon which there are two

* A ballad on the battle, see p. 369.

silver plates, one bearing Mr. Pulleine's coat of arms, with the motto "Nulla pallescere culpa;" while on the other is inscribed "This piece of plate was presented to James Pulleine, esq., chairman during sixteen years of the Quarter Sessions of the North Riding of Yorkshire, by Justices, Barristers, Attorneys, and other friends, in token of their grateful thanks to him for the care and attention with which he protected the interests of the rate-payers, and for the unwearied zeal and ability with which he discharged the business of the court, and upheld the dignity of the bench, A.D. 1857."

Having endeavored, and I trust faithfully, to record the annals of my native town; I will conclude my somewhat protracted but pleasant task, in the lines of the Yorkshire bard—

"I love these wolds in which my infant sight,
Caught the first beams of animating light;
Thy Saxon tongue to polished ears uncouth,
In guile unpractised, but allied to Truth;
Thy hardy sons, who know with equal pride
To chase the shuttle, or the plough to guide;
Thy thrifty wives, thy daughters ever dear,
Thy hearty welcome to their simple cheer;
Thy hills all thick with Britain's silver fleece;
Thy dales all vocal with the songs of peace;
Thy cottages where the meek virtues dwell;
Ye hills, and dales, and woods, *I love ye well!*"



APPENDIX.

No. I.

A BALLAD

ON

The Battle of the Standard.

The welkin darke o'er Cuton Moore
With drearye cloudes did low're—
The woeful carnage of that daye
Sall Scotlande aye deplore.

The river Tees full oft dyd sighe,
As she roll'd her wynding floode,
That ever her sylver tyde soe cleare
Shoulde bee swell'd with human bloode.

Kyng Davyd hee stode on the rising hille,
And the verdante prospecte view'd;
And hee sawe that sweete river that o'er the moore
Roll'd on her sylver floode.

Oh then bespake that noble kyng,
And with grieve hys hearte was woo'd:
"And ever I mourne that yon fayre streame
"Shoulde be swell'd with human bloode!"

Kynge Davyd hee sawe the verdante moore,
With wilde flow'res all bestrow'd:
"And ever I'm griev'd that soe greene a moore
"Sholde be stayn'd with human bloode!"

"But more am I griev'd, alas!" he cry'd,
"And more my hearte is woo'd,
"That soe manye warriours young and brave
"Muste thys daye shed theyr bloode!"

As princely a hoste that kyng dyd leade
As ever march'd on playne:
Alas! that soe manye a warriour brave
Should be soe soone yslayne!

And firste march'd forthe the Galloway men,
Of the antiente Picts they sprange ;
Theyr speares all soe brighte and bucklers strong
For manye myles yrang.

And then cam on the Norman troopes,
With Englishe them amonge :
For the empresse Maud they cam to fighte,
To righte that ladye's wronge.

And then march'd forthe the Scottish foote,
And then march'd forthe the horse ;
In armoure stronge, all those warriours came,
A greate and warlike force.

Kynge Davyd look'd athawart the moore,
And prince Henry hys brave sonne,
And they were aware of the Englishe hoste,
Com merrilye marching on.

Oh then call'd forthe the kynge Davyd,
And loudelye called hee,
" And whoo is heare in alle mye campe,
" Can descrybe yon hoste to mee ?"

Then came a bearne, besyde the tente,
An Englishman was hee ;
"Twas not long since from the Englishe hoste,
That traitorous wighte dyd flee.

" Nowe tell mee yon hostes," the kyng hee cry'd,
" And thou shalte have golde and fee—
" And whoo is yon chiefe that rydes along
" With hys lockes soe aged greye ?"

" Oh that is Walter de Gaunte you see,
" And hee hath beene greye full long,
" But manye's the troope that hee dothe leade,
" And they are stoute and stronge."

" And whoo is yon chiefe soe brighte of blee,
" With hys troopes that beate the playne ?"
" Oh that's the younge earle of Albermarle,
" Yleading hys gallante trayne.

" A more gallante warrioure than that lorde
" Is not yon hostes among ;
" And the gallante troopes that hee doth leade,
" Like hym, are stoute and younge."

" And who yon shynny warriours twoo,
" With theyre troopes yclade the same ?"
" Oh they're the Bruces, that in thys fighte
" Have com t'acquire them fame."

Oh then call'd oute kynge Davyd,
And fulle of woe spake hee :
" And ever I hold those Bruces false,
" For muche they owe to mee.

" And who's yon chiefe of gigante heighte,
 " And of bulke so huge to see?"
 " Walter Espec is that chiefe's name,
 " And a potente chiefe is hee.

" Hys stature's large as the mountaine oake,
 " And eke as strong hys mighte :
 " There's ne'ere a chiefe in alle the northe
 " Can dare with hym to fighte."

" And whoo's yon youthe, yon youthe I see,
 " A galloping o'er the moore?
 " Hys troopes that followe soe gallantelye,
 " Proclayme hym a youthe of pow're."

" Young Roger de Mowbray is that youthe,
 " And hee's sprang of the royal line ;
 " Hys wealthe and hys followers, oh kyng,
 " Are allemost as greate as thyne."

" And who's yon aged chiefe I see
 " All yclad in purple veste?"
 " Oh that's the Bishoppe o' th' Orkney isles,
 " And hee alle the hoste hath bleste.

" And alle the reste are noblemen,
 " Of fortune and fame ech one :
 " From Nottingham and from Derbyshyre
 " Those valiante chieftaynes com."

" But what's yon glitt'ring tow're I see
 " I' the centre o' the hoste?"
 " Oh that's the hallow'd *Standard*, of whyche
 " The Englishe make suche boaste.

" A maste of a shipp it is so hie,
 " Alle bedect with golde soe gaye ;
 " And on the topp is a holye crosse,
 " That shynes as brighte as the daye.

" Around it hang the holye banners
 " Of manye a blessed saynte ;
 " Saynte Peter, and John of Beverlye,
 " And Saynte Wilfred there they paynte.

" The aged folke arounde it throng,
 " With their old hayres alle so greye ;
 " And manye a chieftayne there bows ydowne,
 " And so heart'lye dothe hee praye."

Oh then bespake the kyng of Scotts,
 And soe heavyllie spake hee ;
 " And had I but yon holye *Standarde*,
 " Right gladsom sholde I bee.

" And had I but yon holye *Standarde*,
 " That there so hie doth tow're,
 " I would not care for yon Englishe hoste,
 " Nor alle yon chieftaynes pow're:

" Oh had I but yon holie roode,
 " That there soe brighte doth showe ;
 " I wolde not care for yon Englishe hoste,
 " Nor the worste that theye colde doe."

Oh then bespake prince Henrye,
 And like a brave prince spake hee :
 " Ah let us but fighte like valiante men,
 " And wee'l make yon hostes to flee."

" Oh let us but fighte like valiante men,
 " And to Christe's wyll ybowe,
 " And yon hallow'd *Standarde* shall bee ours,
 " And the victorie alsoe."

Prince Henrye was as brave a youthe
 As ever fought in fielede ;
 Full many a warrioure that dreade day
 To hym hys lyfe dyd yeilde.

Prince Henrye was as fayre a youthe
 As the sunne dyd e're espye ;
 Full manye a ladye in Scottishe lande
 For that young prince dyd sighe.

Prince Henrye call'd his young foot page,
 And thus to hym spake hee :
 " Oh heede my wordes, and serve mee true,
 " And thou sall have golde and fee.

" Stande thou on yonder rising hylle,
 " Fulle safe I weene the syte :
 " And from thence oh marke thee well my creste
 " In all the thickeste fighte.

" And if, o'ercome with woundes, I falle,
 " Then take thee a swifte swifte steede,
 " And from thys moore to Dumfries towne,
 " Oh ryde thee away with speede.

" There to the ladye Alice wende ;
 " (You'll knowe that lovelye fayre,
 " For the fayreste mayde in all that towne,
 " Cannot with her compare ;)

" And tell that ladye of my woe,
 " And telle her of my love ;
 " And give to her thys golden ring,
 " My tender faythe to prove,

" And stryve to cheare that lovelye mayde
 " In alle her griefe and care :
 " For well I knowe her gentle heart
 " Dyd ever holde mee deare."

And nowe the Englishe hoste drewe neare,
 And alle in battle arraye ;
 Their shyning swordes and glitt'ring speares
 Shot rounde a brillante raye.

And nowe both valiante hostes cam neare,
 Eache other for to slaye;
 Whyle watchfulle hovered o'er their heades
 Full manye a byrde of preye.

The sun behynde the darke darke cloudes
 Dyd hyde each beamy raye,
 As fearefulle to beholde the woe
 That mark'd that doleful daye.

The thund'ring wyndes of heaven arose,
 And rush'd from pole to pole,
 As stryving to drowne the groanes and sighes
 Of manye a dyeing soule.

Sterne deathe he hearde the shoutes of warre,
 That ecchoed arounde soe loude;
 And hee rouz'd hym to th' embattled fieldes,
 To feaste on human bloode.

And fyrste the Pictish race began
 The carnage of that daye;
 The cries they made were like the storm
 That rends the rocks awaye.

Those fierce fierce men of Gallowaye
 Began that day of dole;
 And their shoutes were like the thunder's roare,
 That's hearde from pole to pole.

Nowe bucklers rang 'gainst swordes and speares,
 And arrows dimn'd the playne;
 And manye a warrioure laye lulle lowe,
 And manye a chiefe was slayne.

Oh woeful woeful was that daye,
 To chylde and wydowe dreare!
 For there fierce dearthe o'er human race
 Dyd triumphe 'farre and neare.

Dreare was the daye—in darke darke cloudes
 The Welkin alle endrown'd;
 But farr more dreare the woeful scene
 Of carnage alle arounde.

Dreare was the sounde of warring wyndes
 That foughte along the skyes;
 But farre more dreare the woeful sounde
 Of dying warriours sighes.

Laden with deathe's unpytying arme,
 Swordes fell and arrowes flewe;
 The wydow'd wyfe and fatherlesse chylde
 That day of dole sall rue.

Ten thousande Scotts, who on that morne
 Were marching alle soe gaye,
 By nighte, alas! on that drearye moore
 Poore mangled corps ylaye.

Weepe, dames of Scotlande, weepe and waille,
 Let your sighes reecho rounde;
 Ten thousande brave Scotts that hail'd the morne,
 At night laye deade on grounde.

And yee fayr dames of merrye Englande,
 As faste youre teares muste poure;
 For manye's the valiante Englisheman
 That yee sall see noe more.

Sighe, dames of Englande, and lamente,
 And manye a salte teare shed;
 For manye an Englisheman hail'd that morne,
 That ere the nyghte was deade.

The Scotts they fled; but still their kynge,
 With hys brave sonne by hys syde,
 Foughte long the foe (brave kynge and prince,
 Of Scotlande aye the pryde).

The Scotts they fled; but stille their kyng,
 With hys brave sonne, foughte full welle,
 Till o'er the moore an arrowe yflew—
 And brave prynce Henrye felle.

Alle thys espy'd his young foote page,
 From the hille whereon he stode;
 And soone hath hee mounted a swifte swifte steede,
 And soone from the moore hath rode.

And hee hath cross'd the Tees fayre streame,
 Nowe swell'd with human bloode;
 Th' affrighted page he never stay'de,
 Tyll to Dumfries hee hath rode.

Fayre Alice was gone to the holye kirke,
 With a sad hearte dyd shee goe;
 And ever soe faste dyd she crye to heav'n,
 " Prynce Henrye save from woe."

Fayre Alice shee hied her to the choire,
 Where the priestes dyd chaunte soe slowe;
 And ever shee cry'd, " May the holye sayntes
 " Prynce Henrye save from woe!"

Fayre Alice, with manye a teare and sighe,
 To Mary's shrine dyd goe;
 And soe faste shee cry'de, " Sweete Mary mylde,
 " Prynce Henrye save from woe!"

Fayre Alice shee knelte bye the hallow'd roode,
 Whyle faste her teares dyd flowe;
 And ever shee cry'd, " Oh sweete sweete Savioure,
 " Prynce Henrye save from woe!"

Fayre Alice look'd oute at the kirke doore,
 And heavye her hearte dyd beate;
 For shee was aware of the prynce's page,
 Com galloping thro' the streete.

Agayne fayre Alice look'd out to see,
 And well nighe did shee swoone ;
 For nowe shee was sure it was that page
 Com galloping thro' the towne.

" Nowe Christe thee save, thou sweete young page,
 " Nowe Christe thee save and see !
 " And howe dothe sweete prynce Henrye ?
 " I praye thee telle to me."

The page he look'd at the fayre Alice,
 And hys hearte was fulle of woe ;
 The page he look'd at the fayre Alice,
 Tylle hys teares faste 'gan to flowe.

" Ah woe is me !" sad Alice cry'd,
 And tore her golden hayre ;
 And soe faste shee wrang her lilly handes,
 Alle woo'd with sad despayre.

" The Englishe keepe the bloodye fieldes,
 " Fulle manye a Scott is slayne,
 " But lyves prynce Henrye ?" the ladye cry'd,
 " Alle else to mee is vayne.—

" Oh lives the prynce ? I praye thee tell,"
 Fayre Alice still dyd calle :
 " These eyes dyd see a keen arrowe flye,
 " Dyd see prynce Henrye falle."

Fayre Alice she sat her on the grounde,
 And never a worde shee spake ;
 But like the pale image dyd shee looke,
 For her hearte was nighe to breake.

The rose that once soe ting'd her cheeke,
 Was nowe, alas ! noe more ;
 But the whitenesse of her lilly skin
 Was fayrer than before.

" Fayre ladye, rise," the page exclaym'de,
 " Nor laye thee here thus lowe."—
 She answered not, but heav'd a sighe,
 That spoke her hearte felte woe.

Her maydens came and strove to cheare,
 But in vaine was all their care ;
 The townesfolke wept to see that ladye
 Soe 'whelm'd in dreade despare.

They rais'de her from the danky grounde,
 And sprinkled water fayre ;
 But the coldest water from the spring
 Was not soe colde as her.

And nowe came horsemen to the towne,
 That the prynce had sente with speede ;
 With tydyns to Alice that he dyd live,
 To ease her of her dreade.

For when that hapless prince dyd falle,
 The arrowe dyd not hym slaye;
 But hys followers bravelye rescued hym,
 And convey'd hym safe away.

Bravelye theye rescued that noble prince,
 And to fayre Carlile hym bore;
 And there that brave young prynce dyd lyve,
 Tho' wounded sad and sore.

Fayre Alice the wond'rous tydings hearde,
 And thrice for joye shee sigh'd:
 That haplesse fayre, when shee hearde the newes,
 She rose—she smiled—and dy'd.

The teares that her fayre maydens shed,
 Ran free from their brighte eyes;
 The ecchoing wynde that then dyd blowe,
 Was burden'd with theyre sighes.

The page hee saw the lovelye Alice
 In a deepe deepe grave let downe,
 And at her heade a green turfe ylayde,
 And at her feete a stone!

Then with manye a teare and manye a sighe
 Hathe hee hy'd hym on hys waye;
 And hee hath come to Carlile towne,
 All yclad in blacke arraye.

And now hath he com to the prince's halle,
 And lowelye bente hys knee;
 "And howe is the ladye Alice so fayre,
 "My page com telle to mee."

"Oh, the ladye Alice, so lovelye fayre,
 "Alas! is deade and gone;
 "And at her heade is a green grass turfe,
 "And at her foote a stone.

"The ladye Alice is deade and gone,
 "And the wormes feede by her syde;
 "And alle for the love of thee, oh prynce,
 "That beauteous ladye dy'd.

"And where shee's layde the greene turfe growes,
 "And a colde grave-stone is there;
 "But the dew-clad turfe, nor the colde colde stone,
 "Is not soe colde as her."

Oh then prince Henrye sad dyd sighe,
 Hys hearte alle fulle of woe:
 That haplesse prince ybeate hys breaste,
 And faste hys teares 'gan flowe.

"And art thou gon, my sweet Alice?
 "And art thou gone?" hee cry'd:
 "Ah woulde to heav'n that I with thee
 "My faythful love, had dy'd!

“ And have I loste thee, my sweet Alice?
 “ And art thou dead and gon?
 “ And at thy deare heade a green grass turfe,
 “ And at thy foote a stone?

“ The turfe that’s o’er thy grave, deare Alice!
 “ Sall with my teares bee wet;
 “ And the stone at thy feete sall melte, love,
 “ Ere I will thee forget.”

And when the newes cam to merrye Englande
 Of the battle in the northe;
 Oh then kynge Stephen and hys nobles
 So merrylie marched forthe.

And theye have had justes and tournementes,
 And have feasted o’er and o’er;
 And merrylie merrylie have they rejoic’d,
 For the victorie of Cuton Moore.

But manye a sighe adds to the wynde,
 And many a teare to the show’r,
 And manye a bleedyng hearte hath broke,
 For the battle of Cuton Moore.

And manye’s the wydowe alle forlorne,
 And helplesse orphan poore,
 And many’s the mayden that sall rue
 The victorie of Cuton Moore.

The ladye Alice is layd in her grave,
 And a colde stone markes the site;
 And many’s the mayde like her dothe dye,
 Cause kynges and nobles wyll fighte.

The ladye Alice is layde full lowe,
 And her mayden teares doe poure,
 The manye’s the wretche with them sall weepe,
 For the victorie of Cuton Moore.

The holye prieste doth weepe as he syngs
 Hys masses o’er and o’er;
 And alle for the soules of them that were slayne,
 At the battle of Cuton Moore.



No. II.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE COLLEGE OF ARMS, OF THE DEATH AND
FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, departed this life at his lodgings in the street called Pell Mell, within the suburbs of Westminster, upon the fifteenth day of January, anno 1671, being then lxxvii yeares of age, had, in order to his funerall at Auckland in the Bishoppriock of Durham (as by his last will and testament was appointed), his corps wrapt in cere-cloth and coffin'd with lead: and upon Friday 19^o Aprill next ensuing thence conveyed in an herse drawn by six horses, with banner-rolls on each side, borne by gentlemen of quality, through the Strand and Chancery-lane to the end of Gray's Inn-lane: a solemne proceeding made by seventy-seven poore men in mourning gowns, led by two conductors with black staves; and after them his servants, with divers Gentlemen, &c. Then his Chaplains. Next the great banner borne by Miles Stapleton, esq. After him Rougedragon, Pursuivant at Armes. Then York Herald, bearing the crosyer, and Norroy King of Armes, the miter; the chief Mourner and his assistants all in their gowns and hoods following in coaches. Whence it was carryed the same night to Welling in Hertfordshire, and so by several stac'ons to *North Allerton* in Yorkshire, and upon Saturday xxvij^o Apr: to Durham, the greatest part of the Gentry, with many of the Clergy, of that County Palatine, meeting it at the river of Tese, and attending thereon to that city, into which a solemne proceeding on horseback was made from Farwell-Hall (a mile distant), the Mayor and Aldermen standing within the West-gate in their liveries, and following it to the castle; whence after a short stay, a new proceeding being form'd on feet, it was borne to the Cathedrall a little before evening-prayer-time in this manner:

First, two conductors with black-gowns and staves. Then the poore of those his two Hospitalls of Durham and Auckland by him founded. Next servants to gentlemen. Then his owne servants. After them Gentlemen, Esquires, and Knights (all in mourning), with many Clergy-men of that Dioces in their canonick habits. Next to them five of his Chaplains. Then Sir Gilbert Gerrard,* Bart. Shireeve of the same County Palatine. Next to him the Bishopp of Bristoll. Then the great banner, crosyer, and myter (carryed as before is expressed), and the corps by eight men in gowns, under a large pall of velvett supported by four Prebends of that Cathedrall. On each side thereof the banner-rolls were likewise born, as abovesaid. After which followed the chief-mourner and his assistants in close mourning, and after them the Mayor and Aldermen of Durham with a multitude of chief Gentry thereabouts, the whole Quire in their surplices falling in next to

* M.P. for North Allerton, 1661 to 1681. See page 136.

the Chaplains at the entrance of the church-yard. And thus coming to the upper end of the middle isle of that Cathedrall, the poore-people, conductors, and servants dividing themselves, the rest entred the Quire, and placed the corps in the midst thereof, where it continued till Munday ensuing, and then was carryed to Bishopp Auckland (about seven miles distant) in the like manner as into Durham, at which place the poore of the Hospitalls before menc'oned attending, were added to the proceeding made again on foot from the Markett Crosse there to that sumptuous Chapell adjoyning to the Castle by him totally built, where, after evening service regularly compleated, and a Sermon preach'n by the learned Dr. Bazier, one of the Prebends of Durham, it was solemnly interr'd in a faire vault prepared under a large stone of black marble, the Bishopp of Bristoll performing the office of buriall.

This worthy Prelate was sonn of Giles Cosyn, sometime citizen of Norwich in Norfolk; and having been educated in Caius Colledge in Cambridge, became at length so eminent for his learning, that he was advanced to the degree of Doctor of Divinity, afterwards Prebendary in the Cathedrall church of Durham, then to the Archdeaconry of the East-Riding of Yorkshire; next to the Rectory of Branspath in the County Palatine of Durham, where he beautified that parochiall church in an extraordinary measure. After which he was constituted Master of St. Peter's Colledge, (com'only called Peter-house) in Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of that University; then Dean of Peterborough and Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles the First, of blessed memory, as also of King Charles the Second: in all which places and employments his deportment was with such gravity and exemplary piety as that at the beginning of the late unparalleled rebellion rayed by the schismatiques of this kingdom, he was miserably persecuted and oppress'd, by plunder of his goods, sequestrac'on of all his estates, and seventeen years exile.

Upon the restaurac'on of our present Sovereign King Charles the Second, this venerable person being consecrated Bishopp of Durham did amply repaire the Castles of Durham and Auckland, and likewise the Bishopps House at Darlington, which then were very ruinous, and enrich'd the Chapells belonging to those two castles with divers pieces of faire gilt plate, books and other ornaments, with purpose that they should remain to his successors in that Bishopprikk for ever: the cost thereof amounting to twenty six thousand pounds. He likewise built and endowed two Hospitalls, the one at Durham for eight poore people, the other at Auckland for four, the annual revenue of the first being lxx^{li} and the other xxx^{li}. And neere to his Hospitall of Durham rebuilt two Schoole houses to the charge ccc^{li}. He likewise built a faire Library neere to his castle of Durham, the charge whereof, with the pictures wherewith he adorned it, amounted to eight hundred pounds, and gave books thereto to the value of two thousand pounds, as also an annuall pension of xx marks for ever to a

library keeper there. Moreover upon the building of the Bishopp's Courts Exchequer and Chancery, and towards the erecting of two Sessions Houses at Durham he gave a thousand pounds. He likewise gave to the Cathedrall at Durham a faire carved Lectern and Litany Deske, with a large scallop-patten, silver and gilt, for the use of the communicants there, which cost xlv ^{li} . Also the Colledge of dissolved Prebends at Auckland, purchased by Sir Arthur Haselrigg and by him forfeited to the King, which his Majestie thereupon gave to his Lordshipp in Fee, he hath given to his Successors for ever, the value thereof being cccxx ^{li} . For re-edifying the East End of the Chapell at Peter-house in Cambridge.....	cccxx ^{li} .
And books to the Publique Library of that Colledge to the value of	m.
In founding of eight Scholars places in the same University, viz., five in Peter-house* of ten pounds apiece per annum, three in Gonvill and Caius Colledge of xx nobles apiece per annu', both which, together with a pension of viii ^{li} yearly added to each of these Colledges for their com'on chest, amou't to	mmd.
Towards the redemption of Christian Captives at Algiers	d.
To the reliefe of the distressed loyall party in England	dccc.
For repairing the Banks in Howdenshire	c marks.
Towards the repayre of St. Paul's Cathedrall in London	l ^{li} .
Moreover, besides all this, by his last will and testament dated 11 ^o December, 1671, he bequeathed to the poore of his Hospitalls of Durham and Auckland to be distributed at his funerall	vi.
To the poore people of the country coming to his funerall.....	xx.
To the poore prisoners detained for debt in the goales of Durham, Yorke, Peterborough, Cambridge, and Norwich	l.
To the poore people within the precincts of the Cathedrall at Norwich, and within the parish of St. Andrew's there, in which he was borne and educated in his minority.....	xx.
To the poore of Durham, Auckland, Darlington, Stockton, Gateshead and Branspeth (all in the Bishopprick of Durham).....	xxx.
To the poore in parishes of Chester in the Street, Houghten-le-Spring, North Allerton, Creike, and Howden, (all Lordshippes belonging to the Bishoppes of Durham)	x.
To the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedrall in London, when it shall be rayed five yards from the ground	c.
To the Cathedrall of Norwich, whereof the one halfe to be bestowed on a marble tablet with an inscripcon	

* See Grammar School, p. 282 ante.

in memory of Dr. John Overall sometime Bishopp there (whose Chaplain he had been), the rest for providing some usefull ornaments for the altar	xl.
Towards the re-edifying of the North and South sides of the Colledge Chapell at Peter-house in Cambridge, sutable to the Eeast and West ends already by him perfected	cc.
Towards the new building of a Chapell at Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge	l.
To the Children of Mr. John Heyward late Prebendary of Lichfield, as a testimony of his gratitude to their deceased Father, who (in his Lordshipps younger yeares) placed him with his uncle Bishopp Overall	xx.
To the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, to be employed for the use of the poore in that towne ...	c.
To the poore of Durham, Branspeth, and Bishoppss Auckland, to be distributed as his two daughters the Lady Gerard and the Lady Burton shall think best	c.
To some of his domestique servants C marks a piece; to some ^{li} ; and to the rest halfe a year's wages over and above their last quarters pay.	

He took to wife Frances, daughter of Marmaduke Blakeston, son of Sir William Blackston of Blackston in Com'. Palat. Dunelm. Knt. by whom he had issue John his only son, and four daughters, viz.: Mary wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard of Fiskerton in Com'. Linc. Bart. 2. Elizabeth, first married to Henry Hutton, a younger son to Sir Richard Hutton of Goldesborough in Com' Ebor. Knt. one of Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; next to Sir Thomas Burton of Brampton in Com'. Westmorl. Knt. and lastly to Samuell Davison of Wingate-grange in Com'. Palat. Dunelm. son to Sir Alexander Davison late of Blakeston in the same County Palat. Knt. 3. Frances, married to Charles Gerard, brother to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart. before mentioned: and fourthly, Anne, wife of Dennis Greenville (a younger son to Sir Beville Greenville of Kilkhampton in Com'. Cornwl. Knt. brother to John, Earle of Bathe) now Archdeacon of Durham, rector of Easington and Elwyke in Com'. Palt. Dunelm, and Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles the Second.



No. III.

NOTE A. At the time Domesday Book was written, there were few persons who were not deprived by the Conqueror of their possessions, or at least compelled to redeem them of the king, as no ecclesiastic or layman, no noble or plebeian, could possess any land but by his introduction. Thus all the principal manors in the kingdom, except those which the king had reserved for himself, were held of him by tenants *in capite*. At the time of the survey many towns and villages had been destroyed by the angry king; most were afterwards re-built, but many never rose from their ashes, and we know nothing of them save that they are recorded in the survey.

Domesday affords a very interesting description of the state of property to which the conquest had led. It appears from it that the tenants-in-chief of the crown did not amount to 700 in England, almost all were Normans. Of the sub-tenants, however, of whom, it is generally supposed, the record contains but a partial enumeration, a great proportion were undoubtedly Saxons. The king himself was the greatest landed proprietor, possessing no fewer than 1,432 manors in different parts of the kingdom, and many of the Norman chieftans obtained enormous grants from the crown.* These lands they again let out to their immediate followers, or allowed to remain in the hands of the old proprietors, under the burden of feudal service. Thus, though the number of tenants-in-chief were comparatively small, there were no fewer than 60,215 knights' fees in England. But many of these were of little value, as the unsettled state of the country had destroyed its fertility; and we have a striking picture of the ravages which had been committed in the Conqueror's reign, in the fact, that the houses in the towns were reduced, on an average, to at least one half of the number existing in the days of Edward the Confessor.

NOTE B. The Court Halmot, and Courts Leet and Baron, are held after Easter and Michaelmas, when the usual business is transacted, such as receiving fines and surrenders, admitting copyholders, &c. The following is a list of the stewards of the courts from 3rd Sep., 1545, the earliest date in the extant books. The list of high stewards is incomplete, from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining their names, since they do not appear in the court rolls after 1614.

HIGH STEWARDS.

1545 Sir George Conyers, knt. †
1568 Sir George Bowes, knt. §

DEPUTIES.

1568. Thomas Layton.

* To Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, were given 439 manors; to Robert de Moreton, earl of Cornwall, 973; to Alan, earl of Bretagne, 442; to Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, 250; to William Warenne, 298; to Alan, earl of Richmond, 432; &c.

† Of Sockburn, co. Durham; born 1510, died 1567. He m. Anne, dau. of sir John Dauney, of Sessay, in Allertonshire.

§ Of Streatlam, co. Durham, and South Cowton, co. York, the knight

HIGH STEWARDS.

1580. Thomas Layton, esq.*
1585. Sir Thomas Cecil, knt.

1594. Sir Robert Cecil, knt.
1614. William, lord Burghley.
1761. Fletcher Norton, esq.†
1789. William, lord Grantley.
1822. Henry, earl of Harewood.
1841. Henry, earl of Harewood.

LEARNED STEWARDS.

1611. Robert Cooper.
1623. Richard Cradock.
1625. John Waistill.
1662. John Blakiston.

1702. John Cuthbert.

1722. John Fawcett.§

1761. William Rudd.

1768. George Hartley.

1780. Thomas Mauleverer.||
1785. William Ambler.‡
1792. George Pearson.**

DEPUTIES.

1573. John Conyers.
1585. Cuthbert Pepper [sits as C. Pepper, knt., from 6 Oct., 1605].
1609. Thomas Lascelles, knt.
1611. Robert Cooper, [Learned Steward.]††

1683. Rowland Norton.
1694. Christopher Driffeild.
1699. Robert Raikes.

1704. John Rudd.
1708. Robert Raikes.
1714. Thomas Crosfield.

- Thomas Crosfield.
1759. Roger Gale.
Roger Gale.

- Roger Gale.
1776. William Wailes.
1785. John Wailes.

- John Wailes.
John Wailes.
John Wailes.

marshall so distinguished for his loyalty during the rebellion of 1569. He died in 1580. His sister Margery, mar. Knox the Reformer.

* Temporal chancellor of Durham, 1562, and attorney-general of the same county palatine in bishop Pilkington's time. Deputy escheator in bishop Barnes's.

† Created lord Grantley, baron of Markenfield, co. York, 9 April, 1782.

§ Of Durham, barrister-at-law, and recorder of Durham, 2nd son of Christopher Fawcett of Lambton, co. Durham; b. in 1676; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Stonhewer, esq., of Durham, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. Christopher his eldest son was a barrister, and recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose eldest dau. m. 1780 to Richard Wm. Peirse, esq., of Hutton Bonville; Richard, D.D., vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, rector of Gateshead, and prebendary of Durham; John, who assumed the name of Pulteney; Thomas, rector of Green's Norton, co. Northampton; John, William, and Thomas, who died young. Elizabeth m. to Peter Bowlby, LL.D.; Mary, Dorothy, and Elizabeth, died young.

|| Of Arncliffe, barrister-at-law, son of Timothy Mauleverer, esq.; m. Sarah Pawson, dau. of John Wilberfoss, esq., of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, (who died 13 July, 1810) he had issue Thomas, John, and Richard, who died young; Jane, m. to Robert Winsop, esq., of Lavighry, in the co. of Tyrone; Sarah, m. to J. Arthur Winsop, esq., of Alverly Grange, co. York; Anne m. in 1780 to col. Clotworthy Gowan, Bessingly, co. York, by whom he had issue the late Wm. Mauleverer, esq. (see p. 150); Frances, d. in 1827; Mary d. in 1833.

‡ Of Durham, barrister-at-law, and steward of the borough of Durham.

** Of Durham, a barrister, clerk of the peace for Durham 1783.

†† This is the first mention of a "Learned Steward" (20 Oct., 1611) and from this period, with the exception of 10 April, 1614, the Learned Stewards have sat, and the High Stewards are not even mentioned; the latter office was abolished upon the death of the earl of Harewood in 1857.

LEARNED STEWARDS.

1798. William Frankland.
 1816. Fletcher Rigge.*
 1829. John Sanders Walton.†
 1844. Wm. Thrush Jefferson.
 1845. Thomas Fowle.‡
 1857. James Jell Chalk.

DEPUTIES.

1798. John Wailes.
 1812. Peter Rigg.
 1823. John Sanders Walton.
 1857. Wm. Thrush Jefferson.

No. IV.

DESCRIPTION OF

THE CASTLE HILLS,

BY MISS A. CROSFIELD,

A.D. 1746.

(INSCRIBED TO MISS LAMBTON OF BIDDICK.)

Accept, dear nymph, the tribute of my lays,
 Fair patron of my muse, and of the theme;
 The theme, my native shades, the *Castle-hills*,
 From whose aspiring heights amaz'd I view
 Thy beauties, Albion! thy romantic scenes,
 Thy future navies, and thy fleecy wealth:
 Stretch'd in the amphitheatre below,
 Landscape on landscape strikes the dazzled eye,
 Floods, villas, golden acres, pastures fair,
 And nodding groves, in sweet confusion lie;
 'Till faintly shining from yon distant hills,
 Thy silver spires Eboracum arise,
 And Studley just presents her magic charms;
 In bolder colours Richmond lifts her head,
 And Aske's high tower, aspiring to the sky,
 While close behind, the western Alps advance,
 Proud that their beacons rous'd their sleepy sons,
 And blaz'd security about the isle.

Eastward I turn, and view thy awful heights,
 Stupendous Hambleton: thy dreadful wilds,
 Thy gilded cliffs, and blue expanded side,
 At once infusing horror and delight:
 The hills beneath, comparatively low,
 Exalt their flowery tops to grace thy triumph;
 'Till Cotcliff rising conscious of her charms,

* See p. 162.

† See p. 164.

‡ W. D. Walker held the court for Mr. Fowle, 2 Oct., 1852, and R. M. Atkinson, 18 April, 1857.

Lifts her embowering head, and nobly shews us
 Merit can shine, though in the shade of greatness.
 Now laughing Ceres re-assumes the plains,
 And meadows glow with variegated dyes.
 And now *North Allerton*, so fam'd of yore,
 Confusedly shews herself the sport of time.
 Alas ! how fallen, yon *old tower** proclaims,
 Yon ruined tower, by William's bounty great,
 Once held the mitred barons of the north :
 Still round the town its ancient glories lye,
 Still Brompton, once the famous Herbert's seat,
 And Romanby, ennobled by its name,
 Shine its satellites in fainter brightness :
 Still the old *Friarage* shews its bending walls,
 Its swelling terras, and encircling trench ;
 And northward stretch'd the *Scot-pit-fields* appear,
 And *Standard Hill*, sad monuments of war ;
 'Twas there the pride of gallant Scotland fell,
 And there the warlike Prelate calmly brave,
 Smil'd on superior strength, and greatly join'd,
 The golden mitre with the laurel wreath.

Fain would the muse digress and sing the man,
 Who nobly fir'd by this divine example,
 Durst, even in times degenerate as these,
 Appear the champion of his faith and country ;
 Oh ! wond'rous excellence ! unshaken zeal !
 Whom power can't bias nor preferment change.
 But stop, my muse—stop thy audacious flight !
 His virtues soar above the height of praise,
 And shall with primitive refulgence shine,
 When nature falls, and death itself shall die.

Now, lost in thought, I leave the dazzling height,
 And seek retirement in the groves below ;
 Sweet shades ! where oft contemplating I rove,
 And mourn the gilded follies of the world ;
 Sweet shades ! how shall I sing your peaceful charms !
 Come, my Maria, thou shalt be my muse,
 Dear patron of the lovely scenes I paint,
 And in thy self far lovelier than them all :
 Come, my Maria, bless me with thy goodness,
 Thy presence can inspire, when all the nine
 And bright Apollo tune the lyre in vain :
 How oft, my friend, in these alluring shades,
 With fair Eliza, sister of thy merit,
 We spent whole hours (too swiftly snatcht away !)
 In social friendship's ever blooming charms ;
 O happy hours ! when three united hearts,
 With gen'rous ardor, plann'd each others peace,
 Sooth'd every care and check'd each rising weakness.
 Come, my Maria, let us range the plain,
 And trace the winding of yon awful trench,
 Which in its circling arms did once contain
 The burnish'd conqueror of a yielding world ;
 Upon this plain the Roman Eagle wav'd,
 And here the great Petilius dreadful stood,
 While poor Brigantes, from their utmost bounds,
 Trembled beneath the horrors of his sword.
 The brave Agricola, whose wisdom beam'd
 A double lustre on triumphant Rome,
 Perhaps encamp'd his hardy veterans here,
 When in the daring march they northward bent,

* The then remains of the Episcopal Palace.

And conquering all before him, drove thy sons,
Fierce Caledonia ! to their inmost mountains.
Nor honour'd less were these auspicious fields,
When proud with great Britannia's sons they shone,
And gleam'd destruction on the rebel bands ;
Here *Wade*, with every gen'rous virtue bless'd,
Inspir'd humanity and courage round him ;
Here *Wentworth*, great in cabinet and field,
Assumed the port of Mars ; and Huske too here,
With Cholmley, gallantly display'd that fire,
Which sav'd on Falkirk's field their suffering country.
Nor be the foreign chiefs, my muse, forgot ;
Britain must always honour a Nassau—
That name alone can strike her foes with terror.
Great Swertzenberg must here command a place ;
Brave heroes ! you convinc'd a doubting world
That, even then, the Dutch rewarded virtue.

Now smiling peace again illumines the plain,
And gives a humbler, but happier scene :
Now nibbling flocks and lowing heifers stray,
Where late white tents and glittering arms were rang'd ;
The thrush succeeds the thunder of the drum,
The flowers rise blooming from their trampled beds,
And lavish nature pours out all her charms.
Hail happy Liberty ! Celestial maid !
Thy influence brightens all our smiling scenes,
Adds joy to joy and warms the expanded bosom :
Hail happy Liberty ! our noblest pride !
Peace dwells within our walls, and plenteousness
Proclaims around thy ever gentle sway :
Long may'st thou reign the guardian of this Isle !
Long warm her future sons to acts of greatness !
Long may the nations envy Britain's freedom !
Thy gift, great Cumberland ! be thine the praise.



No. V.

Praise of Yorkshire Ale,

BY GILES MORRINGTON,

A.D. 1697.

WHEREIN IS ENUMERATED SEVERAL SORTS OF DRINKS,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMOURS OF MOST
SORTS OF DRUNKARDS.

BACCHUS having call'd a Parliament of late,
For to consult about some things of state,
Nearly concerning the honour of his court,
To th' Sun behind th' Exchange they did resort;
Where being met and many things that time
Concerning the adulterating wine,
And other liquors; selling of ale in mugs;
Silver tankards, black pots, and little jugs;
Strong beer in rabbits, and cheating penny cans,
Three pipes for two-pence and such like trepans:
Vintners' small bottles, silver mouth'd black-jacks,
Papers of sugar, with such like cheating knacks;
Biskets, Luke olives, anchoves, caveare,
Neats tongues, West-phalia-hambs, and such like chear,
Crabs, lobsters, collar-beefe, cold pullets, oysters,
And such like stuffe, which makes young men turn roysters,
And many other things were then debated,
And bills past upon the cases stated;
And all things ready for adjournment, then
Stood up one of the Northern Country men,
A boon good fellow, and a lover of strong ale,
Whose tongue well steep'd in sack, begun his tale:
My bully rocks, I've been experienc'd long
In most of liquors that is counted strong:
Of claret, white-wine, and Canary sack,
Renish and Malago, I've had no lack;
Sider, perry, metheglin, and sherbet;
Coffee, and mead, with punch and chocholet:
Rum and tea, Azora wine, Mederry,
Vin-de-Parce, brag, wine with rosemary:
Stepony, vsquebath, besides all these,
Aqua celestis, cinnamon, hearts-ease:
Brave rosa solis, and other liquors fine,
Rasburry wine, pur-royal, and shampine,
Malmsey and viper wine, all these I pass:
Frontineack, with excellent ipocras:
Lac'd coffee, twist, old Pharoah, and old hoc,
Juniper, brandy, and wine de Langue-dock.
Mum, cherry-wine, lagoon and lemonad,
Sherry, and Port a Port, both white and red,
Pomgranate, mirtle, and isop-wine I know,
Ipres and Orleance, Coos, and eke Anjow,
Burgundian-wine, cæcubum, sage and must,
Fennel and worm-wood wine have past my gust,

Hydromel, mulsom, wine boiled with southern-wood,
 Opium, Samirna, and Bixen good ;
 Temetum, Lora, and brave Muskadel,
 Rumney and nectar too that doth excell :
 Silcilian, Naples, and Lorraine wine,
 Moravia, Malta, and Corsica fine ;
 Tent, Muskatine, brandy, and Alicant,
 Of all these liquors I've had no scant,
 And several others, but none do I find,
 Like humming *Northern Ale* to please my mind ;
 It's pleasant to the taste, strong and mellow,
 He that affects it not is no boon fellow ;
 He that in this drink doth let his senses swim,
 There's neither wind nor storm will pierce on him.
 It warms in winter, in summer opes the pores,
 'Twill make a sovereign salve 'gainst cuts and sores ;
 It ripens wit, exhilarates the mind,
 Makes friends of foes, and foes of friends full kind :
 It's physical for old men, warms their blood,
 It's spirit makes the cowards courage good :
 The tatter'd beggar, being warm'd with ale,
 Nor rain, hail, frost, nor snow can him assail :
 He's a good man with him can then compare,
 It makes a 'prentice great as the Lord Mayor ;
 The labouring man that toils all day full sore,
 A pot of ale at night does him restore,
 And makes him all his toil and pains forget,
 And for another day-work, he's then fit,
 There's more in drinking ale sure than we wot,
 For most ingenious artists love a pot :
 Nay, amorous ladies it well pleasure too,
 Make frozen maids, and nuns, and . . .
 The thing you know : Soldiers and Gownmen,
 Rich and poor, old and young, lame and sound men,
 May such advantage reap by drinking ale,
 As should I tell, you'd think it but a tale.
 Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho',
 Of excessive drinking, as great ranters do,
 For that would turn a great wit to a sot
 I meane the merry quibbling o're a pot,
 Which makes dull melancholy spirits be,
 For criticks and great witts, good company.
 Oh the rare virtues of this barley broth !
 To rich and poor, it's meat, and drink, and cloth.
 The court here stopt him, and the prince did say,
 Where may we find this nectar, I thee pray ?
 The boon good fellow answer'd I can tell,
Northallerton, in Yorkshire, does excell
All England, nay all Europe, for strong ale,
 If thither we adjourn, we shall not fail
 'To taste such humming stuff, as, I dare say,
 Your highness never tasted to this day.
 They hearing this, the house agreed upon
 All for adjournment to *Northallerton* :
Madam Bradley's was the chief house then nam'd,
 There they must taste this noble ale so fam'd,
 And nois'd abroad in each place far and near,
 Nay, take it, *Bradley*, for strong ale and beer,
 Thou hast it loose, there's none can do so well,
 In brewing Ale thou dost all else excell.
 Adjournment day being come, there did appear
 A brave full house, Bacchus himself was there.
 This nectar was brought in, each had his cup,
 But at the first they did but sipple up

'This rare ambrosia, but finding that
 'Twas grateful to the taste and made them chat,
 And laugh and talk, O then when all was out,
 They call'd for more, and drank full cans about.
 But in short space, such strange effects it wrought
 Amongst the courtiers, as Bacchus never thought
 Or dream'd upon: his wise men it made fools,
 And made his counsellors to look like owles.
 The simple sort of fellow it made prate,
 And talk of court affairs, and things of state;
 And those that were dull fellows, when they came,
 Were now turn'd nimble orators of fame.
 And such of them was thought to be no wits
 Were metamorphis'd into excellent poets;
 Those that were lame, and came there with a staff,
 Threw't quite away, which made the prince to laugh;
 The cripple which did crutches thither bring,
 Without them now did hop about and sing;
 Some o're the stools and forms did skip and leap,
 Some knock'd their fingers, no plain word could speak,
 Some shak'd their legs and arms with great delight,
 Some curst and swore, and others they did fight;
 Some antick tricks did play like a baboon,
 Some knit their brows, did shake their heads and frown;
 Some maudlin drunken were, and wept full sore,
 Others fell fast asleep, begun to snore;
 Thousand of lies and stories some did tell,
 Their tongues went like the clapper of a bell;
 Others were tongue-ti'd, could not speak one word,
 And some did cast their reckoning up at board.
 Some sung aloud, and did deaf their fellows,
 Making a noise worse than Vulcan's bellows;
 Some were for bad talk, and some did shout;
 Some mist the cup, and pour'd the liquor out,
 At every word, some did their neighbours jump,
 And some did often give the board a thump.
 Some were all kindness—did their fellows kiss,
 Some all bedaub'd their clothes, and mouths did miss.
 For argument some were, and learn'd discourses,
 Some talked of grey-hounds, some of running horses;
 Some talked of hounds, and some of cocks o'th' game,
 Some nought but hawks, and setting-dogs did name.
 Some talked of battles, seiges, and great warrs,
 And what great wounds and cutts they had, and scars;
 Some very zealous were, full of devotion,
 But being sober then had no such notion;
 Some their were all for drinking healths about,
 Some were for bargains, some for wagers laying,
 Others for cards and tables cry'd for playing;
 Some broke the pipes, and round about them threw
 Some smook'd tobacco till their nose was blew.
 Some in the fire fell, and sing'd their cloths,
 And some fell from their seats and broke their nose.
 Some could not stir a foot, did sit and glare,
 Some called for musick, others were for a dance,
 And some lay staring, as if in a trance.
 Some call'd for victuals, others for a crust,
 Some op'd their buttons, and were like to burst.
 Some challeng'd all the people that were there,
 And some with strange invented oaths did swear;
 Others at such discourse were sore amus'd;
 Some shirk'd their drink, did put away the cup,
 And some took all that came—left not one sup;

Some whilst they sober were would nothing pay,
 But being drunk, would all the shot defray;
 Others whilst sober, were as free as any,
 But when once drunk, refuse to pay one penny;
 Some were for news, and how the state of things
 Did stand amongst great potentates and kings;
 Some all their friends and neighbours did backbite,
 And some in jearing others took delight;
 Some of their birth and riches made great boast,
 And none but they were fit to rule the roast:
 Some filled the room with noise, yet could not speak
 One word of English, Latin, French, or Greek,
 Or any other language, which one might
 Put into sense, and understand aright;
 Some laught until their eyes did run on water,
 And neither they nor others knew the matter;
 Some so mischievous were, they without fear,
 Would give their chiefest friend a box on th' ear;
 Some were so holy, that they would not hear
 Words either that profane or smutty were:
 Some in melancholy posture laid,
 Others did cry, What, is the reckoning paid?
 Some burnt their hats, others the windows broke
 Some cry'd, more liquor, we are like to choake;
 Lame gouty men, did dance about so spritely,
 A boy of fifteen scarce could skip so lightly:
 Old crampy caps, that scarce a sword could draw,
 Swore now they'd keep the King of France in awe;
 And new commissions get to raise more men,
 For now they swore they were grown young again;
 Off went their perriwigs, coats, and rapers,
 Out went the candles, noses for tapers
 Serv'd to give light, whilst they did dance around,
 Drinking full healths with cups upon the ground:
 And still as they did dance their roundelays,
 They all did cry, this drink deserves the bays
 Above all liquors we have ever tasted:
 It's a pity that a drop of it were wasted;
 A stranger coming by, did hear the noise,
 He step'd into the house to see the boys;
 Such sights he saw, as he ne'er see before,
 Which made him laugh untill his sides were sore;
 His horse did follow, and saw the quaffing,
 He neigh'd aloud, and broke his girts with laughing.
 These antick sights made Bacchus to admire,
 And then he did begin for to enquire
 What privileges were bestowed upon
This famous Ale Town of Northallerton;
 The answer was that it was known
 To have four fairs i'th' year, a borough town,
 One market every week, and that was all:
 This mov'd Bacchus presently to call
 For a great jug, which held about five quarts,
 And filling it to the brim; Come, here, my hearts,
 Said he, we'll drink about this merry health,
 To the honour of the town, their state and wealth;
 For by the essence of this drink I swear,
 This town is famous for strong ale and beer;
 And for the sake of this good nappy ale,
 Of my great favour it shall never fail;
 For to promote the quick return of trade,
 For all strong ale and beer that here is made.

So to't they went, and drank full healths about,
 Till they drunk money, wit, and senses out :
 For whilst one drop of ale was to be had,
 They quaft, and drunk it round about like mad.
 When all was off, then out they pull'd the taps,
 And stuck the spiddocks finely in their hats ;
 And so triumphantly away they went,
 But they did all agree, with one consent,
 To Easingwold they then away would pass,
 With Nanny Driffield there to drink a glass ;

* * * *

Then they to famous York would haste away,
 For thither they'd adjourn the court that day :
 The horses were led out, they mounted all,
 And each of them did for a flagon call ;
 Well sirs, said they, we yield, the days your own,
 Wee'l try again next time we come to town.
 Agree'd, the townsmen said, come when you will,
 You'l find us true blue fubling bullies still ;
 They drank about, the townsmen pledg'd the same,
 So took their leaves till they should meet again ;
 At parting they did kiss, and Bacchus swore
 He never met with such boon blades before.
 Well, noble boys, said he, before 't be long
 I hope our lott will be to sing a song :
 Great Bacchus, when you come, the townsmen said,
 Come well prepar'd, for we are not afraid.
 Farewell, good lads, said he, and so away
 They took their journey unto York that day.
 When they to York were come, they rov'd about
 From house to house, to find such nectar out
 As they had tasted last, at length they heard
 Of Parker's coffee-house i'th' Minster yard ;
 The several sorts of strong ale there would find,
 Some of which ale would surely please their mind :
 Unto this place they went, and crowded in ;
 Come wench, said they, with strong ale we'll begin :
 Sirs, said the girl, we've ale that's strong and old,
 Both from Northallerton and Easingwold,
 From Sutton, Thirsk, likewise Rascal Town,
 We've ale also that's call'd Knocker-down,
 Well bring a tankard of each in, you maid,
 We'll taste them every one, the courtiers said.
 The ale came in, each man a tankard had,
 They tasted all and swore they were full glad,
 Such stingo, nappy, pure ale they had found :
 Let's lose no time, said they, but drink around ;
 And chear our spirits up with this good creature,
 For *miser est qui nummos admiratur*.
 About and about it went full merrily,
 Till some could neither go, stand, sit, nor see.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur ; if true,
 The wisest in the company is you,
 Said one, to 's opposite beyond the table,
 Who was so drunk, to speak he was not able.
 They called and drank till they were all high flown,
 And could not find their way into the town,
 They staggar'd to and fro, had such light heads
 That they were guided all into their beds :
 And in the morning when they did awake,
 They curs'd and swore that all their heads did ach ;
 O Yorkshire, Yorkshire ! thy ale it is so strong,
 That it will kill us all if we stay long.

So they agreed a journey for to make
 Into the south, some respite there to take,
 But in short space again, they said, they'd come
 And taste some more of this said Yorkshire hum :
 Nay Bacchus swore to come he would not fail,
 And glut himself with Yorkshire nappy ale ;
 It is so pleasant, mellow too, and fine,
 That Bacchus swore he'd never more drink wine.

THE CONCLUSION.

Now I have done, and will hold a piece on't,
 That, *nil hic nisi carmina desunt*.
 Some men will say, perhaps, here is no wit,
 Let such then know, *ex nihilo nihil fit*.

To this poem is added a Yorkshire Dialogue, in its pure natural dialect, as is now commonly spoken in the north parts of Yorkshire. Being a Miscellaneous Discourse or Hotch-Potch of several Country Affairs, begun by a Daughter and her Mother, and continued by the Father, Son, Uncle, Niece, and Landlord. After which follows a Scold between Bess and Nell, two Yorkshire women. With the addition of some Observations concerning the Dialect and various Pronunciations of Words in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Together with a Collection of significant and useful Proverbs. York: Printed by John White, for Francis Hildyard, at the Sign of the Bible, in Stone Gate.



ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 1.—Add *Sessay* to the Shire.

Page 25.—Read Bernard de Baliol, *nephew* of Guy de Baliol.

Page 95.—At the commencement of the page insert the following additional passage from the Liber Vitæ Dunelm :—

“Has supra scriptas terras habet Sanctus Confessor Cuthbertus in Euueruic scire ex dono regum et principum antiquorum, scilicet in Grisibi iii carrucatas terræ, in Dictune v, in Herleseie v, in Bromtune xxiv, in Osmunderle iii, in Alrebec iv, in Foxtune iii, in Niwetune v, et ecclesiam in Kirchebi, in Siggestune ii bovatas, in Cheuetune viii carrucatas, in Aluertunescire, et ii carrucatas in Bruchewrche scira, in Creic v car., in Segege v, in Hornbotebi iii, in Hotune xii, in Holm vi, in Nortune vi, in Hograue ii car. Hæc omnia ab antiquitate pertinent ad dominicam tabulam sancti prædicti.

Post hæc moderno tempore &c.”

Page 96.—Henry I. at his coronation seized the manor of Alverton from bishop Flambard, but afterwards restored it to him.—See the *Charter in Dugdale's Monasticon*.

Page 125.—When cutting through the Castle Hills in 1838, a stone was found, bearing the following inscription :—

I N S T A N E F L A . H Y R O . L E G . V I . V .

This inscription reads that : Being present (or attendant) Flavius Hyronimianus, Legate or Lieutenant of the Sixth Legion, Victorious.

Page 141.—Bp. Carileph granted to his convent at Durham “has ecclesias in Alvertune scire in villis istis, scilicet, ecclesiam de Alvertona eadem, ecclesiam de Siggestune, et ecclesiam de Bruntune, cum omnibus tenuris eorum et pertinentiis, libera et quietas in perpetuum, tam a me, quam ab omnibus successoribus meis, cum omnibus decimis de ipsis dominiis meis, in præsentia domini mei Regis Willielmi, qui Alvertunscire Sancto Cuthberto et omnibus Episcopis ipsius dedit, pro salute tam animæ quam corporis ejusdem domini mei Regis, et Willielmi patris ejus, et Matildis Reginæ matris ipsius, et fratrum et omnium parentum illius.”—*Hist. Dunelm, Script. tres. xcii.*

Page 145.—1218. Gualo, the pope's legate, summoned the clergy of the neighborhood to appear before him in North Allerton church, at Easter, where he gave absolution to some who satisfied his demands, obliged some to repair to the court at Rome, and passed on others sentences of suspension or deposition on the different degrees of obstinacy in the persons accused, or his own views of gain dictated.—*Ridpath's Border History*.

Page 150.—1446. Inventarium Bonorum mobilium et immobilium seseque movencium prioratus Dunelmensis in novitate magistri Willielmi Ebchestre prioris Dunelmensis secundum formam statuti super hoc editi factum diebus et mensibus in subscriptione notarii hic inferius recitatis anno domini Millesimo Quadringentissimo Quadagesimo Sexto.

Brompton. Heredes Willielmi Tempest tenent ibidem libere duo mesuagia et octo bovatas terræ, et reddunt per annum xv^s. Johannes Thompson tenet ibidem ad firmam unum toftum et croftum et reddit per annum iij^s. vjd. Orreum decimale ibidem in manu Domini; tamen reddere solebat per annum iij^s. vjd. Vasta iij^s. vjd.

Alverton. Quatuor cotagia in eadem villa reddunt per annum xv^s.

Decima parockie de Alverton. Alverton xiiijl. vjs. iij^d. Brompton xiiijl. vjs. viij^d. Dighton cvjs. viij^d. Romondby vjl. xiijs. iij^d. Summa xxxviijl. xiijs. iij^d.—*Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres.*

Page 151.—During the alterations in the church in 1787, a massive stone coffin was dug up, when levelling the ground, towards the west end of the nave, in which was the remains of a human body, nearly all reduced to dust; the coffin is at present placed on the west side of the porch, and is used to contain the rain water.

Page 151.—Previous to the rebuilding of the chancel in 1779, appeared on the north wall this inscription:—

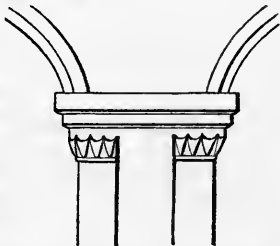
MARGERI : RE : GIST : ICI : A : VOUS : JHU : CRI : MERCI : + VOUS : KI : PASSEZ : PAR : ICI : PRIEZ : PUR : LALME : KE : FU : MARGERI :

Of which the following is a literal translation:—

Margery Re gist ici,
+ A vous, Jesu, cri mercy!
Vous qui passez par ici,
Priez pour l'ame qui fut Margery!
Here lies Margery Ree (or Ray),
To you, Jesu, she cries mercy;
+ All you who go by this way,
Pray for the soul that was Margery!

Page 155.—The engraver here has made an unfortunate mistake in figuring a *circular capital*; the correct form is given in the annexed cut.

Page 159.—Michael Pemberton, of North Allerton, was chief of his family and father of John Pemberton, of Blackwell, who sold his manor of Aislaby to Robert Raikes, esq., of N. A. His daughters and co-heiresses died unmarried, but, of his sisters, Alice married Mr. Patinson, of Norton, and Mary was wife of James Meeke, of North Allerton. The male representation fell back to the descendants of John Pemberton, the younger brother of Michael, and their heiress married James Allan, of Blackwell Grange, esq. The Pembertons of Barnes claim descent from John Pemberton, an uncle of Michael Pemberton.



Page 166.—The Syriac characters on Todd's monument read thus:—

Sown in dishonour,
Raised in glory. (*I. Cor., xv., 43.*)

For the type and translation I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Sons, of 15, Paternoster Row.

Page 174.—MARK METCALFE, vicar of N. A., of Bellerby, 4th son of Lucas Metcalfe, of Bedale, by his wife Katherine, 2nd daughter of Robert Jackson, of Bedale, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Antony Tomlinson, of Galeside, co. Durham, gent., by whom he had issue, Maria, aged 8 years in 1585; Martha 7; and Magdalen.—*Glover's Visitation.*

Page 177.—THOMAS BLAKISTON was appointed to the Prebend of Wistow in York cathedral, 2nd Dec., 1623.

Page 179.—The following lines on Robert Raikes, esq., of Gloucester, the founder of Sunday Schools, are from the pen of his relative, the rev. Benjamin Walker, vicar of N.A. :—

Like a lone husbandman, forlorn,
The man of Gloucester went,
Bearing the seed of precious corn,
And God the Blessing sent.

Charles, the 3rd son of Mr. Walker, was fellow of St. John's coll., Camb. Francis, 4th son, mar. Jane, only dau. of the rev. Robert Poole, Precentor of Ripon Minster.

Page 185.—1617, June 8. Uxor Joh'is Kettlewell, buried.

Page 190.—William Flower admitted of Christ coll., and graduated B.A. in 1661 and M.A. in 1665.

Page 231.—Chantry and Forfeited lands in Yorkshire and Durham—Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, 25 Apr. 28 anno regni, gave unto John Awbrey and John Ratcliffe, gent., the following possessions, and Awbrey in 1599 transferred them to John Richardson, esq., of Durham.

Halfe of one water corne milne called Houghton and Rainton milne, co. Durham, late parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved hospitall of St. James, nighe North Allerton.

One chapell waisted, and one close of pasture cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ acr. with appurt. in Romanbie.

One mess. or ten. and 2 oxg. of arrable land cont. 10 acr. with appurt. in the feildes and territories of Bronnton nighe Allerton.

A parcel of pasture called Allerton Ingess cont. 6 acr. in Allerton.

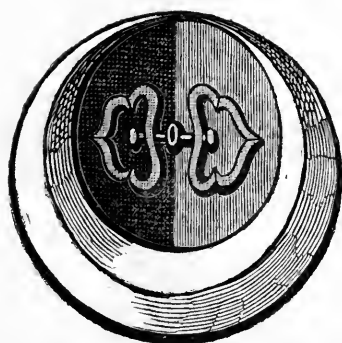
Two burgages lying together in North Allerton : 1 other burgage or ten. in North Allerton : and 1 mess. or burg. in Allerton aforesaid.—*Archæologia Eliana, N. S., vol. iii.*

Page 322.—BISHOP GHEAST. It should have been remarked in the text that he was the principal compiler of the Liturgy of the Church of England, now in use—"having been appointed (in the words of Strype) by Secretary sir William Cecil, in the room of archbishop Parker, who was absent some part of the time by reason of sickness. Him the secretary required diligently to compare both king Edward's Communion Prayer Books together, and from them both to frame a Book for the use of the Church of England, by correcting and amending, altering and adding, or taking away, according to his judgement and the ancient Liturgies :—which when he had done, and a new service book being finished by him and the others appointed thereto, the said Geste conveyed it to the Secretary with a letter now extant, and containing his reasons for his own alterations and additions, and therein particular satisfaction given to divers things, many of which seem to have been hints and questions of the Secretary, pursuant to the settlement of the Liturgy; concluding his letter with these remarkable words, which were literally followed, and which have been from that time to the present gradually and progressively fulfilling: Thus I think I have showed good cause why the service is set forth in such sort as it is. God for his mercy in Christ, cause the Parliament with one voice to enact it, and the realm with true heart to use it."

It appears that at the end of Cent. duodecima, by John Bale, is an appendix, entitled "Placet his addere Scriptores nostræ ætatis," at page 107 of which is the following entry by John Bale :—

"Edmundus Gest bonorum authorum frequentatione ab ipsâ adolescentiâ optime formatus, in promovendâ veritatis doctrinâ studium omne collocabat ac tandem scripsit." "Contra Missam Papisticam, Lib. 1." "De Christi Præsentâ in Cœnâ, Lib. I." "De Libero Hominis Arbitrio, Lib. I." "Non nullaque alia. Claruit Ann. Dom. 1550."

So that Bale does not altogether omit him as expressed in the text. These books and several others are enumerated and particularized by Tanner; Bib. Brit. page 315.



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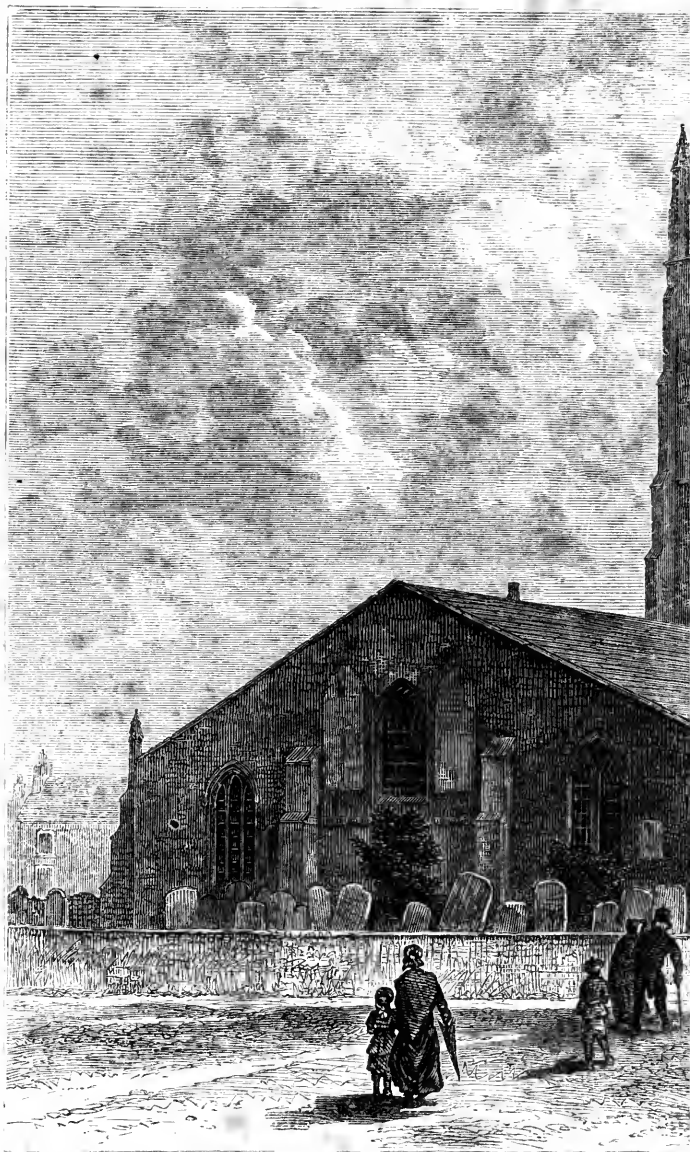
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

**Eminent Persons born in the County from the
Earliest Period to the Present Time.**

Subscribers' Names may be forwarded to the Author, North
Allerton ; to which address communications are requested
to be forwarded.

1858.



ALL SAINTS, NORTHAMPTON

THE ancient North-Alverton is mentioned in Domesday Book. The present church, dedicated to All Saints, stands upon the site of a still earlier one, erected by Paulinus, and destroyed in 1318 by the Scots. It was rebuilt in 1381 by Bishop Hatfield; the tower, however, being all that remains of the Bishop's work in its integrity. The church was originally cruciform, but subsequent additions to the nave have given it



RTON, YORKSHIRE.

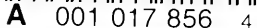
asi-transept form. The transepts are Early English, the pillars and
es in the north aisle Norman, those on the south Pointed. On the
a wall of the nave may be seen, though much mutilated, the armorial
ings of Henry, Lord Percy, and at the east end, below a small Pointed
ow, may be seen a stone altar. The south porch, an Early English
in a good state of preservation, contains a mutilated benatura, and

Extract from William
Candeis "Britannia"

"Behind the hills the
country spreadeth itself
fresh & plaine champs
commonly called North
little countrie watered
& taking the name of North
Sometime called Falfe
Else but a long broad st
in it on the S. Barttoles
greatest faire of this
most resort that ever

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NORTHALLERTON ARCHITECTURAL
CLASS.
INSPECTION OF NORTHALLERTON
CITY.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. Hamiliton Thompson, B.A., in connection with the University lectures on "Architecture," conducted those who have attended the lectures over at Saint's Church, Northallerton, and explained its various architectural features. There was a good attendance. Making a view of the church to the west, Mr. Thompson said that the building was begun originally somewhere between 1000 to 1100, apparently by William de St. Carleph, the Bishop of Durham, to whom they owed the work of Durham. The north arcade of the church was his. The work was continued by one of the celebrated Bishops of Durham, Hugh Pudsey, who built Darlington Church and a great deal of work in Durham. The best example of his work was the Galilee Chapel, Durham Cathedral. The church there appears to have been burnt in 1318 by the Scots, who came from Bannockburn, and the church was rebuilt by Bishop Hatfield, of Durham, about 1381. Most of the exterior was so far as they could tell, then left for the most part just as they saw it. He drew their attention to the central tower as an extraordinary fine piece of early perpendicular work. The church architecture was divided into three periods—1st, Norman, that of Wm. de St. Carleph; 2nd, Early English, that of Bishop Pudsey; and 3rd, Early Perpendicular, that of Bishop Hatfield, built in the closing year of the 14th century. The church tower was one of the finest church towers in Yorkshire—in fact, he might say in England—not of course so large as some, but in the general outline—in the double design of the upper storey it was exceptional. It belonged to the end of the 14th century, and probably was carried on after Bishop Hatfield's death. Proceeding to the west door of the church he pointed out that it had suffered a great many alterations since the original building, but in spite of this it preserved the general form of the original, and they saw the early English doorway. It was a good specimen of the transition from Norman to Gothic. Though of a round form, they would

the mountings of the large arches supporting the tower, as thoroughly characteristic of the Perpendicular, being cut in a broad deep manner, and springing straight out of the wall, they produced a noble effect. He pointed out that there was no doubt that it was intended that the tower should open as a lantern—should be vaulted. He then pointed out the summary way in which the earlier builders had made place for the tower, by cutting through the arches of the nave, just where the arches spring from the capitals. He then passed to the new Perpendicular work of the chancel, recently constructed by Mr. Hodgson Howdon. It corresponded very closely to the work of Bishop Hatfield's time, and was fit to be compared with any Perpendicular work of ancient times; and it was well that the predominant style in the architecture had been adopted. The church altogether took a great deal of study, and was one of the most interesting churches in this neighbourhood. In reference to an arched recess on the east side of the south transept, with the left hand side of the arch cut through by the pier of the tower, enquiry was made, and it was stated that it was supposed to be an old English altar in use prior to the Reformation, and the niche beside it was at the piscina. Mr. W. S. Charlton pointed out that the closed-up door of the tower, in the church, the stones bore evidence of a great fire kindled at the door to burn those who had taken shelter therein.—At the close Mr. CHARLTON moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson for his services, and the meeting dispersed.

any, presided. Mr. Pease stated that the directors asked the shareholders to issue £1,500,000 of new 5 per cent Consols at a premium of 50 per cent, as was under the powers of their Acts, whether completed or in course of completion. Mr. Joseph briefly stated the need of the Council and the reasons for the issue in the form of a special resolution, authorising the issue of £1,500,000, which was then adopted unanimously. Mr. Duncan, chairman added, in reply to Mr. Duncan, the directors had just informed the shareholders that, on conditions agreed on, they were willing to promote in the next Session a bill for a high level bridge over the river.

THE PRISONERS' PARADE.

Several anti-social protesters we have made against the prisoners' parade, which occurs two or three times a week in Darlington have faintly expressed a public opinion on the matter; but any cost it should be stopped. The Council and the local residents of the County Council have been asked to put an end to the shameful practice of having repeatedly tried to get reasonable compensation for the use of the Police Court for the trial of prisoners, and they have gone to the length of offering £100 per annum, though protesting against the possibility of any demand being made for the County Council, or rather the Standard Committee, to whom the matter was referred. It was inexorable, and will not budge from £100 per annum, and will not budge from not particularly gracious on the part of the County Council, considering all the circumstances. To say the least, to make a point of offering an extra £100 note; but the Town Council, their best to save the rates and to save the prisoners, they will be content with the vigorous protest that they have made. The payment of £100 per annum to the ratepayers of the County Council, but as an enormous impost is inevitable.

